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A  
CRITICAL AND GRAMMATICAL  
COMMENTARY

ON ST. PAUL'S EPISTLE

TO THE

GALATIANS,

WITH A

REVISED TRANSLATION,

BY

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*THE SECOND EDITION, REVISED AND ENLARGED.*

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# PREFACE

## TO THE SECOND EDITION.

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THE present edition is but little different from the first in the results arrived at, and in the statement of the principles on which those results mainly rest, but, in the details and construction of many of the notes, it will be found to involve changes both of diction and arrangement.

These changes have been found to be wholly unavoidable. The first edition was not only written with a scanty supply of books, and with a very limited knowledge of the contents of the Ancient Versions, but was constructed on principles which, though since found to be sound and trustworthy, do not appear in some cases to have been applied with sufficient ease and simplicity, or to have received a sufficiently extended range of application. It is useless to disguise the fact, that what at first professed to be only purely critical and purely grammatical, has by degrees become also exegetical; and has so far intruded into what is dogmatical, as to give systematic references to the leading treatises upon the points or subjects under discussion. The extremely kind reception that the different portions of this series have met with, has led in two ways to these gradual alterations. On the one hand, the not unnatural desire to make each portion more worthy of the approval that had been extended towards its predecessor, has been silently carrying me onward into

widening fields of labour: on the other hand, the friendly criticisms that I have received from time to time, have led me to retrench what has seemed unedifying, to dwell with somewhat less technicality of language on the peculiarities of grammar and construction, and yet at the same time to enter more fully upon all that has seemed to bring out the connexion of thought and sequence of argument.

The later portions of my work have been based on these somewhat remodelled principles, and—if I may trust the opinions of, perhaps, too partial and friendly judges—so far successfully, that I shall apparently be wise to keep them as the sort of standard to which, if God mercifully grant me life and strength, former portions of the series (wherever they may seem to need it) may be brought up, and future portions conformed.

The present edition, then, is an effort to make my earliest and decidedly most incomplete work as much as possible resemble those which apparently have some greater measures of maturity and completeness. It has involved, and I do not seek to disguise it, very great labour—labour, perhaps, not very much less than writing a new commentary. For though the notes remain *substantially* what they were before, and though I have found no reason to retract former opinions, except in about four or five debateable and contested passages,<sup>1</sup> I have still found that the interpolation of new matter, and the introduction of exegetical comments have obliged me in many cases to alter the arrangement of the whole note, and occasionally even to face the weary and irksome task of total re-writing and reconstruction. I rejoice, however, now at

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<sup>1</sup> These changes of opinion will be found noticed in their different places. I believe the only passages are chap. ii. 6, *προσανέθεντο*; iii. 4, *ἐπάθετε*; iii. 19 (in part), iv. 17, *ἐκκλείσαι*; vi. 17 (slightly), *βαστάζω*.



length to feel that the reader of the later portions of this series will find no very appreciable difference when he turns back to this edition of the first portion. He will now no longer be without those invaluable guides, the Ancient Versions ; he will, I trust, find but few links missing in the continuous illustration of the arrangement, scarcely any omission of a comment on important differences of reading, and on points of doctrinal difficulty no serious want of references to the best treatises and sermons of our great English divines. At the same time he will find the mode of interpretation and tenor of grammatical discussions precisely the same. Though the details may be often differently grouped, the principles are left wholly unchanged : and this, not from any undue predilection for former opinions, but simply from having found by somewhat severe testing and trial that they do appear to be sound and consistent.

For a notice of details it will be now sufficient to refer to the prefaces to earlier portions of this series, more especially to those prefixed to the third, fourth, and fifth volumes, in which the different component elements of the notes above alluded to will be found noticed and illustrated at some length. This only may be added, that particular care has been taken to adjust the various references, especially to such authorities of frequent occurrence as Winer's *Grammar of the New Testament*, to the paging of the latest edition.<sup>1</sup> Where from inability

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<sup>1</sup> I have also retained the references to the *translation* of Neander's *Planting*, as published by Mr. Bohn ; and of Müller's *Doctrine of Sin*, as published by Messrs. Clark ; simply because the presence of these volumes in two justly popular series, makes it probable that many readers may have these works, who have not, and perhaps may not be in the habit of consulting, the originals. The translation of the latter of these works has, I believe, been somewhat severely criticized. I fear I am unable to defend it ; but as the allusions to Müller in my notes relate more to general principles than to individual

to obtain access to the last edition of works previously quoted, this has not been done, the reader will commonly find some allusion to the continued use of the authority in its earlier form.<sup>1</sup>

I may also remark, that in deference to the wishes of some of my critics I have prefixed to the Epistle a few sentences of Introduction, giving a summary account of the results of recent historical criticism. This portion of sacred Literature has been so fully treated both by Dr. Davidson and Dean Alford, and has further received so much valuable illustration from the excellent *Life of St. Paul* by Messrs. Conybeare and Howson, that I feel it now unnecessary to do more than to group together a few remarks for the benefit, not of the critical scholar, but of the general student, to whom these brief notices sometimes prove acceptable and suggestive.

I must not conclude without expressing my hearty sense of the value of several commentaries that have appeared since the publication of my first edition. I desire particularly to specify those of my friends, Dean Alford and Mr. Bagge, and the thoughtful commentary of my kind correspondent, Dr. Turner of New York. Of the great value of the first of these it is unnecessary for me to speak; my present notes will show how carefully I have considered the interpretations advanced in that excellent work, and how much I rejoice to observe that the results at which we arrive are not marked by many differences of opinion. The edition of Mr. Bagge will be found

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passages, I do not think the general reader will suffer much from the inaccuracies or harshness of the translation.

<sup>1</sup> In the note on ὀρθοδοδοῦσιν (chap. ii. 14) I have still been unable to verify the references to Theodorus Studita. The best edition, I believe, is that of Sirmond, and this I have used, as well as one or two others, but without effect. I should be glad if some reader, experienced in Bibliography, could direct me to the edition probably referred to.



very useful in critical details, in the careful and trustworthy references which it supplies to the older standard works of lexicography, and in what may be termed phraseological annotations. The third of these works differs so much from the present in its plan and general construction, as to make the points of contact between us much fewer than I could wish ; but I may venture to express the opinion, that the reader who finds himself more interested in general interpretation than in scholastic detail, will rarely consult the explanatory notes without profit and instruction. The recent edition of Professor Jowett has not been overlooked ; but after the careful and minute examination of his *Commentary on the Thessalonians*, which I made last year, I have been reluctantly forced into the opinion that our systems of interpretation are so radically different, as to make a systematic reference to the works of this clever writer not so necessary as might have been the case if our views on momentous subjects had been more accordant and harmonious.

Before I draw these remarks to a close, I must not fail gratefully to return my heartfelt thanks for the numerous kind and important suggestions which I have received from private friends and from public criticism. By this aid I have been enabled to correct whatever has seemed doubtful or erroneous, and to these friendly comments the more perfect form in which this commentary now appears before the student is, in many respects justly due. From my readers and those who are interested in these works I fear I must now claim some indulgence as to the future rate of my progress. While I may presume to offer to them the humble assurance that while life and health are spared to me, the onward course of these volumes will not be suspended, I must not suppress the fact that the duties to which it has now pleased God to call me are such as must

necessarily cause the appearance of future commentaries to take place at somewhat longer intervals. Those who are acquainted with studies of this nature will, I feel sure, agree with me that it is impossible to hurry such works; nay, more, I am convinced that all sober thinkers will concur in the opinion, that there is no one thing for which a writer will have hereafter to answer before the dread tribunal of God with more terrible strictness, than for having attempted to explain the everlasting Words of Life with haste and precipitation. When we consider only the errors and failures that mark every stage in our most deliberate and most matured progress, even in merely secular subjects, we may well pause before we presume to hurry through the sanctuary of God, with the dust and turmoil of worldly, self-seeking, and irreverent speed.

May the great Father of Lights look down with mercy on this effort to illustrate His word, and overrule it to His glory, His honour, and His praise.

CAMBRIDGE,

*28th January, 1859.*



# PREFACE

## TO THE FIRST EDITION.

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THE following commentary is the first part of an attempt to elucidate St. Paul's Epistles, by systematically applying to the Sacred Text the present principles of grammar and criticism.

It is the result of several years' devotion to the study of biblical Greek, and owes its existence to the conviction that, in this country, the present very advanced state of philology has scarcely been applied with sufficient rigour to the interpretation of the New Testament. Our popular commentaries are too exclusively exegetical,<sup>1</sup> and presuppose, in the ordinary student, a greater knowledge of the peculiarities of the language of the New Testament than it is at all probable he possesses. Even the more promising student is sure to meet with two stumbling-blocks in his path, when he first maturely enters upon the study of the Holy Scriptures.

In the first place, the very systematic exactitude of his former discipline in classical Greek is calculated to mislead him in the study of writers who belonged to an age when change had impaired, and conquest had debased the language in which they wrote:—his exclusive attention to a single dialect, informed, for the most part, by a single and prevailing spirit, ill prepares him for the correct apprehension of writings in which the tinge of nationalities, and the admixture of newer and deeper modes of thought are both distinctly recognizable:—his familiarity with modes of expression, which had arisen from the living wants of a living language, ill prepares him correctly and completely to understand their force when

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<sup>1</sup> I must explain the meaning in which I use this word when in contradistinction to 'grammatical.' By a *grammatical* commentary, I mean one in which the principles of grammar are either exclusively or principally used to elucidate the meaning: by an *exegetical* commentary, one in which other considerations, such as the circumstances or known sentiments of the writer, &c., are also taken into account. I am not quite sure that I am correct in thus limiting 'exegetical,' but I know no other epithets that will serve to convey my meaning.

they are reproduced by aliens in kindred and customs, and strangers, and even more than strangers in tongue. Let all these diversities be fairly considered, and then, without entering into any more exact comparisons between biblical and classical Greek, it will be difficult not to admit that the advanced student in Attic Greek is liable to carry with him prejudices, which may, for a time at least, interfere with his full appreciation of the outward form in which the Sacred Oracles are enshrined. No better example of the general truth of these observations could be adduced than that of the illustrious Hermann, who, in his disquisition on the first three chapters of this very epistle, has convincingly shown, how even perceptions as accurate as his, and erudition as profound, may still signally fail, when applied, without previous exercise, to the interpretation of the New Testament.

A second stumbling-block that the classical student invariably finds in his study of the New Testament, is the deplorable state in which, till within the last few years, its grammar has been left. It is scarcely possible for any one unacquainted with the history and details of the grammar of the N. T. to form any conception of the aberrant and unnatural meanings that have been assigned to the prepositions and the particles; many of which cling to them in N. T. lexicons to this very day.<sup>1</sup> It requires a familiar acquaintance with the received glosses of several important passages to conceive the nature of the burdens hard to be borne, which long-suffering Hebraism—‘that hidden helper in all need,’ as Lücke<sup>2</sup> calls it—has had to sustain; and how generations of excellent scholars have passed away without ever overcoming their Pharisaical reluctance to touch one of them with the tip of the finger. Then, again, grammatical figures have suffered every species of strain and distortion; enallage, hendyadys, metonymy, have been urged with a freedom in the N. T. which would never have been tolerated in any classical author, however ill-cared for, and however obscure. Here and there in past days a few protesting voices were raised against the uncritical nature of the current interpretations; but it is not, in Germany, till within a very few years, till the days of Fritzsche and Winer, that they have met with any response or recognition; and, among ourselves, even now, they have secured only a limited and critical audience.

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<sup>1</sup> That this language is in no way overstrained may be easily seen by the notices in Winer's *Grammar*, on any leading preposition or conjunction. 'Εν is a difficult preposition in the N. T., but it would require a considerable amount of argument to make us believe it could ever, even in Heb. xiii. 9, bear the meaning of *ex*!—See Winer, *Gr.* § 52. a, p. 466 (Ed. 5).

<sup>2</sup> Lücke, on *John* iii. 20, Vol. iii. p. 241.

It thus only too often happens, that, when a young man enters, for the first time, seriously upon the study of the N. T., it is with such an irrepressible feeling of repugnance to that laxity of language, which he is led to believe is its prevailing characteristic, that he either loses for the language of inspiration that reverence which its mere literary merits alone may justly claim; or else, under the action of a better though mistaken feeling, he shrinks from applying to it that healthy criticism to which all his previous education had inured his mind. The more difficult the portion of Scripture, the more sensibly are these evils felt and recognized.

It is under these feelings that I have undertaken a commentary on St. Paul's Epistles, which, by confining itself to the humbler and less ambitious sphere of grammatical details, may give the student some insight into the language of the New Testament, and enable him, with more assured steps, to ascend the difficult heights of exegetical and dogmatical theology. My own studies have irresistibly impelled me to the conviction that, without making any unnecessary distinctions between grammar and exegesis, we are still bound to recognize the necessity,—of first endeavouring to find out what the words actually convey, according to the ordinary rules of language; then, secondly, of observing the peculiar shade of meaning that the context appears to impart. Too often this process has been reversed; the commentator, on the strength of some 'received interpretation' or some dogmatical bias, has stated what the passage ought to mean, and then has been tempted, by the force of bad example, to coerce the words 'per Hebraismum,' or 'per enallagen,' to yield the required sense. This in many, nay, most cases, I feel certain, has been done to a great degree *unconsciously*, yet still the evil effects remain. God's word, though innocently, has been dealt deceitfully with; and God's word, like His Ark of the Covenant, may not, with impunity, be stayed up by the officiousness of mortal aid.

I have, then, in all cases, striven, humbly and reverently, to elicit from the words their simple and primary meaning. Where that has *seemed* at variance with historical or dogmatical deductions,—where, in fact, exegesis has seemed to range itself on one side, grammar on the other,—I have never failed candidly to state it; where it has confirmed some time-honoured interpretation, I have joyfully and emphatically cast my small mite into the great treasury of sacred exegesis, and have felt gladdened at being able to yield some passing support to wiser and better men than myself.<sup>1</sup> This, however, I would

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<sup>1</sup> Amidst all these details I have, I trust, never forgotten that there is



fain strive to impress upon my reader, to whatever party of the Church (alas! that there should be parties) he may chance to belong, that, as God is my witness, I have striven to state, in perfect candour and singleness of heart, all the details of interpretation with which I have come in contact. I have sought to support no particular party, I have desired to yield countenance to no peculiar views. I will candidly avow that on all the fundamental points of Christian faith and doctrine my mind is fully made up. It is not for me to sit in judgment upon what is called the liberal spirit of the age, but, without evoking controversies into which I have neither the will nor the ability to enter, I may be permitted to say, that upon the momentous subject of the inspiration of Scripture, I cannot be so untrue to my own deepest convictions, or so forgetful of my anxious thoughts and investigations, as to affect a freedom of opinion which I am very far from entertaining. I deeply feel for those whom earth-born mist and vapour still hinder from beholding the full brightness and effulgence of divine truth; I entertain the most lively pity for those who still feel that the fresh fountains of Scripture are, in all the bitterness of the prophet's lamentation, only 'waters that fail;'—I feel it and entertain it, and I trust that no ungentle word of mine may induce them to cling more tenaciously to their mournful convictions, yet still I am bound to say, to prevent the nature of my candour being misunderstood, that throughout this commentary the full<sup>1</sup> inspiration of Scripture has been felt as one of those strong subjective convictions to which every hour of meditation adds fresh strength and assurance. Yet I have never sought to mask or disguise a difficulty: I have never advanced an explanation of the truth of which I do not, myself at least, feel convinced. I should shrink from being so untrue to myself, I should tremble at being so presumptuous towards God; as if He who sent the dream may not in His own good

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something higher than mere critical acumen, something more sure than grammatical exactitude; something which the world calls the 'theological sense,' but which more devout thinkers recognize as the assisting grace of the Eternal Spirit of God. Without this, without also a deeper and more mysterious sympathy with the mind of the sacred writer whom we are presuming to interpret, no mere verbal discussions can ever tend truly to elucidate, no investigation thoroughly to satisfy. I trust, indeed, that I have never been permitted to forget these golden words of him whom of all commentators I most honour and revere:—οὐδὲ γὰρ δεῖ τὰ ῥήματα γυμνὰ ἐξετάζειν, ἐπεὶ πολλὰ ἔψεται τὰ ἀπορήματα· οὐδὲ τὴν λέξιν καθ' ἑαυτὴν βασανίζειν, ἀλλὰ τῇ διανοίᾳ προσέχειν τοῦ γράφοντος. Chrysost. tom. x. p. 674 B (ed. Bened.)

<sup>1</sup> I avoid using any party expressions. I would not wish, on the one hand, to class myself with such thinkers as Calovius, nor could I subscribe to the *Formula Consensus Helvetici*; but I am far indeed from recognizing that admixture of human imperfection and even error, which the popular theosophy of the day now finds in the Holy Scriptures.

time send 'the interpretation thereof.' That there are difficulties in Scripture,—that there are difficulties in this deep Epistle, I both know and feel, and I have, in no case, shrunk from pointing them out; but I also know that there is a time,—whether in this world of unrest, or in that rest which remaineth to God's people, I know not,—when every difficulty will be cleared up, every doubt dispersed: and it is this conviction that has supported me, when I have felt and have been forced to record my conviction, that there are passages where the world's wisdom has not yet clearly seen into the depth of the deep things of God.

Before I wholly leave this momentous subject, I would fain plead its importance in regard to the method of interpretation which I have endeavoured to follow. I am well aware that the current of popular opinion is now steadily setting against grammatical details and investigations. It is thought, I believe, that a freer admixture of history, broader generalizations, and more suggestive reflections, may enable the student to catch the spirit of his author, and be borne serenely along without the weed and toil of ordinary travel. Upon the soundness of such theories, in a general point of view, I will not venture to pronounce an opinion; I am not an Athanase, and cannot confront a world; but, in the particular sphere of Holy Scripture I may, perhaps, be permitted to say, that if we would train our younger students to be reverential thinkers, earnest Christians, and sound divines, we must habituate them to a patient and thoughtful study of the words and language of Scripture, before we allow them to indulge in an exegesis for which they are immature and incompetent. If the Scriptures are divinely inspired, then surely it is a young man's noblest occupation, patiently and lovingly to note every change of expression, every turn of language, every variety of inflexion, to analyze and to investigate, to contrast and to compare, until he has obtained some accurate knowledge of those outward elements which are permeated by the inward influence and powers of the Holy Spirit of God. As he wearisomely traces out the subtle distinctions that underlie some illative particle, or characterize some doubtful preposition, let him cheer himself with the reflection that every effort of thought he is thus enabled to make, is (with God's blessing) a step towards the inner shrine, a nearer approach to a recognition of the thoughts of an Apostle, yea, a less dim perception of the mind of Christ.

No one who feels deeply upon the subject of inspiration will allow himself to be beguiled into an indifference to the mysterious interest that attaches itself to the very grammar of the New Testament.

I will then plead no excuse that I have made my notes so exclusively critical and grammatical. I rejoice rather that the awakening and awakened interest for theology in this country is likely to afford me a plea and a justification for confining myself to a single province of sacred literature. Already, I believe, theologians are coming to the opinion that the time for compiled commentaries is passing away. Our resources are now too abundant for the various details of criticism, lexicography, grammar, exegesis, history, archæology, and doctrine, to be happily or harmoniously blended in one mass. One mind is scarcely sufficiently comprehensive to grasp properly these various subjects; one judgment is scarcely sufficiently discriminating to arrive at just conclusions on so many topics. The sagacious critic, the laborious lexicographer, the patient grammarian, the profound exegete, the suggestive historian, and the impartial theologian, are, in the present state of biblical science, never likely to be united in one person. Excellence in any one department is now difficult, in all, impossible. I trust, then, that the time is coming when theologians will carry out, especially in the New Testament, the principle of the division of labour, and selecting that sphere of industry for which they are more particularly qualified, will, in others, be content to accept the results arrived at by the labours of their contemporaries.<sup>1</sup>

The most neglected portion of the New Testament literature is its lexicography, and this is the more inexcusable, as the excellent concordance of Bruder has been now twelve years before the world. I have here suffered greatly from want of sound help, and in addition to having frequently to draw solely from my own scanty resources in this department, and to leave my own more immediate subject to discuss points which I should have gladly found done to my hand, I have also had the thankless task of perpetually putting my readers on their guard against the overhasty and inaccurate classifications of Bretschneider and others. I have generally found Bretschneider's Lexicon the best; but the pages of my commentary will abundantly show how little reliance I have been able to place upon him. I rejoice to say that Dr. Scott, master of

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<sup>1</sup> In the present Epistle there are distinct and instructive instances of the application of this principle. Hilgenfeld has published a recent edition of the Epistle to the Galatians, in which distinct prominence is given to historical and chronological investigations. Dr. Brown has lately devoted some expository discourses nearly exclusively to the doctrine and practical teaching of the Epistle; while Mr. Veitch has supplied him with grammatical annotations. Both of these works have their demerits as well as their merits, but, at any rate, they show that their authors had the good sense to confine themselves to those departments of interpretation for which they felt the greatest aptitude.



Balliol College, is engaged on a Lexicon to the N. T.; and those who know his eminent qualifications for the task must feel, as I do, the most perfect confidence in the way in which it will be executed. I regret that it was too little advanced to be of any use to me in this commentary. The general lexicon (beside that of Stephens) which I have chiefly used, is the edition of Passow's Lexicon by Palm and Rost, which I cannot help thinking is by very far the best lexicon in a moderate compass that we at present possess. The prepositions, in particular, are treated remarkably well, and very comprehensively.

The synonyms of the Greek Testament, a *most* important subject, have been greatly neglected. We have now a genial little volume from one who always writes felicitously and attractively upon such subjects; but the agreeable author will not I am sure be offended when I say, that it can scarcely be deemed otherwise than, as he himself modestly terms it, a slight contribution to the subject. We may fairly trust that an author who has begun so well will continue his labours in a more extended and comprehensive form. As Mr. Trench's work came too late into my hands, I have principally used the imperfect work of Tittman; but I perfectly agree with Mr. Trench in his estimate of its merits.

In the Grammar of the N. T. we are now in a fairly promising state. The very admirable work of Winer has completely rehabilitated the subject. It is a volume that I have studied with the closest attention, and to which I am under profound obligations. Still, it would not be candid if I did not admit that it has its weak points. I do not consider the treatment of the particles (a most important subject in St. Paul's epistles) at all equal to that of the prepositions, or by any means commensurate with our wants on this portion of grammar: the cases also might perhaps be more successfully handled. The great fault of the book is its superabundance of reference to the notes and commentaries on classical authors. In many cases these are of high importance; but in a vast quantity of others, as I have often found to my cost, but little information is to be derived from the source to which the reader is referred. Mr. Green's *Grammar* I consider a work of great ability, but too short and unsystematic to be of the use it might otherwise have been to the student. I have, therefore, been obliged to use freely other grammatical subsidies than those which more particularly bear upon the New Testament.<sup>1</sup> My object has been throughout to make my

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I have especially used the admirable and (in my opinion) wholly unrivalled syntax of Bernhardt, the good compendious syntax of Madvig, the somewhat heavy treatise on the same subject by Scheuerlein, Jelf's Grammar,

references more to grammars and professed repertories of similar information, than to notes or commentaries on classical authors; for I am convinced that a *good* reference to a good grammar, though not a very showy evidence of research, is a truly valuable assistance; while a discursive note in an edition of a classic, from its want of context, frequently supplies little real information. I have allowed myself greater latitude in references to the notes of commentators on the N. T., for here the similarity of language, and frequently of subject, constitutes a closer bond of union. In particular, I have used Fritzsche's edition of the Romans nearly as a grammar, so full is it and so elaborate in all details of language. As a grammarian I entertain for him the highest respect; but I confess my sympathy with him as a theologian is not great, nor can I do otherwise than deplore the unjust levity with which he often treats the Greek fathers, and the tone of bitterness and asperity which he assumes towards the learned and pious Tholuck. It is a sad evidence of an untouched heart and unchastened spirit, when a commentator on the New Testament leaves the written traces of his bitterness on the margins of the Covenant of Love.

The same principle that has induced me to refer to repertories and systematic treatises on grammar, has also influenced me whenever I have been led into dogmatical questions. I have sought, in most cases, information from writers who have made the whole subject their study. I have freely used Bishop Bull's *Harmonia Apostolica*, Waterland's *Works*, and such other of our great English divines as I have the good fortune to be acquainted with. I have used with profit the recent and popular treatise on St. Paul's doctrine by Usteri, and that by Neander in his *Planting of Christianity*; both of which, with perhaps some reservations, may be recommended to the student. I regret that I cannot speak with so much freedom of the discussions of the clever and critical Ferdinand Baur in his *Apostel Paulus*. I have referred to him in a few cases, for his unquestionable ability has seemed to demand it, but it has been always cautiously and warily; nor do I at all wish to commend him to the notice of any student except of advanced knowledge and of fully fixed principles. The other books and authorities which I have cited will sufficiently speak for themselves.

and the small Greek grammar by Dr. Donaldson, which, though unpretending in form and succinct in its nature, will never be consulted, even by the advanced student, without the greatest advantage. On the particles, I have principally used the somewhat clumsy though useful work of Hartung, and the very able and voluminous notes of Klotz on *Devarius*. This latter work the student will rarely consult in vain. I have also derived some assistance from Thiersch's very good dissertation on the *Pentateuch*.

I desire briefly, in conclusion, to allude to the general principles which I have adopted in the construction of the text, the compilation of the notes, and the revision of the translation, and to record my many obligations.

(I.) The text is substantially that of Tischendorf:<sup>1</sup> the only deviations from it that I have felt compelled to make form the subject of the critical notes which are, at intervals, appended to the text. Changes have been made in punctuation; but these, generally speaking, have not been such as to require special notice. I have here applied the principle of division of labour which I venture to advocate. It has always seemed to me that it is at least a very hazardous, if not a presumptuous undertaking for any man, however good a scholar, to construct an original text without eminent qualifications for that task. Years of patient labour must have been devoted to those studies: an unflagging industry in collecting, and a persistent sagacity in sifting evidence must be united in the Biblical critic, or his labours will be worse than useless. Those who have not these advantages will do well to rely upon others, reserving, however, to themselves (if they are honest men and independent thinkers) the task of scrutinizing, testing, and, if need be, of expressing dissent from the results arrived at by those whom they follow. I have humbly endeavoured thus to act with regard to the text of the present epistle: where there has seemed reason to depart from Tischendorf (and he is *far* from infallible), I have done so, and have in all cases acted on fixed principles which time, and, above all, failures have taught me. For a novice like myself to obtrude my critical canons on the reader would be only so much aimless presumption. I will only say that I can by no means assent to a blind adherence to external evidence, especially where the preponderance is not marked, and the internal evidence of importance: still, on the other hand, I regard with the greatest jealousy and suspicion any opposition to the nearly coincident testimony of the uncial MSS., unless the internal evidence be of a most strong and decisive character. I have always endeavoured, first, to ascertain the exact nature of the diplomatic evidence; secondly, that of what I have termed *paradiplomatic* arguments (I must apologize for coining the word), by which I

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<sup>1</sup> It was long with me a subject of anxious thought whether I should adopt the text of Lachmann (for whose critical abilities I have a profound respect), or that of Tischendorf. The latter I consider inferior to Lachmann in talent, scholarship, and critical acumen. But as a paleographer he stands infinitely higher, as a man of energy and industry he is unrivalled, and as a critic he has learnt from what he has suffered. Moreover, he is with us, still learning, still gathering, still toiling; while Lachmann's edition, with all its excellences and all its imperfections, must now remain as he has left it to us.



mean the apparent probabilities of erroneous transcription, permutation of letters, itacism, and so forth; thirdly and lastly, the internal evidence, whether resting on apparent deviations from the *usus scribendi* of the sacred author, or the *propensio*, be it *critica*, *dogmatica*, or *exegetica*, on the part of the copyist. I have also endeavoured to make the critical notes as perspicuous as the nature of the subject will permit, by grouping the separate classes of authorities, uncial manuscripts (MSS.), cursive manuscripts (mss.), versions (Vv.), and Fathers (Ff.), Greek and Latin, and in some measure familiarizing the uneducated eye to comprehend these perplexing, yet deeply interesting particulars. The symbols I have used are either those of Tischendorf (to whose cheap and useful edition I refer the reader), or else self-explanatory. I cannot leave this part of the subject without earnestly advising the younger student to acquire, at least in outline, a knowledge of the history and details of sacred criticism, and I can recommend him no better general instructor than Dr. Davidson, in the second volume of his excellent treatise on Biblical criticism.

(II.) With regard to the notes, I would wish first to remark, that they neither are, nor pretend to be, original. I have consulted all the best modern, and, I believe, the best ancient authorities, wherever they seemed likely to avail me in the line of interpretation I had marked out to myself. But as I have endeavoured to confine myself principally to critical and grammatical details, numerous authors of high position and merit in other provinces of interpretation have unavoidably been, though not unconsulted, still not generally cited. Hence, though I entertain a deep reverence for the exegetical abilities of some of the Latin Fathers, I have never been able to place that reliance on their scholarship, which I thankfully and admiringly recognise in the great Greek commentators. Many of our popular English expositors I have been obliged, from the same reasons, to pass over; for to quote an author merely to find fault with him is a process with which I have no sympathy. I have studied to make my citations, *in malam partem*, on a fixed principle. In the first place, I hope I have always done it with that quick sense of my own weakness, imperfection, and errors, that is the strongest incentive to charitable judgments; and with that gentleness which befits a commentator on one whose affections were among the warmest and deepest that ever dwelt in mortal breast. In the second place, I have, I trust, rarely done it except where the contrast seemed more distinctly to show out what I conceived the true interpretation; where, in fact, the shadow was needed to enhance the light. Thirdly, I have sometimes felt that the allegiance I owe to Divine Truth, and the profound reverence

I entertain for the very letter of Scripture, has required me to raise my voice, feeble as it is, against mischievous interpretations and rash criticism. The more pleasant duty of quoting *in bonam partem* has also been regulated by a system; first and foremost, of endeavouring to give to every man his due; secondly, of supporting myself by the judgments and wisdom of others. I have, however, in no case sought to construct those catenæ of names, which it seems now the fashion of commentators<sup>1</sup> to link together in assent or dissent; for whenever I have examined one in detail, I have invariably found that the authors thus huddled together often introduced such countervailing statements as made their collective opinion anything but unanimous. This easy display of erudition,—and of error, cannot be too much reprobated.

The portions upon which I have most dwelt are the particles, the cases, the prepositions, and, as far as I have been able, the compound verbs; but on this latter subject I have keenly felt the want of help, and have abundantly regretted that Winer never has completed the work he projected. If in the discussions on the particles I may have seemed wearisome or hypercritical, let me crave the reader's indulgence, and remind him of the excessive difficulties that have ever been felt and acknowledged in the connexion of thought in St. Paul's Epistles. I hope no one will think my pains have here been misplaced. That my notes have visibly overlaid my text will, I fear, be urged against me. This I could have avoided by a more crowded page, or by disuniting the text and the notes; but I prefer bearing the charge to perplexing the reader's eye with close typography, or distracting his attention by references to an isolated text. The notes have been pared down, in some cases, to the very verge of obscurity; but in so difficult an epistle, after all possible curtailing, they must still be in disproportion to the text.

(III.) The last portion I have to notice is the translation. This it seemed desirable to append as a brief but comprehensive summary of the interpretations advanced in the notes. The profound respect I entertain for our own noble version would have prevented me, as it did Hammond, from attempting any performance of this nature, if I had not seen that a few corrections, made on a fixed principle, would enable the Authorized Version adequately to reflect the most advanced state of modern scholarship. The Authorized Version has this incalculable advantage, that it is a truly *literal* translation,

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<sup>1</sup> I regret to find that Professor Eadie, in his learned and laborious commentary on the Ephesians, has adopted this method; in some cases, e.g. p. 15, his authorities occupy five full lines of the commentary.

—the only form of translation that can properly and reverently be adopted in the case of the Holy Scriptures. Of the two other forms of translation, the idiomatic and the paraphrastic, I fully agree with Mr. Kennedy (*Preface to Transl. of Demosth.*) in the opinion that the former is most suitable for the general run of classical authors; while the latter may possibly be useful in some philosophical or political treatises, where the matter, rather than the manner, is the subject of study. But in the Holy Scriptures every peculiar expression, even at the risk of losing an idiomatic turn, *must* be retained. Many words, especially the prepositions, have a positive dogmatical and theological significance, and to qualify them by a popular turn or dilute them by a paraphrase, is dangerous in the extreme. It is here that the excellence of our Authorized Version is so notably conspicuous; while it is studiously close and literal, it also, for the most part, preserves the idiom of our language in the most happy and successful way. It has many of the merits of an idiomatic translation, and none of the demerits of what are popularly called literal translations, though they commonly only deserve the name of un-English metaphrases. A paraphrastic translation, such as that adopted by Messrs. Conybeare and Howson, I cannot but regard as in many ways unfitted for Holy Scripture. I have, then, adopted the Authorized Version, and have only permitted myself to depart from it where it appeared to be *incorrect, inexact, insufficient, or obscure*, whether from accident or (as is alleged) from design. The citations I have appended from eight other versions will perhaps prove interesting, and will show the general reader what a ‘*concordia discors*’ prevails among all the older English Versions,<sup>1</sup> and how closely and how faithfully the contributors to the Authorized Version adhered to their instructions to consult certain of the older translations, and not to depart from the Standard Version which had last preceded them except distinctly necessitated. Thus the Authorized Version is the accumulation, as well as the last and most perfect form of the theological learning of fully two hundred and thirty years. From such a translation, he must be a bold and confident man, who would depart far, without the greatest caution and circumspection.

(IV.) Finally, I feel myself bound to specify a few of the commentators to whom I am more especially indebted.

Of the older writers I have paid the most unremitting attention to Chrysostom and Theodoret: for the former

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<sup>1</sup> I have also consulted Abp. Newcome’s, and all the later versions of any celebrity, even the Unitarian, but have derived from them no assistance whatever.



especially, often as a scholar, always as an exegete, I entertain the greatest respect and admiration. Of our older English commentators Hammond has been of the greatest service to me; his scholarship is, generally speaking, very accurate, and his erudition profound. The short commentary of Bishop Fell I have never consulted without profit. Bengel's *Gnomon* has, of course, never been out of my hands. Of later writers I should wish to specify Dr. Peile, from whose commentary I have derived many valuable suggestions. I frequently differ from him in the explanation of *νόμος* without the article; but I have always found him an accurate scholar, and especially useful for his well-selected citations from Calvin. To the late lamented Professor Scholefield's *Hints for a New Translation* I have always attended. The translation of Conybeare and Howson has been of some use; but, as far as my experience goes, it appears the least happily executed portion of their valuable work. Dr. Brown's *Expository Discourses on the Galatians* is a book written in an excellent spirit, of great use and value in an exegetical point of view, but not always to be relied upon as a grammatical guide. I cannot pass over Dr. Bloomfield, though he has not been of so much use to me as I could have wished. To the recent German commentators I am under the greatest obligations, both in grammar and exegesis, though not in theology. Meyer more as a grammarian, De Wette more as an exegete, command the highest attention and respect; to the former especially, though a little too Atticistic in his prejudices, my fullest acknowledgments are due. The commentaries of Winer and Schott are both excellent; to the latter, Meyer seems to have been greatly indebted. Usteri has generally caught most happily the spirit of his author; his scholarship is not profound, but his exegesis is very good. Rückert, more voluminous and more laborious, has always repaid the trouble of perusal. The two works in the best theological spirit are those of Olshausen and Windischmann: the latter, though a Romanist, and by no means uninfluenced by decided prejudices, always writes in a reverent spirit, and is commonly remarkable for his good sense, and not unfrequently his candour. Baumgarten-Crusius I have found of very little value. Hilgenfeld is very useful in historical questions, but has a bad tone in exegesis, and follows Meyer too closely to be of much use as an independent grammatical expositor.

These are not more than one-third of the expositors I have consulted, but are those which, for my own satisfaction, and the guidance of younger students, I should wish to specify.

I have now only to commit this first part of my work,

with all its imperfections, faults, and errors, to the charitable judgment of the reader. I have written it, alone and unassisted, with only a country clergyman's scanty supply of books, in a neighbourhood remote from large libraries and literary institutions; and though I have done my uttermost to overcome these great disadvantages, I can myself see and feel with deep regret how often I have failed. I commend myself, then, not only to the kind judgment, but I will also venture to add, the kind assistance of my readers; for I shall receive and acknowledge with great thankfulness any rectifications of errors or any suggestions that may be addressed to me at the subjoined direction.

I will conclude with earnest prayer to Almighty God, in the name of his ever-blessed Son, that He may so bless this poor and feeble effort to disclose the outward significance, the jots and the tittles of His word, that He may make it a humble instrument of awakening in the hearts of others the desire to look deeper into the inward meaning, to mark, to read, and to understand, and with a lowly and reverent spirit to ponder over the hidden mysteries, the deep warnings, and the exhaustless consolations of the Book of Life.

To Him be all honour, all glory, and all praise.

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*Glaston, Uppingham.*

*September, 1854.*

## INTRODUCTION.

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THIS animated, argumentative, and highly characteristic Epistle would appear to have been written by St. Paul not very long after his journey through Galatia and Phrygia (Acts xviii. 23), and as the *παχέως* (ch. i. 6) *seems* to suggest (but comp. notes, and see contra, Conyb. and Hows. *St. Paul*, Vol. II. p. 164, ed. 2), towards the commencement of the lengthened abode at Ephesus (Autumn 54 or 55 to Pentecost 57 or 58; comp. Acts xix. 10, xx. 31, 1 Cor. xvi. 8), forming apparently the first of that series of Epistles (Gal., 1 Cor., 2 Cor., Rom.) which intervenes between the Epp. to the Thessalonians and the four Epp. of the first captivity (Col., Eph., Philem., Phil.). It was addressed to the churches of the province of Galatia (ch. i. 2),—a province of which the inhabitants could not only boast a Gallic origin, but also appear to have retained some of the peculiarities of the Gallic character; see notes on ch. i. 6, iii. 1. The Epistle was not improbably encyclical in its character (see Olshaus. on ch. i. 2, and notes on ch. vi. 17), and was called forth by the somewhat rapid lapse of the Galatians into the errors of Judaism, which were now being disseminated by unprincipled and self-seeking teachers (comp. ch. vi. 12, 13) with a dangerous and perhaps malignant activity. Against these errors the Apostle had already solemnly protested (ch. i. 9), but, as this Epistle shows, with at present so little abiding effect, that the Judaizing teachers in Galatia, possibly recruited with fresh emissaries from Jerusalem, were now not only spreading dangerous error, but assailing the very apostolic authority of him who had founded these churches (comp. ch. iv. 13), and who loved them so well (ch. iv. 19, 20).

In accordance with this the Epistle naturally divides itself into *two* controversial portions, and a concluding portion which is more directly hortatory and practical. The *first* portion (ch. i. ii.) the Apostle devotes to a *defence* of his office, and especially to a proof of his divine calling and of his independence of all human authority (ch. i. 11—ii. 10),—nay, his very opposition to it in the person of



St. Peter, when that Apostle had acted with inconsistency (ch. ii. 11—21). In the *second*, or what may be called the *polemical* portion (ch. iii. iv.), the Apostle, both by argument (ch. iii. 1 sq.), appeal (ch. iv. 12—20), and illustration (ch. iv. 1—7, 21—30), establishes the truth of the fundamental positions that justification is by faith, and not by the deeds of the law (ch. iii. 5, 6), and that they alone who are of faith are the inheritors of the promise, and the true children of Abraham; comp. notes on ch. iii. 29. The *third* portion (ch. v. vi.) is devoted to hortatory warning (ch. iv. 31—v. 6), illustrations of what constitutes a *real* fulfilment of the law (ch. v. 13—26), practical instructions (ch. vi. 1—10), and a vivid recapitulation (ch. vi. 11—16).

The genuineness and authenticity are supported by distinct external testimony (Irenæus, *Hær.* iii. 7. 2, Tertull. *de Præscr.* § 6; see Lardner, *Credibility*, Vol. ii. p. 163 sq., Davidson, *Introduction*, Vol. ii. p. 318 sq.), and, as we might infer from the strikingly characteristic style of the Epistle, have never been doubted by any reputable critic; comp. Meyer, *Einleit.* p. 8.

## ERRATA.

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Page 9, col. 2, line 34, for *said*, read *have said*.

Page 35, col. 1, line 10, read *Stud.* in Roman character.

Page 47, col. 2, line 30, for *πολίτεια* read *πολιτεία*.

Page 63, col. 1, last line, for *Col.* ii. 7, read *Phil.* ii. 30.

# THE EPISTLE TO THE GALATIANS.

## CHAPTER I. 1.

Apostolic address and salutation, concluding with a doxology.

**Π**ΑΥΛΟΣ ἀπόστολος, οὐκ ἀπ' ἀνθρώπων  
οὐδὲ δι' ἀνθρώπου, ἀλλὰ διὰ Ἰησοῦ

1. ἀπόστολος] ‘*an Apostle*,’ in the higher and more especial meaning of the word; and as such (particularly when enhanced by the succeeding clause), a forcible protest against the Judaists, who probably refused to apply it in this particular sense to any out of the significant number of the Twelve; comp. Hilgenf. *Galaterbrief*, p. 107. It may be observed (comp. Maurice, *Unity of N.T.* p. 402) that the question involved more than mere personal slander (τὴν γεγενημένην διαβολήν, Theod.): in asserting the pre-eminence of the Twelve over St. Paul, they were practically denying Christ's perpetual rule over His church.

With regard to the meaning of ἀπόστολος in St. Paul's Epp., we may remark that in a few instances (*e.g.* 2 Cor. viii. 23, and most probably Phil. ii. 25, see notes *in loc.*), it appears to be used in its simple etymological sense. In 2 Cor. xi. 13, 1 Thess. ii. 6, the meaning may be thought doubtful; but in Rom. xvi. 7, οἱ τινὲς εἰσιν ἐπίσημοι ἐν τοῖς ἀποστόλοις (commonly cited in this sense, Conyb. and Hows. *St. Paul*, Vol. I. p. 463), the correct translation appears certainly that of Fritzsche, ‘*quippe qui in Apostolorum*

collegio bene audiant:’ comp. Winer, *RWB.* s.v. *Apostel*, Vol. I. p. 69, note 2. The various applications of this word in eccles. writers are noticed by Suicer, *Thesaur.* s.v. Vol. I. p. 475 sq., Hamm. *on Rom.* xvi. 7.

οὐκ ἀπ' ἀνθρώπων οὐδὲ δι' ἀνθρώπου] ‘*not from men nor by man*,’ ‘*not from men as an ultimate, nor through man as a mediate authority*,—the prep. ἀπὸ here correctly denoting the *causa remotior* (Winer, *Gr.* § 47. b, p. 331, Bernhardt, *Syntax*, v. 12, p. 222), διὰ, the *causa medians*; see Winer, § 50. 6, p. 372, Green, *Gr.* p. 299. Ἀπὸ is thus not ‘*for ὑπό*,’ Brown *in loc.* (comp. Rück., Olsh.), as the use of ἀπὸ for ὑπό, especially after passives, though found apparently in some few instances in earlier writers (Poppo, *Thucyd.* I. 17, Vol. I. p. 158), occasionally in later (Bernhardt, *Synt.* v. 12, p. 224), and frequently in Byzantine Greek, does not appear in St. Paul's Epistles, nor in any *decisive* instance in the N. T.; comp. Winer, *Gr.* § 47. b, p. 332, note. In all cases the distinction between the prepp. seems sufficiently clear: ὑπό points to an action which results from a more immediate and *active*, ἀπὸ to a less immediate and

Χριστοῦ καὶ Θεοῦ πατρὸς τοῦ ἐγείραντος αὐτὸν ἐκ νεκρῶν,

more *passive* cause; comp. Herm. Soph. *Elect.* 65, and see Rom. xiii. 1 (*Lachm., Tisch.*), where St. Paul's correct use of these two prepp. may be contrasted with that of Chrysost. *in loc.* There are indeed few points more characteristic of the Apostle's style than his varied but accurate use of prepp., esp. of two or more in the same or in immediately contiguous clauses (e.g. εἰς . . . ἐπὶ, Rom. iii. 22; ἐξ . . . διὰ . . . εἰς, xi. 36; ἐπὶ . . . διὰ . . . ἐν, Eph. iv. 6; ἐν . . . διὰ . . . εἰς, Col. i. 16), for the purpose of more precise definition or limitation; comp. Winer, *Gr. l.c.*, p. 372.

δι' ἀνθρώπου] 'through man,' οὐκ ἀνθρώπῳ χρησάμενος ὑπουργῶ, Theod.,—not with any studied force in the singular as pointing to any particular individual, (*Mosheim Reb. ante Constant.* p. 70), nor yet for solemnity's sake, as more exclusive (*Alf.*), but simply as thus forming a more natural antithesis to the following διὰ Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ.

καὶ Θεοῦ πατρός] 'and God the Father,' in noticeably close union with Ἰησ. Χρ., both being under the vinculum of the single preposition διὰ; comp. ver. 3. We might here not unnaturally have expected καὶ ἀπὸ Θεοῦ πατρός, as forming a more exact antithesis to what precedes, and as also obviating a ref. of διὰ to the *causa principalis* (Gal. i. 15); comp., however, 1 Cor. i. 9, and see Winer, *Gr.* § 47. i. p. 339, and the list in Fritz. on Rom. i. 5, Vol. I. 15,—but exclude from it 1 Pet. ii. 13, 14. In the present case the use of διὰ seems due partly to a brevity of expression, which is obviously both natural and admissible where it is not necessary to draw strict lines between agency, origin, and medium (comp. Rom. xi. 34, and even Plato, *Sympos.* p. 186 E,

διὰ τοῦ θεοῦ κυβερνᾶται), and partly to an instinctive association of the two Persons of the blessed Trinity in his choice and calling as an Apostle. To urge this as a *direct* evidence for the *ὁμοουσία* of the Father and the Son (*Chrys., Theod.*) may perhaps be rightly deemed precarious; yet still there *is* something *very* noticeable in this use of a common preposition with both the first and second Persons of the Trinity, by a writer so cumulative, and yet for the most part so exact, in his use of prepositions as St. Paul.

Θεοῦ πατρός] 'God the Father,' not in the ordinary inclusive reference to all men (*De W., Alf.*), nor with more particular reference to Christians, scil. 'our Father' (*Ust. al.*), but, as the associated clause seems rather to suggest, with special and exclusive reference to the preceding subject, our Lord Jesus Christ: so,

perhaps too expressly, Syr. ܡܬܪܥܝܢܐ [patrem ejus]; comp. Pearson, *Creed*, Art. I. Vol. I. p. 42, (ed. Burt.).

τοῦ ἐγείραντος κ.τ.λ.] 'who raised Him from the dead.' The addition of this designation has been very differently explained. While there may probably be a *remote* reference to the fact that it is upon the resurrection of Jesus Christ that our faith rests (1 Cor. xv. 17; comp. Usteri, *Paul. Lehrbegr.* II. 1. 1, p. 97, 98), and from it all gifts of grace derived (*Alf.*), the context seems clearly to suggest that the more *immediate* reference is to the fact that the Apostle's call was received from Christ in His exalted and glorified position (1 Cor. ix. 1, 1 Cor. xv. 8); 'verax etiam novissimus Apostolus qui per Jesum Christum totum jam Deum post resurrectionem ejus missus



<sup>2</sup> καὶ οἱ σὺν ἐμοὶ πάντες ἀδελφοί, ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις τῆς Γαλατίας. <sup>3</sup> χάρις ὑμῖν καὶ εἰρήνη ἀπὸ Θεοῦ πατρὸς καὶ Κυρίου ἡμῶν Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ, <sup>4</sup> τοῦ δόντος ἑαυτὸν περὶ

est,' August. *in loc.*; see Brown, *Galatians*, p. 22. The article with νεκρῶν appears regularly omitted in this and similar phrases, except Eph. v. 14, and (with ἀπὸ) Matth. xiv. 2, xxviii. 7, al.; see Winer, *Gr.* § 19, p. 112.

2. πάντες] Emphatic: 'ceteros qui secum erant omnes commotos adversus eos ostendit,' Ps. Ambr. St. Paul frequently adds to his own name that of one or more of his companions, e.g. Sosthenes, (1 Cor. i. 1), Timothy, (2 Cor. i. 1, Phil. i. 1, Col. i. 1), Silvanus and Timothy, (1 Thess. i. 1, 2 Thess. i. 1): here, however, to add weight to his admonitions, and to show the unanimity (Chrysost.) that was felt on the subject of the Epistle, he adopts the inclusive term πάντες ἀδελφοί, defining it more closely by οἱ σὺν ἐμοὶ (Phil. iv. 21),—'all the brethren who are my present companions in my travels and my preaching.' There is, then, no necessity for restricting ἀδελφοί to 'official brethren' (Brown, comp. Beza), nor for extending οἱ σὺν ἐμοὶ to the whole Christian community of the place from which the Epistle was written (Erasm., Jowett): in this latter case we should certainly have expected 'with whom I am,' rather than 'who are with me;' see Usteri *in loc.*

ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις τῆς Γαλ.] 'to the churches of Galatia,' plural, and with a comprehensive reference, (πανταχοῦ γὰρ εἰρῆσεν ἡ νόσος, Theod., comp. Chrys.), the epistle probably being an encyclical letter addressed to the different churches (of Ancyra, Pessinus, Tavium, and other places) throughout the province. The omission of the usual titles of honour or

affection seems undoubtedly *intentional* (Chrys.), for in the only other Epistles where the simple τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ is used, (1 Cor. i. 2, 2 Cor. i. 1, 1 Thess. i. 1, 2 Thess. i. 1), there is in the two former passages the important and qualifying addition τοῦ Θεοῦ, and in the two latter ἐν Θεῷ πατρὶ κ.τ.λ.

3. χάρις ὑμῖν καὶ εἰρήνη] 'Grace to you and peace:' not merely a union of two ordinary forms of Jewish salutation (Fritz. *Rom.* i. 7, Vol. 1. p. 23), or of the Greek χαίρειν and the Hebrew שָׁלוֹם, but a greeting of full spiritual significance; χάρις, as Olsh. observes, being the divine love manifesting itself to man, εἰρήνη the state that results from a reception of it. The Oriental and Occidental forms of salutation are thus blended and spiritualized in the Christian greeting; see notes on Eph. i. 2, and comp. Koch on 1 Thessal. p. 60.

καὶ Κυρίου κ.τ.λ.] 'and (from) our Lord Jesus Christ. Strictly speaking, Christ is the mediating impartor of Grace, God the direct giver; but just as in verse 1, διὰ was applied both to the Father and the Son, so here, in this customary salutation (see on Phil. i. 4), ἀπὸ is applied both to the Son and the Father. Olshausen (on *Rom.* i. 7) justly remarks that nothing speaks more decisively for the divinity of our Lord than these juxtapositions with the Father, which pervade the whole language of Scripture.

4. τοῦ δόντος ἑαυτὸν] 'who gave Himself,' scil. to death; more fully expressed 1 Tim. ii. 6, ὁ δοὺς ἑαυτὸν ἀντίλυτρον, comp. Tit. ii. 14. The participial clause serves at the very outset to specify the active principle of

τῶν ἁμαρτιῶν ἡμῶν, ὅπως ἐξέλῃται ἡμᾶς ἐκ τοῦ ἐνεστῶτος

the error of the Galatians. The doctrine of the atoning death of Jesus Christ, and a recurrence to the laws of Moses, were essentially incompatible with each other.

**περὶ τῶν ἁμαρτ. ἡμῶν**] ‘for our sins,’ scil. to atone for them, Rom. iii. 25, Gal. iii. 13. The reading *ὑπέρ* (*Rec.*) has but little external support, and is, perhaps, due to dogmatical correction, or to that interchange of *περὶ* and *ὑπέρ* (*Fritz. Rom.* Vol. I. p. 28) of which the MSS. of the N.T. present so many traces. Strictly speaking, *ὑπέρ*, in its ethical sense, retains some trace of its local meaning, ‘bending over to protect’ (*μάχεσθαι ὑπέρ τινος*; Donalds. *Gr. Gr.* § 480), and thus points more immediately to the action, than to the object or circumstance from which the action is supposed to spring. The latter relation is more correctly defined by *περὶ*,—e.g. *φοβεῖσθαι περὶ τινος*; see Winer, *Gr.* § 47. e, p. 334, Schæfer, *Demosth.* Vol. I. p. 189, 190. *Περὶ* will thus be more naturally used with the thing, ‘sins,’ *ὑπέρ* with the person, ‘sinners;’ and this, with a few exceptions (e.g. 1 Cor. xv. 3, Heb. v. 3), appears the usage of the N.T.; comp. 1 Pet. iii. 18, where both forms occur. Still it must be admitted that both in the N.T., and even in classical Greek (*Buttm., Ind. ad Mid.* p. 188) the distinction between these two prepp. is often scarcely appreciable; see notes on *Eph.* vi. 19, and on *Phil.* i. 7.

**ὅπως ἐξέλῃται**] ‘in order that he might deliver us;’ not ‘eximeret,’ Beza, but ‘eriperet,’ Vulg.,—the verb *ἐξαιρεῖσθαι* (only here in St. Paul’s Epp.) deriving from the context the idea of *rescuing* (*δύναμιν σημαίνει τοῦ ῥυσαμένου*, Theod. Mops.) as from danger, &c.;

comp. Acts, xii. 11, xxiii. 27, and appy. xxvi. 17, and see Elsner, *Obs.* Vol. II. p. 170.

On the force of *ὅπως* in the N.T., and its probable distinction from *ἵνα*, see notes on 2 *Thess.* i. 12.

**ἐκ τοῦ ἐνεστῶτος κ.τ.λ.**] ‘out of the present evil world;’ not exactly *ἐκ τῶν πράξεων τῶν πονηρῶν*, Chrysost., still less *τοῦ παρόντος βίου*, Theod., but simply,—‘the present evil state of things,’ see notes on *Eph.* i. 21, where the meaning of *αἰῶν* is briefly discussed. It is doubtful whether *ὁ ἐνεστῶς αἰὼν* is (a) simply equivalent to *ὁ νῦν αἰὼν* (2 Tim. iv. 10, Tit. ii. 12, see notes), and therefore in opposition to *ὁ αἰὼν ὁ μέλλων* (comp. Clem. *Cor.* II. 6, *ἔστιν δὲ οὗτος ὁ αἰὼν καὶ ὁ μέλλων δύο ἔχθροί*), or whether (b) it denotes in a more restricted sense ‘the commencing age,’ the age of faithlessness and the developing powers of Antichrist that had already begun; see Meyer *in loc.* The participle *ἐνεστῶς* will appy. admit either meaning (comp. Rom. viii. 38, 1 Cor. iii. 22, with 2 *Thess.* ii. 2, and see exx. in Rost u. Palm, *Lex. s.v.* Vol. I. p. 929, Schweigh. *Lex. Polyb.* s.v.); the order of the words, however,—not *τοῦ πον. αἰῶνος τοῦ ἐνεστ.*,—and the general and undogmatical character of the passage seem decidedly in favour of (a): so

distinctly Syr. ܡܢ ܕܗܝܝܢܐ [hoc sæculo], Vulg., Clarom., ‘præsenti sæculo,’ and sim. the best of the remaining Vv. In either case the influence of the article appears to extend only to *ἐνεστ.*; *αἰῶνος πονηροῦ* forming an explanatory apposition, in effect equivalent to a tertiary predication (Donalds. *Gr.* § 489), ‘an evil age as it is,’ and pointing out either

αἰῶνος πονηροῦ κατὰ τὸ θέλημα τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ πατρὸς ἡμῶν,  
5 ᾧ ἡ δόξα εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας τῶν αἰώνων ἀμήν.

(a) more generally, or (b) more specifically, the corrupting influences of the world and its works: see esp. Donalds. *Journal of Sac. and Class. Philol.* No. II., p. 223.

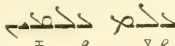
The reading αἰῶνος τοῦ ἐνεστ., adopted by Lachm., has but weak external support [AB; 39; Orig. (3), Did., al.], and is internally suspicious as a grammatical correction.

Θεοῦ καὶ πατρὸς ἡμῶν] 'God and our Father,' 'Dei et patris nostri,' Vulg., —not 'God, even our Father' (Brown), καὶ being only the simple copula; see Middleton, *Greek Art.* p. 292, 367 (ed. Rose), and comp. notes on 1 Thess. iii. 11. The august title ὁ Θεὸς καὶ πατὴρ occurs several times in the N.T., both alone (1 Cor. xv. 24, Col. iii. 17, James i. 27), and with a dependent genitive, viz. (a) τοῦ Κυρίου ἡμῶν 1. X., Rom. xv. 6, Eph. i. 3, 2 Cor. i. 3, xi. 31, Col. i. 3, 1 Pet. i. 3, and (b) ἡμῶν only, as here, Phil. iv. 20, 1 Thess. i. 1, iii. 11, 13, and 2 Thess. ii. 16. Whether in these latter formulæ the gen. depends on both, or only on the latter of the two nouns cannot be positively decided. No grammatical arguments based on the absence of the article are here applicable, as πατὴρ is anarthrous according to rule (Middl. *Gr. Art.* III. 4, § 2, Winer, *Gr.* § 19. 4, p. 116); nor will the most careful investigation of the separate passages afford any sure grounds for deciding on exegetical principles; contr. Fritz. *Rom.* Vol. III. p. 234. This, however, may be said, that as the term πατὴρ conveys necessarily a relative idea, which in theological language admits of many applications (see Suicer, *Thesaur.* s.v. Vol. II. p. 629

sq.), while Θεὸς conveys only one absolute idea, it would not seem improbable that the connexion of thought in the mind of the inspired writer might lead him in some passages to add a defining gen. to πατὴρ which he did not intend necessarily to be referred to Θεός. The Greek commentators, whose opinion on such a point would be of great value, do not appear to be unanimous: Theod. Mops. *in loc.* and Theodoret, *on Rom.* xvi. 6, refer the gen. to the last nom.; Chrys. *on Eph.* i. 3, leaves it doubtful; see notes on Eph. i. 3.

5. ἡ δόξα] 'the glory,' scil. εἴη not ἔστω; see on Eph. i. 2. In this and similar forms of doxology,—excepting that of the angels, Luke ii. 14, and of the multitude, Luke xix. 38,—δόξα regularly takes the article when used alone, e.g. Rom. xi. 36, xvi. 27, Eph. iii. 21, Phil. iv. 20, 2 Tim. iv. 18, Heb. xiii. 21, 2 Pet. iii. 18. When joined with one or more substantives it appears sometimes with the art. (1 Pet. iv. 11, Rev. i. 6, vii. 12), sometimes without it (Rom. ii. 10, 1 Tim. i. 17, Jude 25). It is thus difficult to determine whether we have here (a) the 'rhetorical' form of the article (Bernhardy, *Synt.* VI. 22, p. 315), 'the glory which especially and alone belongs to God' (comp. Winer, *Gr.* § 18. 1, p. 97), or (b) whether δόξα takes the article as an abstract noun (Middl. *Gr. Art.* v. 1). On the whole, (a) seems the most natural, and best suited to the context.

αἰῶνας τῶν αἰώνων] 'the ages of the ages,' 'sæcula sæculorum,' Vulg., less

precisely Syr. 

[sæculum sæculorum]: a semi-Hebrais-



I marvel at your speedy lapse to another gospel, which even if an angel were to preach, let him be anathema. It is not man but God whom I strive to please.

<sup>6</sup> Θαυμάζω ὅτι οὕτως ταχέως μετατίθεσθε ἀπὸ τοῦ καλέσαντος ὑμᾶς ἐν χάριτι

tic expression for a duration of time superlatively (infinitely) long; comp. Winer, *Gr.* § 36. 2, p. 220. The same words occur, Phil. iv. 20, 1 Tim. i. 17, 2 Tim. iv. 18, and frequently in the Apocalypse. Occasionally we meet with the singular αἰὼν τῶν αἰώνων (Eph. iii. 21, comp. Dan. vii. 18), and the perhaps more distinctly Hebraistic αἰὼν τοῦ αἰῶνος, Heb. i. 8 (quotation), Psalm cxi. 10,—but with scarcely any appreciable difference of meaning; see notes on Eph. iii. 21. Vorst, (*de Hebraismis N.T.*, p. 325) investigates both this and the similar expression γενεὰς γενεῶν; but his remarks must be received with caution, as on the subject of Hebraisms he cannot now be considered a safe guide.

6. θαυμάζω] ‘*I marvel*,’ ‘manifestis beneficiis, mirari se dicit quod ab Illo potuerint separari,’ Ps. Jerome. The idea of wondering at something *blameworthy* is frequently implied in this word: see Rost u. Palm, *Lex.* s.v., and compare Mark vi. 6, John vii. 21, 1 John iii. 13. The further idea which Chrys. finds in the address, οὐ μόνον ἐντρέπων . . . . ὁμοῦ δὲ καὶ δεικνὺς οἶαν ἔχει περὶ αὐτῶν ὑπόνοιαν, ὅτι μεγάλην τινὰ καὶ ἐσπουδασμένην,—does not seem intended.

οὕτως ταχέως] ‘*so quickly*.’ After what? In our ignorance of the exact time when the Galatians were converted, as well as the circumstances of their defection, this question cannot be satisfactorily answered. Of the proposed answers,—(a) their conversion, Mey., Alf.; (b) the Apostle’s last visit, Beng., Flatt; or (c) the entry of the false teachers, Chrys., Theoph.,—the first appears the least,

and the last the most probable, as the following verse seems to show who the Apostle had in his thoughts. At any rate the reference of the adverb seems decidedly rather to *time* than *manner* (2 Thess. ii. 2, 1 Tim. v. 22, comp. Conyb. and Hows. *in loc.*), however that time be defined. Still all historical deductions from such a passage (Wieseler, *Chronol.* p. 285, Davids. *Introduct.* Vol. II. p. 297) must obviously be debateable and precarious.

Grotius appositely cites, in illustration of the levity of the Gallic character, Cæsar, *Bell. Gall.* iv. 5, ‘sunt (Galli) in consiliis capiendis mobiles, et novis plerumque rebus student;’ comp. *ib.* II. 1, III. 10, 19: see Elsner, *Observ. Sacr.* Vol. II. p. 172.

μετατίθεσθε] ‘*are going over from, are falling away from*.’ present (οὐκ εἶπε μετέθεσθε, ἀλλὰ, μετατίθεσθε, Chrys.,—the defection was still going on), and middle, not passive, as Theod. Mops. (μετάγεσθε, ὡς ἐπὶ ἀψύχων; comp. Heb. vii. 12), Vulg., Clarom., al. While in earlier writers μετατίθεμαι is used both with and without an accusative (γνώμην), in the sense of ‘changing an opinion’ (see exx. in Rost u. Palm, *Lex.* s.v.), it is as frequently used in later writers in the sense ‘descisco,’ with prepp. εἰς, πρὸς, ἐπὶ of the party, &c., *to whom*—e.g. Polyb. III. 118. 8, μετατίθεσθαι πρὸς τοὺς Καρχηδονίους—and ἐκ, ἀπὸ (or a simple gen., Diod. Sic. xvi. 31), of the party &c., *from whom* the defection has taken place; so Appian, *Bell. Mithr.* 41, ἀπὸ Ἀρχελαίου πρὸς Σύλλαν μετατίθεσθαι: comp. 2 Macc. vii. 24, and see further exx. in Kypke, *Obs.* Vol. II. p. 273, and in Wetst. *in*

Χριστοῦ εἰς ἕτερον εὐαγγέλιον, ἡ δὲ οὐκ ἔστιν ἄλλο, εἰ

*loc.* τοῦ καλέσαντος] ‘*Him who called you,*’ scil. God the Father (Chrys., Theod.), to whom the calling of Christians appears regularly ascribed by St. Paul (ver. 15, Rom. viii. 30, ix. 24, 25, 1 Cor. i. 9, vii. 15, 17, 1 Thess. ii. 12, 2 Thess. ii. 14, 2 Tim. i. 9),—not ‘*Christ who called you,*’ Syr., Jerome, al., the correct theological distinction being, ἡ μὲν κλήσις ἐστι τοῦ Πατρὸς, τῆς δὲ κλήσεως ἡ αἰτία, τοῦ Υἱοῦ, Chrys.; comp. Rom. v. 15. Brown (p. 39), excepts Rom. i. 7, but scarcely with sufficient reason; see Fritz. and De W. *in loc.*, and comp. Reuss, *Théol. Chrét.* iv. 15, Vol. II. p. 144, Usteri, *Lehrb.* II. 2. 3, p. 269, 279 sq. The passages cited by Alford *on Rom. l.c.*, viz. John v. 25, 1 Tim. i. 12, do not seem fully in point.

ἐν χάριτι] ‘*by the grace of Christ,*’ holy instrument of the divine calling, the prep. ἐν being here used in its instrumental sense (Eph. ii. 13, vi. 14, al.), and marking not so much the element *in* which, as the principle *by* which (immanent instrumentality, Jelf, *Gr.* § 622. 3, comp. notes *on Eph.* ii. 13) the calling was vouchsafed unto mankind; see notes *on 1 Thess.* iv. 18, and comp. Winer, *Gr.* § 48. a, p. 347. De Wette and Meyer both adduce 1 Cor. vii. 15, ἐν δὲ εἰρήνῃ κέκληκεν ἡμᾶς ὁ Θεός, but not pertinently, as both there and in the two other passages in which καλεῖν is joined with ἐν, viz., Eph. iv. 4, 1 Thess. iv. 7 (see notes *in loc.*), the prep. retains its simple and primary force ‘of permanence in,’ and marks, as it were, the element *in which* we are called to move. In the present case, however, the dogmatical consideration, that the Grace of Christ, in the sense it here appears used by

St. Paul, denotes an active and energizing influence rather than a passive element, seems distinctly to suggest the instrumental sense; comp. Rom. v. 15, and see Meyer and Hilgenf. *in h. l.*

The usual explanation, according to which ἐν is used ‘in sensu prægnañti’ for εἰς (‘vocavit in gratiam,’ Vulg., Auth.), is more than doubtful, as καλέω implies no idea of motion (comp. Winer, *Gr.* § 50. 4. a, p. 367), while that of Wieseler (*Chronol.* p. 285, note), according to which ἐν χάρι. = χάρις (ch. iii. 19), is alike inconsistent with the usage of ἐν, and the regular meaning of χάρις Χριστοῦ.

ἕτερον] ‘*another sort of,*’ Fell. If we compare the very similar passage, 2 Cor. xi. 4, in which ἕτερος and ἄλλος occur in juxtaposition, and apparently in senses exactly identical with those in the present passage, it will not seem necessary to lay any stress on ἕτερον as implying either (a) ‘bad,’ ‘perverted’ (comp. Plato, *Phileb.* 13 Δ, ἕτερον ὄνομα, Pind. *Pyth.* III. 34 [60] δαίμων ἕτερος; see Rost u. Palm, *Lcx.* s.v. Vol. I. p. 1202, Wetst. *on 1 Tim.* v. 25), or even (b) ‘strange,’ Scholef. *Hints*, p. 88 (ed. 3), comp. Jude 7,—as both here and 2 Cor. *l.c.* ἕτερος appears only to refer to distinction of kind, ἄλλος of individuality; ‘ἕτερος non tantum alium sed diversum significat,’ Tittm. *Synon.* p. 155; comp. Plato, *Sympos.* 186 B, ἕτερόν τε καὶ ἀνόμοιον. It must be admitted, however, that this distinction is not always kept up in the N.T.; see Matth. xi. 3, 1 Cor. xv. 39.

7. ὁ οὐκ ἔστιν ἄλλο εἰ μὴ κ.τ.λ.] ‘*which is NOT another, save that,*’ &c. The various interpretations of these words turn mainly on the antecedent assigned to ὁ; this may be (a) the

μή τινές εἰσιν οἱ ταρασσόντες ὑμᾶς καὶ θέλοντες μετα-  
στρέψαι τὸ εὐαγγέλιον τοῦ Χριστοῦ. <sup>8</sup> ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐὰν ἡμεῖς

whole sentence, *ὅτι* — εὐαγγέλιον, ‘*quod quidem* (scil. vos deficere a Christo) non est aliud nisi,’ Winer; (b) the preceding εὐαγγέλιον, ‘which Gospel is, admits of being, no other,’ De W. (comp. Syr., Chrys., Theod.), and appy. the majority of expositors; (c) the preceding compound expression ἕτερον εὐαγγέλιον, Meyer, Alf. Of these (c) is clearly to be preferred, as best preserving the natural and grammatical sequence of the words, and the distinction between ἕτερος and ἄλλος. To prevent the words ἕτερον εὐαγγέλιον being misconstrued into the admission that there could *really* be any other gospel that the one preached to them, St. Paul more fully explains himself, using ἄλλος rather than the ambiguous ἕτερος, and throwing the emphasis on οὐκ: ‘which (ἕτερον εὐαγγέλιον) is *not* another (a second) GOSPEL, except (only in this sense, that) there are some who trouble you,’ i.e., the Judaists bring you another gospel, but it is really no GOSPEL at all; comp. Hamm. and Meyer *in loc.* In a word, as Hilgenf. correctly observes, the seeming paradox lies in this fact, that εὐαγγέλιον is understood after ἄλλο in its strictest meaning, but expressed after ἕτερον in one more lax. εἰ μή] ‘*save that.*’ The gloss εἰ μή = ἀλλὰ can be distinctly impugned in even what seem the strongest passages, e.g. Matth. xii. 4, (see Fritz. *in loc.*), 1 Cor. vii. 17 (see Meyer *in loc.*): consult Klotz, *Devar.* Vol. II. p. 524, Hartung, *Partik. μή*, 3. 6, Vol. II. p. 120, compared with Dindorf in Steph. *Thes.* Vol. III. p. 190. The first *distinct* evidences of this interchange appear only in very late writers. οἱ ταρασσόντες] ‘*who are troubling*

*you;*’ ‘qui vos conturbant,’ Vulg. The definite article might at first sight seem inconsistent with the indef. *τινες*: when thus used, however, it serves to particularize, and in the present case specifies, the *τινές* as those whose *characteristic* was troubling the Galatians, ‘some who are your troublers;’ comp. Luke xviii. 9, *τινὰς τοὺς πεποιθότας*, Col. ii. 8, *μή τις ὑμᾶς ἔσται ὁ συλαγωγῶν*. Winer (*Gr.* § 18. 3, p. 100) adduces some exx. from classical Greek, and compares the common expr. *εἰσιν οἱ λέγοντες*: see also Bernhardt, *Synt.* vi. 23, p. 318. We cannot, therefore, with Rückert definitely pronounce this as an instance of Asiatic Hellenism. The article must, of course, be carried on to *θέλοντες*; see Kühner’s valuable note on Xen. *Mem.* I. I. 20.

τὸ εὐαγγέλιον τοῦ Χριστοῦ] It is doubtful whether Χριστοῦ is the gen. *subjecti*, ‘the Gospel preached by Christ,’ or the gen. *objecti*, ‘the Gospel of or concerning Christ.’ From the fuller expression, Rom. i. 3, εὐαγγέλ. τοῦ Θεοῦ περὶ τοῦ υἱοῦ αὐτοῦ, we may, perhaps, here decide on the latter interpretation: see Winer, *Gr.* § 30. 1, p. 160. According to Meyer (*on Mark* i. 1), when the gen. after εὐαγγέλ. is *σωτηρίας, βασιλείας, κ.τ.λ.* it is gen. *objecti*; when Θεοῦ, gen. *subjecti*; but when Χριστοῦ, gen. *objecti* or *subjecti*, to be determined only by the context.

8. καὶ ἐὰν] ‘*even if;*’ not, however, necessarily ‘supposing a case which has never occurred’ (Alf.), but, as usual, conveying the idea of condition with the assumption of *objective* possibility;’ see Herm. *de Partic. ἀν*, 2. 7, p. 95, and esp. the very clear distinctions of Schmalfeld, *Synt. d. Gr.*



ἡ ἄγγελος ἐξ οὐρανοῦ εὐαγγελίζεται ὑμῖν παρ' ὃ εὐηγγελισάμεθα ὑμῖν, ἀνάθεμα ἔστω. 9 ὡς προειρήκαμεν, καὶ ἄρτι

*Verb.* § 93, 94. It may be further observed that, as the order shows, καὶ belongs not to ἡμεῖς or to the sentence, but to ἐάν (*etiam si*), to which it gives force and prominence; see *Herm. Viger*, No. 307, *Hartung, Partic. καί*, 3. 3, Vol. I. p. 141, and notes on *Phil.* ii. 17.

ἡμεῖς] 'we.' Though ἡμεῖς here seems to refer mainly to St. Paul, and is frequently so used elsewhere, yet, as οἱ σὺν ἐμοὶ π. ἀδελ. may very reasonably be here included (*Mey.*), it does not seem desirable, with De W., Conyb., and others, to limit the term specially to the Apostle. The use of ἡμεῖς, or of the simple plural, must always depend on the context; comp. notes on 1 *Thess.* i. 2.

παρ' ὃ] 'contrary to that which.' The meaning of the prep. has been the subject of considerable controversy; the Lutherans having urged the meaning *præterquam* (*Vulg.*, and appy. *Chrys.*), the Romanists that of *contra* (*Theod.*, al.). This latter meaning is perfectly correct (opp. to Brown, p. 45; see *Donalds. Gr.* § 485, and *exx.* in *Winer, Gr.* § 49. g, p. 360, esp. *Xen. Mem.* I. i. 18, where παρὰ τοὺς νόμους and κατὰ τ. ν. are in antithesis), and is appy. required by the context and tenor of the argument. The Apostle implies throughout the Epistle that the Judaical gospel was in the strict sense of the words an ἑτερον εὐαγγ., and in its very essence opposed to the true Gospel.

ἀνάθεμα] 'accursed;' strictly considered, nothing more than the Hellenistic form of the Attic ἀνάθημα, *Moeris* (cited by *Lobeck, Phryn.* p. 249), the original meaning of both forms being τὸ ἀφιερωμένον Θεῷ, *Theodoret on Rom.* ix. 3. The pre-

vailing use, however, of ἀνάθεμα in *malam partem* compared with the command, *Lev. xvii. 29*, seems (esp. in the *LXX* and the *N.T.*) to have gradually led to a distinction in meaning; ἀνάθημα being used in the sense of *donarium* (2 *Macc.* ix. 16, *Luke* xxi. 25), ἀνάθεμα (*Rom.* ix. 3, 1 *Cor.* xii. 3, xvi. 22) as 'aliquid divinæ iræ sacratum;' *Hesych.* ἀνάθεμα· ἐπικατάρατος, ἀκοινώνητος. ἀνάθημα· κόσμημα. This distinction, though very generally, is still not universally observed: see *Theod.* and esp. *Chrys. on Rom.* ix. 3, who, even while he asserts two distinct meanings, seems to regard the forms as interchangeable.

In the *Eccles.* writers, (see *Suicer, Thes.* Vol. I. p. 268, *Bingham*, xvi. 2), ἀνάθεμα, like the Hebrew עֲרֵב (see *Winer, RWB. Art. Bann*) was applied to excommunication; though even here, it may be observed, accompanied sometimes with distinct execration; see *Bingham, ib.* 2. 17. This milder sense has been frequently maintained in the present passage (*Hammond in loc.*, *Waterland, Doct. Trin.* ch. 4, Vol. III. p. 458), but is distinctly opposed to the usage of the *N.T.*; compare ἐπικατάρατος, ch. iii. 10, κατάρα, ch. iii. 13. For further reff. see the good note of *Fritz. Rom.* ix. 3, Vol. II. p. 253 sq.

9. προειρήκαμεν] 'we said before.' To what does πρὸ here refer? Is it (a) solely to the preceding verse, as *Chrys.*, *Theod.*, *Jerome* (comp. *Neander, Planting*, Vol. I. p. 214, *Bohn*), or (b) to a declaration made at the Apostle's last visit, as *Syr.* (appy.), and recently, *Ust.*, *De W.*, *Mey.*, al.? Grammatical considerations do not contribute to a decision: for neither, on the one hand, can the

πάλιν λέγω, εἴ τις ὑμᾶς εὐαγγελίζεται παρ' ὃ παρελάβετε, ἀνάθεμα ἔστω. <sup>10</sup> ἄρτι γὰρ ἀνθρώπους πείθω ἢ τὸν Θεόν;

use of the perfect rather than the aor. *προεῖπομεν* (ch. v. 21, 1 Thess. iv. 6) be pressed in favour of (a),—*εἴρηκα* at most only marking the continuing validity of what was said (comp. 2 Cor. xii. 9, and Winer, *Gr.* § 40. 4, p. 243),—nor, on the other hand, can the reference to what has just been said be urged as inconsistent with the usage of *πρό* (Ust.), for see 2 Macc. iii. 7, *προειρημένων χρημάτων* (where the subject referred to is mentioned no further back than the beginning of the preceding verse), 3 Macc. vi. 35, and compare 2 Cor. vii. 3 with 2 Cor. vi. 12. Contextual reasons, however, viz. the insertion of *ἄρτι* as marking an antithesis to what was distinctly *past*, and the apparent identity of time marked by the two plural verbs *εὐαγγελ.*, *προειρ.* (Alf.), seem so distinctly in favour of (b), that in this case we do not hesitate to maintain that reference even in opposition to the opinion of the Greek expositors; comp. 2 Cor. xiii. 2. This passage has been pressed into the controversy relative to the state of the Galatian church at the Apostle's second visit; see Davidson, *Introd.* Vol. II. p. 305.

*καὶ ἄρτι κ.τ.λ.*] 'so now I say again:' undoubtedly a consecutive sentence. Rückert and B. Crus., by making it part of the antecedent sentence, retain the more Attic meaning of *ἄρτι*, but suppose an intolerably harsh ellipsis before *εἴ τις*. "Ἄρτι is not used in Attic Greek for purely present time,—comp. Plato, *Meno*, 89, where *ἐν τῷ νῦν* is in opp. to *ἐν τῷ ἄρτι*,—but is not uncommonly so used in later Greek; see esp. Lobeck, *Phrym.* p. 18 sq. *εἰ . . . εὐαγγελίζεται*]

'if any one preacheth;' simply and

purely conditional ('*ei cum indic. nihil significat præter conditionem*,' Klotz, *Devar.* Vol. II. p. 455), 'if, as a matter of fact preaching is a course of action pursued by any one,' be such an assumption reasonable or the contrary; see esp. Schmalfeld, *Syntax*, § 91, p. 195. This change from the more restricted *ἐάν* with subj., ver. 8, *appears* here intentional; comp. Acts v. 38, 39. Still such distinctions must not be overpressed, as there is abundant evidence to show that not only in later, but even sometimes in earlier writers, they were not always carefully observed; see Madvig, *Gr.* § 125. 1. It is certainly noticeable that, in Euclid (*e.g.* Book I. Prop. 4), *ἐάν* with subj. is nearly always used in mathematical hypotheses, where there can be no accessory idea, but where experience must prove the truth or fallacy of the supposition: see Winer, *Gr.* § 41. 2, p. 260, note.

This use of *εὐαγγελίζομαι* with an accus. *personæ*, is an *ἅπαξ λεγόμεν.* in St. Paul's Epp., but occurs elsewhere both in the N.T. (Luke iii. 18, Acts viii. 25, 40, xiii. 22, xiv. 15, 21, xvi. 10, 1 Pet. i. 12), and in later writers: comp. Winer, *Gr.* § 32. 1, p. 199, and Lobeck, *Phrym.* p. 267 sq.

<sup>10</sup> *ἄρτι γάρ*] 'For now;' not contrasting his present conduct and former Pharisaism (Neander, *Planting*, Vol. I. p. 222 [Bohn], Wieseler, *Chronol.* p. 178), but emphatically repeating the *ἄρτι* of the preceding verse, and calling especial attention to his present words;—'Now,—when I am using such unhesitating language.' The exact force of *γάρ* seems more open to question: it may be plausibly taken as in abrupt and ironical reference to the charges of the

ἢ ζῆτῶ ἀνθρώποις ἀρέσκειν; εἰ ἔτι ἀνθρώποις ἤρεσκον,  
Χριστοῦ δοῦλος οὐκ ἂν ἦμην.

The Gospel I preach is  
not of man; and I will  
confirm this by stating my mode of life before my conversion.

11 Γνωρίζω δὲ ὑμῖν, ἀδελφοί, τὸ εὐαγ-

11. δέ] *Tisch.* γάρ. The external authorities for δέ are AD<sup>3</sup>EJK; many Vv. (*Æth.*-Pol. and others omit entirely); Chrys., Theod., al.; Ambrst. (*Rec.*, *Griesb.*, *Scholz.*, *Lachm.*, *De W.*, *Mey.*). For γάρ, BD<sup>1</sup>FG; 17. al. ... Vulg., Clarom.; Dam., Hier., Aug., al. (*Tisch.*; commended by *Griesb.*). The permutation of δέ and γάρ is so common that *internal* considerations

Judaists; 'well! am I now,' &c. (on this idiomatic use of γάρ, see esp. Klotz, *Devar.* Vol. II. p. 245), but is perhaps more naturally regarded as *argumentative*, — not, however, so much with ref. to the seeming harshness of his previous words (Mey., Alf.) as to their *unquestionable truth*, the best proof of which lay in his being one who was making God his friend, and not men; see Olsh. and Hilgenf. *in loc.* πείθω] 'am

*I persuading*, 𐤒𐤓𐤕𐤓𐤕 𐤐𐤓 [sum  
persuadens] Syr., 'suadeo,' Vulg., Clarom.; scil. 'am I making friends of;' the slight modification of meaning, viz. 'persuadendo mihi concilio,' as suggested by the latter words of the clause, being easily supplied from the context; see Acts xii. 20, 2 Macc. iv. 45, and comp. πείσαι τὸν Θεόν (with inf.), Joseph. *Antiq.* iv. 6. 5, vi. 5. 6, viii. 10. 3. The usual comment, that πείθω is here used *de conatu* (Ust., al.), is *very* questionable. Of the passages cited in support of this meaning, Acts, xxviii. 23 certainly proves nothing, and Ælian, *Var. Hist.* II. 6 is not to the point, 'attempt' being implied not by the verb but its tense. The same obs. seems applicable to Xenoph. *Hell.* vi. 5, 16, Polyb. *Hist.* iv. 64. 2, cited in Steph. *Thes.* s.v. ἢ ζῆτῶ κ.τ.λ.]

'or am I seeking to please, &c.;' not merely a different (De W.), but a

more general and comprehensive statement of the preceding clause.

The student will find a sound sermon on this verse by Farindon, *Serm.* XXI. Vol. II. p. 139 (ed. 1849).

ἔτι ἀνθρ. ἤρεσκον] 'were still pleasing men. It is not necessary either to press the use of the imperf. *de conatu*, or to modify the meaning of ἀρέσκω, 'studeo placere,'—a meaning which it never bears; see Fritz. *Rom.* xv. 2, Vol. III. p. 221, note. The apostle says, 'I am not pleasing men; and a clear proof is, that I am Christ's servant, whose service is incompatible with that of man.' The emphasis thus rests on ἔτι (Mey., Brown) which is not merely logical (De Wette), but *temporal*, with ref. to the preceding ἄρτι.

The *Rec.* inserts γάρ after εἰ, with D<sup>3</sup>EJK; Syr., and other Vv.; Chrys., Theod., al.,—but with but little plausibility, as the authority for the omission is strong [ABD<sup>1</sup>FG; 5 mss.; Vulg., Clarom., Copt., Arm.; Cyr. (3), Dam.], and the probability of interpolation to assist the argument, by no means slight.

ἦμην] This form of the imperf., so common in later writers, is found, Xen. *Cyr.* vi. 1. 9, Lysias, III. 17, but is unequivocally condemned by the Atticists. Buttm. remarks that it is commonly found when in combination with ἂν: this, however, is doubtful; see Lobeck, *Phryn.* p. 152.

11. γνωρίζω δέ] 'Now I certify,

γέλιον τὸ εὐαγγελισθὲν ὑπ' ἐμοῦ, ὅτι οὐκ ἔστιν κατὰ ἄνθρωπον. <sup>12</sup> οὐδὲ γὰρ ἐγὼ παρὰ ἄνθρωπον παρέ-

become here of some importance. The question is, does St. Paul here seem to desire to carry out further his previous remarks, to explain, or to prove them? In the first case we could only have, as Rück observes, δέ; in the second, γὰρ or δέ (δὲ retaining a faint oppositive force, Klotz, *Devar.* Vol. II. p. 3); in the third, only γάρ. The context seems decisively in favour of the first hypoth., and therefore of δέ.

*make known unto you;* commencement of what may be termed the apologetic portion of the epistle, ch. i. 11—ch. ii. 21. The present formula, Usteri observes, is always used by St. Paul as the prelude of a more deliberate and solemn avowal of his opinion; comp. 1 Cor. xv. 1, 2 Cor. viii. 1, 1 Cor. xii. 3 (διὸ γν.). Δέ is consequently here (see crit. note) what is termed μεταβατικόν, Bekk. *Anecd.* p. 958 (cited by Hartung, Vol. I. p. 165), i.e. it indicates a transition from what has been already said, to the fresh aspects of the subject which are now introduced.

For examples of the very intelligible attraction τὸ εὐαγγ. . . ὅτι, see Winer, *Gr.* § 66. 5, p. 551.

οὐκ ἔστιν κατὰ ἄνθρωπον] ‘*is not after man,*’ i.e. ‘*is of no human strain:*’ ‘κατὰ complectitur vim prepositionum ἀπό (?), διὰ et παρά,’ Bengel. This remark, if understood exegetically rather than grammatically, is perfectly correct. Κατὰ ἄνθρ., taken *per se*, implies ‘*after the fashion, after the manner of man*’ (Winer, *Gr.* § 49. d, p. 358), but in the present context amounts to the more comprehensive declaration that the εὐαγγέλιον was not ἀνθρώπινον, either in its essence or object; οὐχ ὑπὸ ἀνθρωπίνων σύγκειται λογισμῶν, Theod.: compare Plato, *Phileb.* 12, τὸ δ' ἐμὸν θεός . . . οὐκ ἔστι κατὰ ἄνθρ.; where the true qualitative nature of the expression is shown by

the further explanation, ἀλλὰ πέρα τοῦ μεγίστου φόβου. The different shades of meaning under which this formula appears in St. Paul's Epp. (ch. iii. 15, Rom. iii. 5, 1 Cor. iii. 3, ix. 8, xv. 32) must be referred to the context, not to the preposition; see Fritz. *Rom.* iii. 5, Vol. I. p. 159 sq., and comp. Suicer, *Thesaur.* Vol. I. p. 351.

12. οὐδὲ γὰρ ἐγὼ] ‘*for neither did I receive it, &c.*’ proof of the preceding assertion. The true force of οὐδὲ has here been frequently misunderstood, but may be properly preserved, if we only observe (1) that in all such cases as the present (comp. John v. 22, viii. 42, Rom. viii. 7), the particle must receive its *exact* explanation from the context (‘*adsumptâ extrinsecus aliquâ sententiâ,*’ Klotz, *Devar.* Vol. II. p. 707), and (2) that οὐδὲ γὰρ, in negative sentences, stands in strict parallelism and bears corresponding meanings with καὶ γὰρ in positive sentences; see Hartung, *Partik.* οὐδὲ, 2. B. 2, Vol. I. p. 211, and comp. Ellendt, *Lex. Soph.* s.v. Vol. II. p. 21 sq. We may thus correctly translate, either (α) *nam ne ego quidem*, ‘*even I who so naturally might have been taught of men,*’ Hilgenf., Winer *in loc.*, and *Gr.* § 55. 6, p. 436; or (β) *neque enim ego*, ‘*I as little as the other Apostles*’ (Olsh.); or perhaps a little more inclusively, ‘*I (distinctly emphatic)—as little as any others, whether Χριστοῦ-*



λαβον αὐτὸ οὕτε ἐδιδάχθην, ἀλλὰ δι' ἀποκαλύψεως

δακτοι or ἀνθρωποδιδاکτοι.' Of these (β) is to be preferred not only from contextual but even grammatical reasons; for independently of seeming too concessive, (α) would also have been most naturally expressed by οὐδὲ ἐγὼ γάρ, or καὶ γάρ οὐδ' ἐγὼ (Rück). This last objection Meyer considers invalid on account of the normal position of γάρ,—but inexactly; for though γάρ generally occupies the 2nd place, yet when the 1st and 2nd words are closely united (which would here be the case) it occupies the 3rd: see Klotz, *Devar.* Vol. II. p. 251.

παρὰ ἀνθρώπου] 'from man:' not synonymous with ἀπὸ ἀνθρώπου, the distinction between these prepositions after verbs of receiving, etc. (παρὰ more *immediate*, ἀπὸ more *remote* source), being appy. regularly maintained in St. Paul's Epp.: comp. 1 Cor. xi. 23, παρέλαβον ἀπὸ τοῦ Κυρίου, on which Winer (*de Verb. Comp.* Fasc. II. p. 7) rightly observes, 'non παρὰ τοῦ Κυρίου, propterea quod non ipse Christus præsentem docuit;' see Schulz, *Abendm.* p. 218 sq.

οὕτε ἐδιδάχθην] 'nor was I taught it;' slightly different from the preceding παρέλαβον, the ἐδιδ. pointing more to *subjective* appropriation, while παρέλ. only marks *objective* reception (Windischm.): so appy. Beng., 'alterum (παρέλ.) fit sine labore, alterum cum labore discendi.' On the sequence οὐδὲ—οὕτε, see Winer, *Gr.* § 55. 6, p. 436, and esp. Hartung, *Partik.* οὕτε, I. 9, Vol. I. p. 201 sq, where this unusual, but (in cases like the present) defensible collocation is fully explained. In all such passages, δὲ refers to the foregoing words or sentence, so that οὕτε is used as if οὐ or οὐκ had preceded; δέ, in negative sentences, having often much of the

force and functions which καὶ has in affirmative sentences: see especially Wex, *Antig.* Vol. II. 157, and comp. Klotz, *Devar.* Vol. II. p. 711. The reading οὐδὲ (*Rec.* and even *Lachm.*) is only supported by AD<sup>1</sup>FG; a few mss.; Eus., Chrys., al., and, as a likely repetition of the preceding οὐδέ, or a correction of a supposed solecism, is more than doubtful.

Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ] 'from Jesus Christ;' gen. *subjecti*, forming an antithesis to the preceding παρὰ ἀνθρ.; Christ was the *source* and author of it (Fell, Hamm.): comp. 2 Cor. xii. 1, and notes on 1 Thess. i. 6. In expressions similar to the present (comp. εἰρήνη Θεοῦ, εὐαγγ. τοῦ Χριστοῦ), it is only from the context that the nature of the gen., whether *subjecti* or *objecti*, can be properly determined; see Winer, *Gr.* § 30. 1, p. 168, and comp. notes on ver. 7. The peculiar revelation here alluded to may be, as Aquinas supposes, one vouchsafed to the Apostle soon after his conversion, by which he was fitted to become a preacher of the Gospel; comp. Eph. iii. 3, where, however, ἐγνωρίσθη (*Lachm., Tisch.*) is less decisive than *Rec.* ἐγνώρισε.

It is a subject of continual discussion whether the teaching of St. Paul was the result of one single illumination, or of progressive development; comp. Reuss, *Théol., Chrét.*, IV. 4, Vol. II. p. 42, sq. Thiersch, *Apost. Age*, Vol. I. p. 110 sq. (Transl.) The most natural opinion would certainly seem to be this; that as, on the one hand, we may reverently presume that all the fundamental truths of the Gospel would be *fully* revealed to St. Paul before he commenced preaching; so, on the other, it might have been ordained, that (in accord-

Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ. <sup>13</sup> ἠκούσατε γὰρ τὴν ἐμὴν ἀναστροφὴν ποτε ἐν τῷ Ἰουδαϊσμῷ, ὅτι καθ' ὑπερβολὴν ἐδίωκον τὴν ἐκκλησίαν τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ ἐπόρθουν αὐτήν. <sup>14</sup> καὶ προέκοπτον ἐν τῷ Ἰουδαϊσμῷ ὑπὲρ πολλοὺς συνηλικιώτας

ance with the laws of our spiritual nature) its deepest mysteries and profoundest harmonies should be seen and felt through the practical experiences of his apostolical labours. The question is partially entertained by Augustine, *de Gestis Pelag.* ch. xiv. (32), Vol. x. p. 339 sq. (ed. Migne, Par. 1845).

13. ἠκούσατε γάρ] ‘For ye heard,’ historical proof, by an appeal to his former *well known* (ἠκούσ. emphatic) zeal for Judaism, that it was no human influence or human teaching that could have changed such a character; οὐ γὰρ ἄν, εἰ μὴ Θεὸς ἦν ὁ ἐκκαλύπτων, οὕτως ἀθρόαν ἔσχον μεταβολήν, Chrys.

τὴν ἀναστροφὴν ποτε κ.τ.λ.] ‘my conversation in time past,’ &c. Auth. Vers. These words are taken by most interpreters as simply equivalent to τὴν ποτε (προτέραν) ἀναστ. This is not critically exact. As Dr. Donaldson suggests, the position of ποτε is due to the verb included in ἀναστροφήν: as St. Paul would have said ἀνεστρεφόμεν ποτε, he allows himself to write τὴν ἐμὴν ἀναστροφὴν ποτε. Meyer aptly cites Plato, *Leg.* III. 685 D, ἡ τῆς Τροίας ἄλωσις τὸ δεύτερον.

τῷ Ἰουδαϊσμῷ] ‘the Jews’ religion,’ i.e. ‘Judaism,’ see 2 Macc. ii. 21, xiv. 38, 4 Macc. iv. 26. On the specializing force of the art. with abstract nouns, see Scheuerlein, *Syntax*, § 26. 2. c, p. 219.

ἐπόρθουν] ‘was destroying it,’ ‘expugnabam,’ Vulg., Clarom.: see Acts ix. 21, ὁ πορθήσας ἐν Ἱερουσαλὴμ τοὺς ἐπικαλουμένους, and comp. *Æsch.* *Sept.* 176. It is not necessary either

to modify the meaning of πορθεῖν

with Syr. (Λοσι ܠܫܝܝܐ eram vastans), Copt. (desolabam), and other Vv., or to explain the imperf. as *de conatu* (σβέσαι ἐπεχειρεῖ, Chrys.), with the Greek commentators. As Meyer justly observes, St. Paul previous to his conversion was actually engaged in the work of *destruction*: he was not a *Verwüster* merely, or a *Verstörer*, but a *Zerstörer*: comp. Acts xxii. 4, ἐδίωξα ἄχρι θανάτου. The imperfects accurately denote the course of the Apostle's conduct, which commenced and continued during the time of his Judaism, but, owing to his conversion, *was never carried out*; contrast ἐδίωξα, Acts, l.c., 1 Cor. xv. 9, and see Bernhardt, *Synt.* x. 3, p. 372 sq., where the three principal uses of the imperf. (simultaneity, duration, and *non-completion*) are perspicuously stated, and comp. the more elaborate notice of Schmalfeld, *Synt.* § 55, pp. 97—111.

14. συνηλικιώτας] ‘contemporaries.’ Συνηλ. is an ἀπαξ λεγόμεν. in the N.T., and is only found occasionally in a few later writers, e.g. Diod. Sic. i. 53, Dion. Halic. x. 49; see Wetst. *in loc.* and the exx. collected by Dindorf and Hase in Steph. *Thesaur.* s.v. Vol. vii. p. 1378. The compound form (compare συμμέτοχος, Eph. iii. 6, v. 7; συγκοινωνός, 1 Cor. ix. 23) is condemned by the Atticists; Attic writers using only the simple form; see Thomas Mag. p. 208 (ed. Bern.), Herodian, p. 433 (ed. Koch.) περισσοτ. ζηλωτῆς ὑπάρχ.] *being*

ἐν τῷ γένει μου, περισσοτέρως ζηλωτῆς ὑπάρχων τῶν πατρικῶν μου παραδόσεων.

I will confirm this by a recital of the places where I abode, and the countries in which I travelled. The churches of Judæa knew of me only by report.

15 Ὅτε δὲ εὐδόκησεν ὁ Θεός, ὁ ἀφορίσας

15. ὁ Θεός] ADEJK; mss.; many Vv., but Syr. (Philox.) with ast.; Orig. (1) Chrys. (1), Theod. (3), al.; Iren. (1), Aug., al. (*Rec., Griesb.*, but om. om., Scholz, [*Lachm.*] *Mey.*). Tisch. omits these words with BFG; some mss.; Boern., Vulg., Syr.; Orig. (2), Chrys. (1), Theodoret (2), Iren. (1), Orig. (interp.), Faust. ap. Aug., Ambrst., Hier., al. (*De W.*, approved by Mill, Prolegom. p. 47). The accidental omission, however, seems probable on paradiplomatic considerations, (see Pref. p. xvi), Θ having Ο immediately before, and soon after it.

from the first more exceedingly a zealot or contender; modal participial clause serving to define more particularly the peculiar nature of the advance which St. Paul made in Judaism. The comparison *περισσ.* is obviously with those just mentioned, the πολλοὶ συνηλ. ἐν τῷ γένει μου.

τῶν πατρικῶν μου παραδόσεων] 'for the traditions of my fathers;' gen. *objecti* after ζηλωτῆς,—object about which the ζῆλος was displayed; comp. Acts xxi. 20, xxii. 3, 1 Cor. xiv. 12, Tit. ii. 14. The insertion of μου qualifies the more general term πατρικός, making it equivalent to the more special πατροπαράδοτος, and thus certainly seeming here to limit the παραδόσεις to the special ancestral traditions of the sect to which the Apostle belonged (Meyer), *i.e.* to Pharisaical traditions; comp. Acts xxiii. 6, Φαρισαῖος, υἱὸς Φαρισαίων, and more expressly Acts xxii. 3, κατὰ τὴν ἀκριβεστάτην αἵρεσιν τῆς ἡμετέρας θρησκείας ἔζησα Φαρισαῖος.

15. ὅτε δὲ εὐδόκ. κ.τ.λ.] 'But when it pleased God;' notice of the time subsequent to his conversion, in which the Apostle might have been thought to have conferred with men, but did not. On the meaning of εὐδοκέω,—here marking the free, unconditioned, and gracious will of God, see notes on

1 Thess. ii. 8, and on its four constructions in the N. T., notes on Col. i. 19.

ἐκ κοιλίας μητρός μου] 'from my mother's womb,' *i.e.* 'from the moment I was born,'—not as Calv., 'nondum genitum,' Jer. i. 5; ἐκ being temporal both here and Matth. xix, 12, Luke i. 15, Acts iii. 2, xiv. 8, and marking the point of time from which the temporal series is reckoned: see Winer, *Gr.* § 47. b, p. 328.

The verb ἀφορίσας, as Jowett observes, has two meanings, the first physical (*Æth.-Pol.*), the second and predominant one, ethical and spiritual ('segregavit,' Vulg., Clarom.); comp. Rom. i. 1.

καὶ καλέσας κ.τ.λ.] 'and called me by means of His grace;' scil. at the Apostle's conversion (Acts ix. 3 sq.),—not with any reference to a calling, undefined in time, which depended on the counsels of God, as Rückert *in loc.*: compare Rom. viii. 30, where the temporal connexion between προώρισε and ἐκάλεσε (on the force of the aorists see Fritz. *in loc.*) is exactly similar to that between ἀφορίσας and καλέσας in the present passage. The κλήσις in both cases has a distinct origin in time; αὐτὸν [Θεὸν] ἔφη καὶ πρὸ αἰώνων προεγνωκέναι καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα κεκληκέναι καθ' ὃν καιρὸν ἐδοκίμασε,





θέμην σαρκὶ καὶ αἵματι, <sup>17</sup> οὐδὲ ἀπῆλθον εἰς Ἱεροσόλυμα  
πρὸς τοὺς πρὸ ἐμοῦ ἀποστόλους, ἀλλὰ ἀπῆλθον εἰς

direction is made more apparent; see Fritz. *Fritzsche. Opusc.* p. 204.

**σαρκὶ καὶ αἵματι**] '*flesh and blood*,'

a Hebrew circumlocution for man,—generally with the accessory idea of *weakness* or *frailty*; see Hammond and Lightfoot *on Matt.* xvi. 17. The expression occurs four times in the N. T., apparently under the following modifications of meaning; (a) Man, in his mere corporeal nature, 1 Cor. xv. 50, Heb. ii. 14; (b) Man in his weak intellectual nature, contrasted with God, Matt. xvi. 17 (contr. Mey.), comp. Chrys. Vol. x. 675 E, ed. Ben.; (c) Man, in his feeble human powers, contrasted with spiritual natures and agencies, Eph. vi. 12. The present passage seems to belong to (b); the apostle took not weak men for his advisers or instructors, but communed in stillness with God. Chrys., in referring the words to the Apostles, himself seemed to feel the application too limited, as he adds, *εἰ δὲ καὶ περὶ πάντων ἀνθρώπων τοῦτό φησιν, οὐδὲ ἡμεῖς ἀντεροῦμεν.*

17. οὐδὲ ἀπῆλθον] '*nor did I go away*,' scil. from Damascus,—to which place the mention of his conversion naturally leads his thoughts. It does not here seem necessary to press οὐδὲ in translation ('nor yet did I, &c.,' Conyb.), as the context does not seem climactic; see notes *on 1 Thess.* ii. 3. (*Transl.*) In the present case it has appy. only that *quasi-conjunctive* force (see notes ver. 12), by which it appends one negation to another,—*'non apte connexa, sed potius fortuito concursu accidentia,'* Klotz, *Devar.* Vol. II. p. 707; see notes *on Eph.* iv. 27, Winer, *Gr.* § 55. 6, p. 432, and esp. Franke, *de Part. Neg.* II. 2, p. 6. The reading ἀνῆλθον [*Rec.*

with AJK; mss.; Copt., Syr.-Philox.; Chrys., Theod.] seems obviously a correction, and is rejected by all the best editors. ἀλλά]

The particle has here its usual force after a negation, and implies such an opposition between the negative and affirmative clauses, that the first is, as it were, obliterated and absorbed by the second; see Klotz, *Devar.* Vol. II. p. 11, Fritz. *Mark*, Excurs. 2, p. 773. Schrader is thus *perhaps* justified in pressing the opposition between οὐ προσαν. and ἀλλὰ ἀπῆλθ., as an evidence that St. Paul went into Arabia for *seclusion*; contr. Anger, *Rat. Temp.* ch. IV. p. 123. In estimating however, the force of ἀλλὰ in negative sentences, caution must always be used, as οὐκ—ἀλλὰ (not δὲ) is the *regular* sequence, like 'nicht—sondern' (not 'aber') in German; see Donalds. *Cratyl.* § 201.

εἰς Ἀραβίαν] '*into Arabia*,' possibly the Arabian desert in the neighbourhood of Damascus, Ἀραβία being a term of somewhat vague and comprehensive application; see Conyb. and Hows. *St. Paul*, Vol. I. p. 105, and for the various divisions of Arabia, Forbiger, *Alt. Geogr.* § 102, Vol. II. p. 728 sq. This brief, but circumstantial, recapitulation of St. Paul's early history is designed to show that, in the early period after his conversion, he was never in any place where he could have learned anything from the other apostles.

A discussion of the *object* (probably religious meditation), and of the *duration* (probably a large portion of three years) of this abode in Arabia,—both, especially the latter, greatly contested points, will be found in Schrader, *Paulus*, Part I. p. 54 sq., Wieseler, *Chronol.* p. 141

Ἀραβίαν, καὶ πάλιν ὑπέστρεψα εἰς Δαμασκόν. <sup>18</sup> ἔπειτα μετὰ ἑτῇ τρία ἀνῆλθον εἰς Ἱεροσόλυμα ἱστορήσαι Κηφᾶν,

sq., Davidson, *Introd.* Vol. II. p. 75, 80.

Δαμασκόν]

‘*Damascus.*’ This most ancient city certainly existed as early as the days of Abraham (Gen. xiv. 15, xv. 2), and is supposed, even at that remote period, to have had an independent government (see L. Müller, *Orig. Regni Damasc.* in Iken, *Thesaur.* Vol. I. p. 721 sq.). After being subdued by David (2 Sam. viii. 5, 6), it revolted under Solomon (1 Kings xi. 24), formed the seat of a very widely extended government (comp. 1 Kings xx. 1), was recovered by Jeroboam, the son of Joash (2 Kings xiv. 28), united in alliance with the kingdom of Israel, but was afterwards taken by Tiglath Pileser (2 Kings xvi. 9). After falling successively under the Babylonian, Persian, and Seleucid sway, it passed at last under that of the Romans (B.C. 64; see Diod. Sic. xxxix. 30), and at the time of the Apostle formed a part of the dependent kingdom of Aretas (2 Cor. xi. 32). For further notices of the history of this ancient city, see Winer, *RWB.* Vol. I. p. 244 sq., Pauly, *Real-Encycl.* Vol. II. p. 847 sq., Conyb. and Howson, *St. Paul*, Vol. I. p. 105.

18. ἑτῇ τρία] ‘three years;’ scil. after his *conversion*, that being the obvious and natural *terminus a quo* to which all the dates in the narrative are to be referred; see notes on ch. ii. 1. How much of this time was spent in Damascus, and how much in Arabia is completely uncertain. The only note of time in Acts ix. 23, *ἡμέραι ἱκαναί*, which appears to include this stay in Arabia, has by recent expositors been referred solely to the time of preaching at Damascus, — though appy. with less probability;

see Anger, *Rat. Temp.* p. 122, Wieseler, *Chronol.* p. 143.

ἱστορήσαι] ‘to visit, to become acquainted with;’ scarcely so little as ‘videre,’ Vulg., Syr., Copt., al., but more in the sense of ‘coram cognoscere,’ — to visit and make a personal acquaintance with. As the meaning of this verb has been somewhat contested, we may remark that it is used by later writers with reference to (a) *places, things*, — in the sense of ‘visiting,’ ‘making a journey to see;’ Plutarch, *Thes.* 30, *Pomp.* 40, Polyb. *Hist.* III. 48. 12; compare Chrysost. ὅπερ οἱ τὰς μεγάλαι πόλεις καὶ λαμπρὰς καταμαθάνοντες λέγουσιν: (b) *persons*, — in the sense of ‘seeing,’ ‘making the acquaintance of;’ Joseph. *Antiq.* VIII. 2. 5, ἱστορήσαι Ἑλεάσαρον; *Bell.* VI. 1. 8, ὃν ἐγὼ ἱστόρησα; somewhat curiously, in reference to the pillar of salt into which Lot’s wife was changed, *Antiq.* I. 22, ἱστόρηκα δὲ αὐτήν; see, also, Clem. *Hom.* VIII. 24 (p. 196, ed. Dressel), ἱστορήσαι τοὺς τῆς θεραπείας ἐπιτυγχανόντας, *ib.* I. 9, p. 32; XIX. 6, p. 376; and exx. collected by Hilgenf. *Gal.* p. 122, note. There is thus no lexical necessity for pressing the primary meaning (Hesych. ἱστορεῖ, ἐρωτᾷ) advocated by Bagge *in loc.*

The reading Πέτρον (*Rec.*), instead of Κηφᾶν [A B; a few mss.; Syr., Copt., Sahid., Syr.-Phil. in marg., Æth., al.], is supported by preponderating external authority [D E F G J K; mss.; Vulg., Clarom., al.; many Ff.], but is rightly rejected by most modern editors as a probable explanatory gloss.

ἐπέμεινα πρὸς αὐτόν] ‘I tarried with him;’ comp. ch. ii. 5, διαμείνη πρὸς ὑμᾶς; Matth. xxvi. 55, πρὸς ὑμᾶς ἐκαθεξόμην (*Lachm.*); 1 Cor. xvi. 6, πρὸς ὑμᾶς δὲ τυχὸν παραμενῶ, ver. 7,

καὶ ἐπέμεινα πρὸς αὐτὸν ἡμέρας δεκαπέντε· <sup>19</sup> ἕτερον δὲ τῶν ἀποστόλων οὐκ εἶδον εἰ μὴ Ἰάκωβον τὸν ἀδελ-

ἐπιμεῖναι πρὸς ὑμᾶς, al., usually with persons; 'sæpe nostri scriptores, ut ipsorum Græcorum poetæ passim, πρὸς cum accus., adjecto verbo quietis, sic collocant, ut non sit nisi *apud*, i. q., παρὰ cum dativo,' Fritz. *Mark* i. 18. p. 202. We may compare with this the legal forms, πρὸς διαιτητὴν λαχεῖν, Demosth. p. 22. 28; δίκας εἶναι πρὸς τοὺς ἄρχοντας, ib. 43. 71, &c., where the original notion of 'going to,' &c., has passed into that of mere direction.

The ἐπὶ in ἐπέμεινα is not *per se* 'intensive' (Alf. on *Col.* i. 23), but appy. denotes *rest* at a place; see Rost u. Palm, *Lex.* s. v. ἐπὶ, C. 3, Vol. I. p. 1045. The verb itself has two constructions in the N.T.,—with a simple dative (Rom. vi. 1, xi. 22, 23, *Col.* i. 23, 1 *Tim.* iv. 16), and with prepp. ἐπὶ, πρὸς, ἐν (*Acts* xxviii. 14, *Phil.* i. 24); see notes on *Col.* i. 23, and Winer, *Verb. Comp.* II. p. 11. ἡμέρας δεκαπέντε] The reason for this *shortness* of St. Paul's stay is mentioned, *Acts* ix. 29. The Apostle specifies the exact time of his stay at Jerusalem, to show convincingly how very slight had been his opportunities of receiving instruction from St. Peter or any one else there.

19. εἰ μὴ Ἰάκωβον] 'save James,' i.e. no other ἀπόστολον save him. It may fairly be said, that every principle of grammatical perspicuity requires that, after these words, not merely εἶδον, but εἶδον τὸν ἀπόστολον be supplied; comp. 1 *Cor.* i. 14, οὐδένα ὑμῶν ἐβάπτισα εἰ μὴ Κρίσπον καὶ Γάϊον. This is distinctly admitted both by Mey., Hilgenf., and the best recent commentators, even though they differ in their deductions: so very clearly Chrys. St. James, then,

was an ἀπόστολος (whatever be the meaning assigned to the word),—a fact somewhat confirmed by the use of ἀποστόλους, *Acts* ix. 28. The additional title, ὁ ἀδελφὸς τοῦ Κυρίου (τὸ σεμνολόγημα, as Chrys. terms it), was probably added (Ust.) to distinguish this James from the son of Zebedee, who was then living. Whether it follows from this passage, that Jacobus *Frater* and Jacobus *Alphæi* are identical (*by no means* such a fiction as Meyer somewhat hastily terms it), and that James was thus one of the Twelve, is a question which falls without the scope of this commentary. This consideration only may be suggested; whether in a passage so circumstantial as the present, where St. Paul's whole object is to prove that he was no emissary from the *Apostles* (comp. ver. 17), the use of ἀδελφός, in its less proper sense (Κυρίου ἀνεψιός, Theod.), is not more plausible than the similar one—of ἀπόστολος. The most weighty counter-argument is derived from *John* vii. 5, οὐδὲ γὰρ οἱ ἀδελφοὶ αὐτοῦ ἐπίστευον εἰς αὐτόν; but it deserves careful consideration whether ἐπίστευον really means more than a proper, intelligent, and rightful belief; see even De Wette on *John* l. c., and comp. *John* vi. 64, where οὐ πιστεύειν is predicated of some of the μαθηταί, and where ver. 67 implies some doubt even of οἱ δώδεκα.

The student who desires to examine this difficult question may profitably consult Mill, on the *Brethren of Our Lord*, Schneckenburger, on *St. James*, p. 144 sq., Arnaud, *Recherches sur l'Épître de Jude*, and the review of it by Dietlein in Reuter, *Repert.* (Aug. 1851), Neander, *Planting*, Vol. I. p. 351, note (Bohn); Blom's *Disputation*, (in Vol-

φὸν τοῦ Κυρίου. <sup>20</sup> α δὲ γράφω ὑμῖν, ἰδοὺ ἐνώπιον τοῦ Θεοῦ ὅτι οὐ ψεύδομαι. <sup>21</sup> ἔπειτα ἦλθον εἰς τὰ

beding, *Thesaur. Comment.* Vol. I.); Credner, *Einleitung*, Vol. I. p. 571; Wieseler, *Stud. u. Krit.* (Part I. 1842); and Hilgenf. *Galaterbr.* p. 219. The most recent monographs are those by Schaff, Berlin, 1842; and Goy, Mont. 1845.

20. ἀ δὲ γράφω κ.τ.λ.] ‘but as to what I write unto you;’ not parenthetical, but a strong and reiterated assurance of the little he had received from the Apostles, ἀ δὲ γράφω ὑμῖν being an emphatic anacoluthon: comp. Wannowski, *Constr. Abs.* p. 54 sq., where this and similar constructions are fully discussed.

ὅτι οὐ ψεύδομαι] ‘(I declare) that I lie not;’ strong confirmatory asseveration of the truth,—not of ver. 12 sq. (Winer), but of ver. 17, 18. In passages marked with this sort of abruptness and pathos (see Lücke on 1 Joh. iii. 20, p. 245, ed. 2), a verb consonant with the context is commonly supplied before ὅτι; comp. Acts xiv. 22. Accordingly, in the present case, γράφω (Mey.), λέγω (De W.), ἐστὶ (Rück.), ὁμνυμι (Ust.), have been proposed as suppletory; the first three are, however, obviously too weak, the last too strong,—ἐνώπιον τοῦ Θεοῦ not being any more than פָּנֵי יְיָ, a formal oath (Olsh.). If any definite word was in the Apostle’s thoughts, it was perhaps διαμαρτύρομαι (Acts x. 42, with ὅτι); especially as, in three out of the five places in which ἐνώπ. τοῦ Θεοῦ occurs, this verb (though in slightly different senses and constructions) is found joined with it; see 1 Tim. ii. 14, v. 21, 2 Tim. iv. 1. On this use of ὅτι in asseverations, see Fritz. *Rom.* ix. 2, Vol. II. p. 242.

21. τὰ κλίματα] ‘the regions;’

‘regiones,’ Vulg., ‘partes,’ Clarom.; a word only used in the N.T. by St. Paul, here and Rom. xv. 23, 2 Cor. xi. 10. The primary meaning, as derivation indicates, is ‘inclinatio’ or ‘declivitas,’ e.g. κλίματα ὀρῶν, Eustath. p. 1498. 47 (comp. Polyb. *Hist.* VII. 6. 1), thence with ref. to the inclination of the heavens to the poles, ‘a tract of the sky,’ κλίμα οὐρανοῦ, Herodian, XI. 8, and lastly,—its most usual meaning,—a tract of the earth, whether of greater (comp. Athen. XII. p. 523 E) or, as in the present case, of more limited extent: comp. Polyb. *Hist.* v. 44. 6, x. 1. 3. On its accentuation (usually κλίμα, but more correctly κλίμα), see Lobeck, *Paralip.* p. 418. The journey here mentioned is appy. identical with that briefly noticed in Acts ix. 30; see Conyb. and Hows. *St. Paul*, Vol. I. p. 115.

Συρίας] Not the lower part of Syria, called Phœnice (Winer, *Ust.*, al.), but ‘Syria proper’ (ἡ ἄνω Συρία, Strabo), as St. Paul’s object is to show the distance he was from any quarter where he could have received instruction from the Apostles; see Meyer *in loc.* In Acts xxi. 3, Συρία is used merely in a general way to denote the Roman province bearing that name: on its divisions, see Forbiger, *Handb. Geogr.* Vol. II. p. 640.

τῆς Κιλικίας] Occasionally mentioned in combination with Συρία (Acts xv. 23, 41), as geographically conterminous (Alf.), and as serving to define what portion of the larger province is especially alluded to. For a general notice of this province, see Strabo, *Geogr.* XIV. 5, p. 668 sq., Mannert, *Geogr.* VI. 2, p. 32 sq., Forbiger, *Alt. Geogr.* § 67, Vol. II. p. 271 sq.



κλίματα τῆς Συρίας καὶ τῆς Κιλικίας. <sup>22</sup> ἤμην δὲ ἀγνοούμενος τῷ προσώπῳ ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις τῆς Ἰουδαίας ταῖς ἐν Χριστῷ, <sup>23</sup> μόνον δὲ ἀκούοντες ἦσαν ὅτι ὁ διώκων

22. τῷ προσώπῳ] 'in respect of personal appearance,' scil. 'by face;' οὐδὲ ἀπὸ ὀφθαλμοῦ γινώσκουσιν αὐτοῖς, Chrys. The general limiting nature of the dative (Scheuerl. *Synt.* § 20, Donalds. *Gr.* § 458) may here be fully recognised: the Apostle was not unknown to the Churches in every sense, but only in regard to his outward appearance. This particular dative, commonly called the dative 'of reference to,' must be carefully distinguished both from the *instrumental* and the *modal* dat. (1 Cor. xi. 5), and may be best considered as a *local* dative ethically used. Here, for instance, the Apostle's appearance was not that *by which*, but as it were the *place in which*, their ignorance was evinced; see esp. Scheuerl. *Synt.* § 22. a, p. 179, and comp. Winer, *Gr.* § 31. 6, p. 193, Bernhardt, *Synt.* III. 8, p. 84. τῆς Ἰουδαίας]

The Church of Jerusalem is, however, to be excepted, as there the Apostle was εἰσπορευόμενος καὶ ἐκπορευόμενος, παρῥησιαζόμενος ἐν τῷ ὀνόματι τοῦ Κυρίου, Acts ix. 28. ταῖς

ἐν Χριστῷ] Not merely a periphrasis for the adj., 'the Christian churches,' but '*the churches which are in Christ*,' i.e. which are incorporated with Him who is the Head : comp. Eph. i. 22, 23.

23. ἀκούοντες ἦσαν] *'they were hearing';* scil. the members of these Churches; see Winer, *Gr.* § 67. 1, p. 555. This periphrasis, which probably owes its prevalence in the N.T. to the similar formula in Aramaic

( $\begin{smallmatrix} \circ & \circ & \circ \\ \nabla & - & \end{smallmatrix} \begin{smallmatrix} \nearrow & \searrow & \nearrow \\ \hline \end{smallmatrix} \begin{smallmatrix} \circ & \circ & \circ \\ \rho & & \end{smallmatrix} \right)$ , serves to express  
the idea of *duration* more distinctly

than the simple tense; see Winer, *Gr.* § 45. 5, p. 311. In the LXX it seems principally limited to those cases in which the participle is used in the original; see Thiersch, *de Pent.* III. 11, p. 113. Examples are found in Attic Greek (see Jelf, *Gr.* § 375. 4), but commonly under the limitation that the participle expresses some property or quality inherent in the subject; see Stalbaum, Plato, *Rep.* VI. 492 A.

ὅτι ὁ διώκων κ.τ.λ.] ‘*our former persecutor*,’ the participle being here, by means of the art., turned into a species of subst., and losing all temporal force; see the exx. collected by Winer, *Gr.* § 57, p. 317, and comp. the very bold form, τὸν ἐαυτῆς ἐχοντα, Plato, *Phædr.* 244 E, cited by Bernhardt, *Synt.* VI. 22. obs. p. 316. “Ὅτι is here not the ‘*ὅτι recitativum*’ (Schott),—a use of the particle not found in St. Paul’s Epp., except in citations from the O. T. (Mey.),—but preserves its usual relational force, the ‘*oratio indirecta*’ which it introduces, passing afterwards into the ‘*oratio directa*’ in the pronoun. This latter assumption Mey. deems unnecessary, as St. Paul might call himself, being now a Christian, ‘*our former persecutor*.’ This, however, seems forced and artificial.

and artificial. τὴν πίστιν]  
*'the faith,'* objectively represented as  
a rule of life (De W.); comp. ch. iii.  
23, 1 Tim. i. 19, iv. 1, al. In the  
Eccles. writers πίστις is frequently  
used in the more distinctly objective  
sense, *'the Christian doctrine,' 'doc-*  
*trina fidem postulans' (e.g. Ignat.*  
*Eph. § 16, πίστιν Θεοῦ ἐν κακῇ διδασ-*  
*καλῇ φθεῖρη;* Concil. Laod. can. 46,  
*πίστιν ἐκμανθάνει;* see Suicer, *Thes.*

ἡμᾶς ποτὲ νῦν εὐαγγελίζεται τὴν πίστιν ἣν ποτε ἐπόρθει.  
 24 καὶ ἐδόξαζον ἐν ἐμοὶ τὸν Θεόν.

When I went up to Jerusalem, I communicated my Gospel both in public and private: I resisted the false brethren, and was accredited by the Apostles.

II. Ἐπειτα διὰ δεκατεσσάρων ἐτῶν

s.v. *πίστις*, 2. a), but it seems *very* doubtful whether this sense ever occurs in the N.T. In Acts vi. 7, *ὑπακούειν τῇ πίστει* seems certainly very similar to *ὑπακούειν τῷ εὐαγγελίῳ*, Rom. x. 16 (see Fritz, Vol. I. 17), but even there 'the faith,' as the inward and outward rule of life (see Meyer *in loc.*), yields a very satisfactory meaning. On the various uses of *πίστις*, see Usteri, *Lehrb.* II. 1. 2, p. 91 sq.

24. ἐν ἐμοί] 'in me,' not 'on account of me' (Brown), or 'for what he had done in me' (Jowett), but simply 'in me' (Vulg., Clarom.), 'ut qui in me invenissent celebrationis materiam,' Winer *in loc.*: compare Exod. xiv. 4, ἐνδοξασθήσομαι ἐν Φαραῶ. God, as Windisch. observes, was working in St. Paul, and so was praised in him. The prep., in such cases as the present, points to the object as being as it were the *sphere* in which (Eph. i. 17), or the *substratum* on which (1 Cor. vii. 14, see Winer, *Gr.* p. 345; comp. Andoc. *de Myster.* p. 33, ed. Schiller) the action takes place. The transition from this to the common usage of ἐν in the sense of 'dependence on,' is easy and obvious; see exx. in Rost u. Palm, *Lex.* s.v. A. 2. b, Vol. I. p. 909, and comp. Bernhardt, *Synt.* v. 8. b, p. 210.

CHAPTER II. 1. διὰ δεκατεσσάρων ἐτῶν] 'after an interval of,' 'post,' Vulg., Clarom., Copt., Armen.; δεκατεσσάρων παρελθόντων ἐτῶν, Chrys.: comp. Acts xxiv. 17, δι' ἐτῶν πλειόνων. The meaning of the prep. has here

been unduly pressed to suit preconceived historical views. Διά, in its temporal sense, denotes an action enduring *through and out of* a period of time; and may thus be translated *during*, or *after*, according as the nature of the action makes the idea of duration through the whole of the period (Heb. ii. 15, διὰ παντός τοῦ ζῆν), or occurrence at the end of the period most prominent. Thus διὰ πολλοῦ χρόνου σε ἐώρακα is correctly explained by Fritz. (Fritzsche, *Opusc.* p. 163, note), 'longo temporis spatio decurso (quo te non vidi) te vidi.' comp. Herm. *on Vig.* No. 377, b. This is the correct use of διά. There are, however, a few indisputable instances of a more lax use of the prep. in the N. T., to denote an action which took place *within*, not during the whole of a period: e.g. Acts v. 19, διὰ τῆς νυκτὸς ἤνοιξε, where both the tense and the occurrence preclude the possibility of its being 'throughout the night' (contr. Meyer),—so also Acts vi. 9,—xvii. 10 is perhaps doubtful; see Fritzsche, *Opusc.* p. 165, Winer, *Gr.* § 47. i. p. 337. Grammatical considerations, then, *alone* are not sufficient to justify Dr. Peile's paraphrase, 'not till after;' but on *exegetical* grounds it may be fairly urged that the mention of fourteen years, thus undefined by a *terminus ad quem*, as well as a *quo*, would be singularly at variance with the circumstantial nature of the narrative. With regard to the great historical difficulties in which the passage is involved, it can here only briefly be said;—(1) The *terminus a quo* of the fourteen years, being purely a subject-

πάλιν ἀνέβην εἰς Ἱεροσόλυμα μετὰ Βαρνάβαν, συμπαραλαβὼν καὶ Τίτον· <sup>2</sup> ἀνέβην δὲ κατὰ ἀποκάλυψιν, καὶ ἀνεθέμην αὐτοῖς τὸ εὐαγγέλιον ὃ κηρύσσω ἐν τοῖς ἔθνεσιν,

tive epoch, does certainly seem that time which must have ever been present to the Apostle's thoughts,—the time of his *conversion* (Anger, Wieseler); especially as the *ἔτη τρία*, ch. i. 18, appear so reckoned. (2) Exegetical as well as grammatical (πάλιν) considerations seem to show it was St. Paul's *second* journey;—for how, when misconstruction was so possible, could it be passed over? and how can St. Peter's conduct be explained? But (3) chronolog. arguments, based on historical coincidences, make it impossible to doubt that Irenæus (*Hær.* iii. 13) and Theodoret (*in loc.*) are right in supposing this the journey mentioned Acts xv., and therefore, according to St. Luke's account, *the third*. In a commentary of this nature it is impossible to allude to the various efforts (even to the invalidation of an unquestionable text) to reconcile (2) and (3): it may be enough to say that both chronological and historical deductions seem so certain, that (2) must give way: see the sensible explanation and remarks of Thiersch, *Apost. Age*, Vol. I. p. 120 sq. (Transl.). A complete discussion will be found in the chronolog. works of Anger and Wieseler, Davidson, *Introd.* Vol. II. p. 112 sq., Winer, *RWB. Art.* 'Paulus,' Conyb. and Howson, *St. Paul*, ch. VII.: see also Meyer *in loc.*, Alford, Vol. II. Prolegom. p. 26.

συμ-  
παραλαβὼν καὶ Τίτον] '*having taken with me also Titus*;' the ascensive καὶ perhaps alluding to his being uncircumcised; comp. Acts xv. 2, Παῦλον καὶ Βαρνάβαν καὶ **τινας ἄλλους** ἐξ αὐτῶν. St. Paul was now the principal person (συμπαραλαβὼν): at the

preceding (second) visit Barnabas seems to have taken the lead; see Meyer *in loc.*

2. ἀνέβην δέ] '*I went up too*;' δὲ having its '*vim exponendi*' (Fritz. *in loc.*), or, as we might perhaps more exactly say, its *reiterative* force (Klotz, *Devar.* Vol. II. p. 361, Hartung, *Partik.* δέ, 2. 7, Vol. I. p. 168), and repeating, not without a slight opposition, the preceding ἀνέβην. The native force of the particle may just be traced in the faint contrast which the explanation and introduction of fresh particulars give rise to.

κατὰ ἀποκάλυψιν] '*by*, scil. *in accordance with, revelation*,—not for my own purposes;' κατὰ as usual implying the rule, the '*normam agendi*;' see Bernhardt, *Synt.* v. 20. b, p. 239, 241. Hermann's translation '*explicationis causâ*' must, on exegetical, and *perhaps* even on grammatical grounds (see Fritzsche, *Opusc.* p. 169), *certainly* be rejected. For (1) ἀποκάλυψις is never used in this lower sense, either by St. Paul or any other of the sacred writers; and (2) the current of the Apostle's argument is totally at variance with such an explanation. His object is here to show that his visit to Jerusalem was not to satisfy any doubts of his own, nor even any suggestions of his converts, but in obedience to the command of God. The objection, that the current translation would require κατὰ *τινα* ἀποκάλυψιν (Herm.), may be neutralized by the observation that κατὰ ἀποκάλυψιν is in effect used nearly adverbially; see Eph. iii. 3.

ἀνεθέμην] '*I communicated*;' '*contuli cum eis*,' Vulg., Clarom., comp.





3 Ἄλλ' οὐδὲ Τίτος ὁ σὺν ἐμοί, Ἑλλήν ὢν, ἡναγκάσθη περι-

refuted by Dr. Peile), but *ne forte*.

(γ) ἔδραμον may be explained in two ways ; either (with Fritz.) as an indic. after a non-realized, etc. hypoth., (Herm. *de Partic.* ἄν, I. 10, p. 54), —a structure at which, strange to say, Hilgenf. seems to stumble,—or indic. after μήπως (fearing lest), the change of mood implying that the event apprehended had now taken place ; see Winer, *Gr.* § 56. 2, p. 446 ; comp. Scheuerl. *Synt.* § 34. a. 5, p. 364, Matth. *Gr.* § 520. 8. We

have then two possible translations ; (1) Purpose ; ἀνεθέμην . . . μήπως ἔδραμον, *I communicated . . . that I might not perchance have run in vain* (as I should have done if I had not, &c.) (2) Apprehension ; ἀνεθέμην . . . (φοβούμενος) μήπως ἔδραμον, *I communicated . . . being apprehensive lest perchance I might really have, etc.* ; the verb 'timendi' being idiomatically omitted ; see Gayler, *de Part. Neg.* p. 327, Schmalfeld, *Synt.* § 152. Of these (2) seems most in accordance with St. Paul's style ; see 1 Thess. I. c., and ch. iv. 11. To both translations,

however, there are very grave objections ; to (1) on logical, to (2) on exegetical grounds : to (1), because it was not on the communication or non-communication of his Gospel that St. Paul's running in vain really hinged, but on the assent or dissent of the Apostles : to (2), because it is incredible that he who went up κατ' ἀποκάλυψιν could have felt any doubt about his own course. To escape these difficulties we must adopt one of two explanations (neither wholly free from objections) : either we must refer the words, *objectively*, to the danger St. Paul's converts might have run of being rejected by the Church if he had not communicated ; or (which is

most probable), *subjectively*, with the Greek commentators, *to the opinions of others* ; ἵνα διδάξω τοὺς ταῦτα ὑποπτεύοντας ὅτι οὐκ εἰς κενὸν τρέχω, Chrys. ; see Hammond *in loc.* If others deemed St. Paul's past and present course fruitless, it really must in that respect have amounted to a loss of past and present labour.

3. ἄλλ' οὐδέ] 'But (to distinctly prove, *à fortiori*, that I had not run in vain) *not even*,' &c. The emphasis rests on Τίτος,—Titus, whom the apostles might have required to be circumcised, even while in general terms they approved of St. Paul's preaching. On this gradational force of ἄλλ' οὐδέ ('at ne—quidem,' 'indicant, silentio oblitteratâ re leviori, afferri graviorem'), see Fritz. *in loc.* (*Opusc.* p. 178), and compare Luke xxiii. 15, Acts xix. 2. The true separative force of ἀλλὰ, ('aliud jam esse quod sumus dicturi,' Klotz, *Devar.* Vol. II. p. 2) is here distinctly apparent.

"Ἑλλήν ὢν] 'being a Greek' scil. 'inasmuch as, or though he was a Greek,' καίτοι Ἑλλήν ὢν, Theodoret ; not 'and was a Greek,' Alf., the appended participial clause not being predicative, but *concessive*, or suggestive of the reason why the demand was made ; comp. Donalds. *Cratyl.* § 305, *Gr.* § 492 sq.

ἡναγκάσθη] 'was compelled.' The choice of this word seems clearly to imply that the circumcision of Titus was strongly pressed on St. Paul and St. Barnabas ; see Baur, *Paulus*, p. 121. It does not, however, by any means appear that the *Apostles* were party to it ; in fact, if we assume the identity of this journey with the third, the language of Acts xv. 5 seems distinctly to imply the contrary.

τμηθῆναι· 4 διὰ δὲ τοὺς παρεισάκτους ψευδαδέλφους, οἵτινες παρεισῆλθον κατασκοπῆσαι τὴν ἐλευθερίαν ἡμῶν ἣν ἔχομεν

4. διὰ δὲ τοὺς παρεισάκτους ψευδαδέλφους] ‘and that, or now it was, because of the false brethren insidiously brought in,’ scil. οὐκ ἠναγκάσθη περιτμηθῆναι; explanatory statement (δὲ explicative; see below) why Titus was not compelled to be circumcised, viz., because the ψευδάδελφοι were making it a party matter. The construction is not perfectly perspicuous, but it does not appear necessary either to regard it as a positive anacoluthon (Rinck, *Lucubr. Crit.* p. 171, Hilgenf. *in loc.*), or an anacol. arising from two blended constructions (Winer, *Gr.* § 63, p. 502, still less a connexion of ver. 4 with ver. 2 (Bagge, al.). The difficulty, as the Greek expositors seem to have felt, is really in the δέ: this, however, is neither περιττός (Theod., comp. Theod. M.), nor equivalent to οὐδέ (comp. Chrys., Theoph., Œcum.), but simply *explicative* (‘*declarat et intendit*,’ Beng.), and faintly *ratiocinative*; see Klotz, *Devar.* Vol. II. p. 362. Alford compares δέ, ver. 2, but the uses seem clearly different: there the insertion of αὐτοῖς naturally suggests a *contrast*, while here the naked statement οὐκ ἠναγκ. περιτμ. as naturally prepares us for a *restrictive explanation*. παρεισάκτους] ‘*insidiously brought in*,’ Scholef. This word appears to have two meanings, (α) *advena, adventitius, ἀλλότριος* (Hesych., Suid., Phot.); comp. Georg. Al. *Vit. Chrys.* 40 (cited by Hase, Steph. *Thes.* Vol. VIII. p. 187). παρεισακτε τῆς πόλεως ἡμῶν; (β) *irrepititius*; comp. Prol. Sirach, πρόλογος παρείσακτος, — a meaning still further enhanced by παρεισῆλθον; compare 2 Pet. ii. 1, Jude 4. The compound ψευδάδελφοι designates those who did not acknowledge the great principle

of faith in Christ being the only means of salvation (Neander, *Plant.* Vol. II. p. 114, Bohn), while their *intrusive* character is well marked by the compounds παρεισῆλθον and παρεισάκτους; comp. Polyb. *Hist.* i. 18, 3, παρεισάγεσθαι καὶ παρεισπίπτειν εἰς τὰς πολιορκουμένας πόλεις. οἵτινες] ‘*men who*,’ ‘a set of men who,’ — not simply equivalent to οἱ (Ust.), but specifying the *class* to which they belonged; see Matth. *Gr.* § 483, Jelf, *Gr.* § 816, and notes on ch. iv. 24, where the uses of ὅστις are more fully discussed. The translation of Fritz., ‘*quippe qui*’ (comp. Herm. *Œd. R.* 688), is here unduly strong; even in classical Greek, what is commonly termed a *causal*, may be more correctly considered an *explicative* sense; see Ellendt, *Lxx. Soph.* s. v. 3, Vol. II. p. 383. This too is the prevailing sense in the later writers; see Dindorf in Steph. *Thesaur.* s. v.

κατασκοπῆσαι] ‘*to spy out*,’ (𐤒𐤁𐤍𐤏𐤃𐤓) [ut explorarent] Syr., ‘*explorare*,’ Vulg.; not ‘*ut dolose eripiant libertatem Christianam*,’ (Dindorf, Steph. *Thes.* s. v. Vol. IV. p. 1232), κατασκοπ. being here used in the same (hostile) sense as κατασκοπεῖσαι, Josh. ii. 2; ὁρᾷς πῶς καὶ τῇ τῶν κατασκόπων προσηγορίᾳ ἐδήλωσε τὸν πόλεμον ἐκείνων, Chrys. ἐν Χριστῷ] Not ‘*per Christum*,’ a meaning it may bear (Fritz. p. 184) but in the fuller and deeper sense ‘*in Christ*,’ see notes on ver. 17. ἵνα ἡμᾶς καταδουλώσουσιν] ‘*that they may succeed in enslaving us*,’ the tense pointing to the result, the compound to the completeness of the act; comp. 2 Cor. xi. 20. Although this reading is confirmed by a decided preponde-

ἐν Χριστῷ Ἰησοῦ, ἵνα ἡμᾶς καταδουλώσουσιν· 5 οἷς οὐδὲ πρὸς ὧραν εἴξαμεν τῇ ὑποταγῇ, ἵνα ἡ ἀλήθεια τοῦ εὐαγγελίου διαμείνῃ πρὸς ὑμᾶς. 6 ἀπὸ δὲ τῶν δοκούντων εἶναι

5. οἷς οὐδέ] These words are omitted by the first hand of D (Tisch. *Cod. Clarom.* p. 568) E; Irenæus (p. 200, ed. Bened.), and, according to Jerome, in some *Latin* manuscripts: Tertullian and Ambrose appear only to have rejected the relative; see *adv. Marc.* v. 3. It is obvious that such an omission would greatly simplify the structure, but this very fact in a critical point of view makes it suspicious. When to this we add the immense preponderance of external authority, we can entertain but little doubt that οἷς οὐδέ is genuine; see Bagge *in loc.*, who has well discussed this reading.

rance of uncial authority, [ABCDE], and the improbability of a correction very great, still the instances of ἵνα with a future are so very few (Gayler, *Part. Neg.* p. 169), and these too so reducible in number (Klotz, *Devar.* Vol. II. p. 631), that we are not justified in saying more than this, that the future *appears* used to convey the idea of *duration* (Winer), or perhaps rather of *issue*, *sequence* (Schmalfeld, *Synt.* § 142; comp. Alf.), more distinctly than the more usual aorist subj. Though excessively doubtful in classical writers (Herm. *Partic. Æv.* II. 13, p. 134), a few instances are found in later authors; see Winer *Gr.* § 41, b. 1, p. 259.

5. τῇ ὑποταγῇ] ‘by yielding them the subjection they claimed;’ dative of manner; see Winer, *Gr.* § 31. 7. p. 194, comp. Scheuerl. *Synt.* § 22. 6, p. 180. The article is not merely the article with abstract nouns (Green, *Gr.* p. 146), but is used to specify the obedience which the false brethren (not the Apostles, Fritz.) demanded in this particular case. ἡ ἀλήθεια τοῦ εὐαγγελίου] ‘the truth of the Gospel;’ the true teaching of the Gospel, as opposed to the false teaching of it as propagated by Judaizers, *i.e.*, as in verse 16, the doctrine of justification by faith. The distinction

drawn by Winer (*Gr.* § 34. 3, p. 211) between such expressions as the present,—where the governing noun is a distinct element pertaining to the governed, and such as πλούτου ἀδηλόγης, 1 Tim. vi. 17, καινότης ζωῆς, Rom. vi. 4,—where it is more a rhetorically expressed attribute, though denied by Fritz. *Rom.* Vol. I. p. 368, seems perfectly just. A doctrinal import is contained in ἡ ἀλήθεια τοῦ εὐαγγ., which is entirely lost by explaining it as merely τὸ ἀληθὲς εὐαγγέλιον.

διαμείνῃ πρὸς ὑμᾶς] ‘might remain steadfast with you,’ ‘permaneat[-eret]’ Vulg., *Clarom.*; the διὰ obviously being *intensive*, as in Heb. i. 11, 2 Pet. iii. 4; comp. Chrys., ἵνα . . . τοῦτο διὰ τῶν ἔργων βεβαιώσωμεν. πρὸς ὑμᾶς] See on ch. I. 18.

6. ἀπὸ δὲ τῶν δοκούντων εἶναι τι κ.τ.λ.] ‘But from those who were high in reputation;’—interrupted declaration of his independence of the οἱ δοκούντες. The meaning of this verse is perfectly clear, but the structure is somewhat difficult. According to the common explanation, ἀπὸ—εἶναι τι is a sentence that would naturally have terminated with οὐδὲν ἔλαβον or προσελάβομεν (not ἐδιδάχθη, Winer, § 47. p. 331), or more correctly still, οὐδὲν μοι προσανετέθη; owing, however, to the parenthesis ὅποιοι—λαμβάνει, the

τι (ὅποιοί ποτε ἦσαν οὐδέν μοι διαφέρει· πρόσωπον Θεὸς ἀνθρώπου οὐ λαμβάνει) ἐμοὶ γὰρ οἱ δοκοῦντες οὐδὲν προσ-

natural structure is interrupted, and the sentence, commenced *passively*, is concluded *actively* with ἐμοὶ γὰρ κ.τ.λ.; see Winer, *Gr.* § 63. I. 1, p. 502. The real difficulty of the sentence, however, lies in the following γάρ. That it is (a) merely *resumptive*, Scholef. (*Hints*, p. 74), Peile, al., is indemonstrable; as, of the passages usually cited in favour of this force, viz. Acts xvii. 28, 1 Cor. ix. 19, 2 Cor. v. 4, Rom. xv. 27; the first three are clearly instances of the argumentative force (see Winer, *Gr.* § 53. 10. 3, p. 403, Meyer on *Cor. II. cc.*), while in the fourth the words εὐδόκησαν γὰρ are merely emphatically repeated. That it is (b) *argumentative*, either as giving a reason for οὐδέν μοι διαφέρει κ.τ.λ. (Alf.), or for πρόσωπον Θεὸς κ.τ.λ. (Mey.), is logically and contextually improbable, as parenthetical and non-parenthetical parts would thus be confused and intermingled. If, however, γὰρ be regarded as (c) *explicative*, the whole seems clear and logical. To avoid the words δοκοῦντων εἶναι τι being misunderstood, and supposed to assign an *undue* pre-eminence to these Apostles, St. Paul hastily introduces the parenthetical comment, leaving the former sentence incomplete: then, feeling that its meaning was still so far obvious as to need some justification, he reverts to it, slightly qualifying it by the emphatic ἐμοί, slightly justifying it by the explicative γάρ; 'to me (whatever they might have done for others) it is certainly a fact that,' etc. On this explicative force of γάρ, see Donalds. *Gr.* § 618, Klotz. *Devar.* Vol. II. p. 233 sq., Hartung, *Partik.* γάρ, § 2, and comp. Lücke, *John* iv. 44. Of the other interpretations of this

difficult passage, none appear to deserve special notice except that of the Greek writers (Chrys., however, is silent, and Theod. has here a *lacuna*), who connect ἀπὸ τῶν δοκ. immediately with οὐδέν μοι διαφ. in the sense of οὐδεμία μοι φροντίς περὶ τῶν δοκ. (Theoph.), but thus assign an untenable meaning to ἀπό, and dislocate the almost certain connexion of ὅποιοί ποτ' ἦσαν with what follows. Further details will be found in Meyer, De Wette, and Fritzsche (*Opusc.* p. 201 sq.). The Vv. are for the most part perplexingly literal (comp. Vulg.); the Syr., however, by its change of

γὰρ into ܐܠܝܢܝܢ seems certainly in accordance with the general view adopted above. τῶν δοκοῦντων εἶναι τι] 'who were deemed to be somewhat,' ܐܠܝܢܝܢܝܢ

[qui reputati erant] Syr., 'qui videbantur, &c.' Vulg.; used with reference to the judgment of *others* (contrast ch. vi. 2), and so, perfectly similar in meaning to τοῖς δοκοῦσιν, verse 2; comp. Plato, *Gorg.* 472 A, ὑπὸ πολλῶν καὶ δοκ. εἶναι τι; *Euthyd.* 303 C, τῶν σεμνῶν καὶ δοκ. τι εἶναι.

ὅποιοί ποτε] 'qualescunque;' ποτε not being temporal, 'olim,' Beza, (perhaps suggested by the 'aliquando' of Vulg.), but connected with ὅποιοι, which it serves to render more general and inclusive: comp. Demosth. *Or. de Pace*, IV. 15 (p. 60), ὅποια ποτ' ἐστὶν αὕτη, cited by Bloomf. and Fritz. *in loc.*

ἦσαν may certainly refer to the period of the Apostles' lives when they were unconverted, or when they were in attendance on our Lord (a view strongly supported by Hilgenf.); it seems,



ἀνέθεντο, <sup>7</sup> ἀλλὰ τοῦναντίον ἰδόντες ὅτι πεπίστευμαι τὸ εὐαγγέλιον τῆς ἀκροβυστίας καθὼς Πέτρος τῆς περιτομῆς

however, far more natural to refer the tense to a past, relative to the time of writing the words.

οὐδὲν μοι διαφ.] ‘*it maketh no matter to me.*’ For examples of this less usual, but fully defensible insertion of the dative, see Lobeck, *Phryn.* p. 384, and comp. Wetst. *in loc.*

πρόσωπον Θεὸς κ.τ.λ.] ‘*God accepteth no man’s person,*’—πρόσωπον put forward with emphasis, while Θεὸς and ἄνθρ. form a suggestive contrast (Mey.); ‘*God looketh not to the outward as men do, and judgeth on no partial principles, and no more did I his servant.*’ This and the equiv. expression βλέπειν εἰς πρόσωπ. ἄνθρ. are in the N. T. always used with a bad reference; see Matth. xxii. 16, Mark xii. 14, Luke xx. 21. The corresponding expression in the O. T. מִן פְּנֵי (translated sometimes θαυμάζειν πρόσωπον; comp. Jude 16) is used occasionally in a good sense; see Gen. xix. 21, and comp. Fritz. and Schott *in loc.*

προσανέθεντο] ‘*communicated nothing,*’ ‘*addressed no communication to;*’ ‘*contulerunt,*’ Vulg., Clarom., and more distinctly ‘*dixerunt,*’ Æth.-Pol. ‘*notum fecerunt,*’ Arm.; as in ch. i. 16. In spite of the authority of the Greek expositors (μάθοντες τὰ ἐμὰ οὐδὲν προσέθηκαν, οὐδὲν διώρθωσαν, Chrys.), and

appy. of Syr. (ܐܕܡܝܢܐ adjecerunt),

Copt. [ououah], Goth. (‘*anaïnsokun*’), al., it still seems more safe to retain the same meaning in both passages. There is weight in the argument urged in ed. 1 (see, too, Wieseler, *Chronol.* p. 195 note), that προσανέθ. here may seem to specify *addition*, as in contrast with ἀνεθέμην ver. 2, still the

tendency of later Greek to compound forms (comp. notes on ch. iii. 13), and the perfect parallelism of this with the *similarly negative* formula in ch. i. 16, are tacit arguments which seem *slightly* to preponderate. In the passage commonly referred to (Xen. *Mem.* II. 1. 8), προσαναθέσθαι merely implies ‘*etiam sibi adjungere,*’ scil. *suscipere*’ (see Kühner *in loc.*), and so proves nothing, except that Bretschn., Olsh., Rück., al., must be incorrect in translating ‘*nihil mihi præterea imposuerunt,*’ as this expresses a directly opposite idea. Under any circumstances, there is nothing either in this word, or in the whole paragraph, to substantiate the extraordinary position of Baur, that the Apostles only yielded to St. Paul’s views after a long struggle.

7. ἀλλὰ τοῦναντίον] ‘*but on the contrary;*’ scil. so far from giving instructions to me, they practically added the weight of their approval: τὸ ἐναντίον τοῦ μέμψασθαι τὸ ἐπαινέσαι, Chrys. Surely this was not exactly leaving St. Paul ‘*to fight his own battle,*’ Jowett, Alf.

πεπίστευμαι] The principal instances in the N. T. of this well-known structure will be found, Winer, *Gr.* § 32. 5, p. 204. On the use of the perfect as indicating *permanence, duration*, ‘*concreditum mihi habeo,*’ see ib. § 40. 4, p. 242. Usteri calls attention to the accurate use of the perf. here, compared with the aorist in Rom. iii. 2, ἐπιστεύθησαν (Ἰουδαῖοι) τὰ λόγια τοῦ Θεοῦ.

τῆς ἀκροβυστίας] ‘*of the uncircumcision,*’ scil. τῶν ἀκροβύστων; οὐ τὰ πράγματα λέγων αὐτά, ἀλλὰ τὰ ἀπὸ τούτων γνωριζόμενα ἔθνη, Chrys.; comp. Rom. iii. 30. The derivation of ἀκροβ. (not

8 (ὁ γὰρ ἐνεργήσας Πέτρῳ εἰς ἀποστολὴν τῆς περιτομῆς ἐνήργησεν καὶ μοὶ εἰς τὰ ἔθνη), 9 καὶ γινόντες τὴν χάριν τὴν

ἄκρον, βύω, but an Alexandrian corruption of ἀκροποσθία) is discussed by Fritzsche, *Rom.* ii. 26, Vol. I. p. 136. καθὼς Πέτρος κ.τ.λ.] ‘even as Peter was of the circumcision.’ St. Peter here appears as the representative of the ‘Judenapostel’ (Meyer; comp. Grot.), on the principle that ‘a potiori fit denominatio;’ for though originally chosen out as the first preacher to the Gentiles (Acts xv. 7), his subsequent labours appear to have been more among Jews; comp. 1 Pet. i. 1.

On the use of καθὼς, see notes on ch. iii. 6, and on its most suitable translation, comp. notes on 1 Thess. i. 5 (*Transl.*).

8. ὁ γὰρ ἐνεργ. κ.τ.λ.] ‘For He who wrought (effectually) for Peter,’

ⲓⲁⲃⲱⲥ Syr., ‘Petro,’ Vulg., Clarom.;

not ‘in Petro,’ Grot.; historical confirmation of what precedes, added parenthetically. There are four constructions of ἐνεργέω in St. Paul’s Epp.; (a) ἐνεργέω τι, 1 Cor. xii. 11; (b) ἐνεργέω ἐν τινι, Eph. ii. 2; (c) ἐνεργέω τι ἐν τινι, ch. iii. 5; (d) ἐνεργέω τινι εἰς τι, here; comp. Prov. xxxi. 12. In this latter case the dative is not governed by ἐνεργέω, as the verb is not a pure compound [there is no form ἐργέω], but is the dat. *commodi*.

‘Ο ἐνεργήσας, it may be observed, is not Christ (Chrys., Aug.), but God (Jerome); for, in the first place, St. Paul always speaks of his Apostleship as given by God (Rom. xv. 15, 1 Cor. xv. 10, Eph. iii. 2) through Christ (Rom. i. 5; comp. ib. xv. 18, and ch. i. 1); and, secondly, this ἐνεργέω is distinctly ascribed to God, 1 Cor. xii. 6, Phil. ii. 13.

εἰς ἀποστολὴν] ‘for or towards the Apostleship,’ i.e. for the successful

performance of it (Hamm.), not merely ‘in respect of it’ (Mey.),—a meaning lexically admissible both in classical writers (Rost u. Palm, *Lex.* s.v. εἰς, v. 2, Vol. I. p. 804), and in the N.T. (Winer, *Gr.* § 49. a, p. 354), but here contextually insufficient, as the sense seems almost obviously to require the more definite notion of *purpose*, or contemplated object; comp. 2 Cor. ii. 12, εἰς τὸ εὐαγγέλιον (to preach the Gospel), Col. i. 29. The second εἰς is joined with τὰ ἔθνη by what is called ‘comparatio compendiarum,’ Jelf, *Gr.* § 781.

9. καὶ γινόντες] ‘and having become aware;’ continuation of the interrupted narrative; ἰδόντες (ver. 7) . . . καὶ γινόντες. The former participle appears to refer to the mental impression produced, when the nature and success of St. Paul’s preaching was brought before them; the latter, to the result of the actual information they derived from him; but see notes ch. iv. 9.

Ἰάκωβος] ‘James,’ the Brother of our Lord (ch. i. 9), Bishop of Jerusalem,—and as such placed first in order in the recital of acts that took place in that Church. Irenæus (*Har.* III. 12, ad fin.) in noticing this subject, uses the strong expression ‘qui circa Jacobum Apostoli;’ see Grabe *in loc.* The reading Πέτρ. καὶ Ἰάκ. has but weak external support [DEFG; Clarom., Goth., Theod. (4), Greg. Nyss., al.], and on internal grounds is highly suspicious.

οἱ δοκοῦντες κ.τ.λ.] ‘who have the reputation of being,’ οὗς πάντες πανταχοῦ περιφέρουσιν, Chrys.; δοκέω not being pleonastic, but retaining its usual and proper meaning; see exx. in Winer, *Gr.* § 65. 7, p. 540. The metaphor is illustrated by Suicer

δοθεῖσάν μοι, Ἰάκωβος καὶ Κηφᾶς καὶ Ἰωάννης, οἱ δοκοῦντες  
στῦλοι εἶναι, δεξιὰς ἔδωκαν ἐμοὶ καὶ Βαρνάβᾳ κοινωνίας·  
ἵνα ἡμεῖς εἰς τὰ ἔθνη, αὐτοὶ δὲ εἰς τὴν περιτομήν· <sup>10</sup> μόνον

*Thes. s.v. στῦλος*, Vol. II. 1044, Wetst. *in loc.*, and (from Rabbinical writers) by Schoettg. *Hor. Hebr.* Vol. I. p. 728, 729. The most apposite quotations are perhaps, *Clem. Rom.* I. 5, οἱ δικαιοῦτατοι στῦλοι, Euseb. *Hist.* VI. 41, στεῖργοι καὶ μακάριοι στῦλοι.

**δεξιὰς . . . κοινωνίας]** ‘right hands of fellowship,’ scil. in the Apostolic office of teaching and preaching; comp. Schulz, *Abendm.* p. 190 sq. The remark of Fritzsche (*Opusc.* p. 220, comp. Mey.),—‘articulum τὰς δεξιὰς τῆς κοινωνίας non desiderabit, qui δεξ. *koin.* *dextras sociales*, i.e. *dextras ejusmodi*, quibus societas confietur valere reputaverit,’ is scarcely necessary. As δεξιὰς in the phrase δεξιὰς διδόναι (1 Macc. xi. 50, 62, xiii. 50) is usually anarthrous, the principle of correlation (Middleton, *Gr. Art.* III. 33) causes it to be omitted with κοινωνίας; comp. Winer, *Gr.* § 18. 2. 6, p. 142. The separation of the gen. from the subst. on which it depends occurs occasionally in St. Paul’s Epp., and is usually due either to explanatory specification (Phil. ii. 10), correction (1 Thess. ii. 13), emphasis (1 Tim. iii. 6), or, as appy. here, merely structural reasons,—the natural union of δεξιὰς and ἔδωκαν, and of ἔδωκαν and its dative; comp. Winer, *Gr.* § 30. 3. 2, p. 172.

**ἵνα ἡμ. εἰς τὰ ἔθνη]** ‘that we—to the Gentiles,’ not εὐαγγελιζόμεθα (Winer, *Gr.* p. 518), as this verb is not found with εἰς in St. Paul’s Epp. (Mey.), but either simply πορευθῶμεν, or perhaps better ἀπόστολοι γενώμεθα, ‘apostolatu fungeremur,’ Beza.

It is scarcely necessary to add that this compact was intended to be rather general than specific, and that

the terms ἔθνη and περιτομή have more of a *geographical* than a merely personal reference. St. Paul knew himself to be the Apostle of the Gentiles (comp. *Rom.* xi. 13); but this did not prevent him (κατὰ τὸ εἰωθός, Acts xvii. 2), while in Gentile lands, preaching *first* to the Jews; see Acts xvii. 10, xviii. 5, xix. 8. The insertion of μὲν after ἡμεῖς [with ACDE; more than 30 mss.; Copt., Syr.-Philox.; Chrys. al.] seems certainly a grammatical insertion.

**10. μόνον τῶν πτωχῶν κ.τ.λ.]** ‘only that we should remember the poor;’ limiting clause dependent on δεξιὰς ἔδωκαν and expressive of the condition attached to the general compact: ‘we were to go to the Gentiles, they to the circumcision, with this stipulation only, that we were not to forget the poor (in Judæa;’ comp. *Rom.* xv. 26, 27, 1 Cor. xvi. 3. There is thus no ellipsis of αἰτοῦντες, παρακαλοῦντες, or indeed of any verb; the μόνον carries its own explanation: ‘imperium ipsâ voce μόνον adsignificatum, ut id sit quod καὶ παρήγγειλαν,’ Fritz. *Matth.* Excurs. I, p. 839.

**δ καὶ ἐσπούδασα κ.τ.λ.]** ‘which very thing I was also forward to do,’ literally ‘which, namely, this very thing, I was also, &c.;’ αὐτὸ τοῦτο (ⲓⲛⲓ ⲙⲓ Syr.) not being redundantly joined with δ, ‘per Hebraismum’ (Rück., B. Crus., and even Conyb.), but simply forming an emphatic epexegetis of the preceding relative; see Winer, *Gr.* § 22. 4, p. 134. Occasionally in the N.T. (Mark i. 7, vii. 25, Rev. vii. 2 al., and (as might be conceived) not

τῶν πτωχῶν ἵνα μνημονεύωμεν, ὃ καὶ ἐσπούδασα αὐτὸ τοῦτο ποιῆσαι.

When Peter dissembled, I withstood and rebuked him, urging that to observe the law as a justifying principle is to make void the grace of God.

11 Ὅτε δὲ ἦλθεν Κηφᾶς εἰς Ἀντιόχειαν,

uncommonly in the LXX, there seem to be clear instances of a Hebraistic redundancy of the simple αὐτός, but appy. never of this stronger form αὐτὸς οὗτος; see Winer, *Gr. l.c.*, and comp. Bornem. *Schol. Luc.* p. LIV.

ἐσπούδασα] 'I was forward,' 'I evinced σπουδή;' with an appended object-infinitive; comp. Eph. iv. 3, 1 Thess. ii. 17. The aor. is here correctly used, not for the perfect (Conyb.), nor even for the pluperf., nor yet exactly as expressing the *habit* (comp. Alf.),—this usage being somewhat doubtful in the N. T. (see Winer, *Gr.* § 40. 5. 1, p. 248, and notes on Eph. i. 3),—but simply as marking an historical fact that belongs to the past, without it being affirmed or denied that it may not continue to the present; see Fritz. *de Aor. Vi.* p. 17, and notes on 1 Thess. ii. 16.


The passages usually adduced (Rom. xv. 27, 1 Cor. xvi. 1 sq., 2 Cor. viii. 1 sq., comp. Acts xi. 17 sq., xxiv. 17) illustrate the practice, but not the tense, being subsequent to the probable date of this Epistle. All historical deductions from this passage, except, *perhaps*, that Barnabas had recently left St. Paul (hence the sing.; see Winer, *in loc.*), seem very precarious.

11. Ὅτε δὲ ἦλθεν Κηφᾶς] 'But when Cephas came,' &c. Still further proof of the Apostle's independence by an historical notice of his opposition to, and even reproof of St. Peter's inconsistent conduct at Antioch: see some good remarks on this subject in Thiersch. *Hist. of Church*, Vol. I. p. 123 sq. (Transl.). The reading Πέτρος (*Rec.*) is fairly sup-

ported [DEFGJK; Demid., Goth.; mss.; Chrys., al.], but still even in external authority inferior to Κηφᾶς, [*Lachm., Tisch.*, with ABCH; a few mss.; Syr., Copt., Sahid.; Clem., al.], not to mention the high probability of Πέτρος having been an explanatory change.

κατὰ πρόσωπον]

'to the face,' Auth. 'in faciem,'

Vulg.,  [in faciem

ejus] Syr.,—not 'coram omnibus, 'aperto Marte' (Elsn., Conyb., al.), this being specified in ἐμπροσθεν πάντων, ver. 14: comp. Acts xxv. 16, and perhaps ib. iii. 13, κατὰ πρόσωπον Πιλάτου, 'to the face of Pilate.' The preposition has here its secondary local meaning, 'e regione;' the primary idea of horizontal direction (Donalds. *Gr.* § 479) passing naturally into that of local opposition. This may be very clearly traced in the descriptions of the positions of troops, &c., by the later military writers; e.g. Polyb. *Hist.* I. 34. 5, οἱ κατὰ τοὺς ἐλέφαντας ταχθέντες; ib. ib. 9, οἱ κατὰ τὸ λαίον; with πρόσωπον, ib. III. 65, 6, XI. 14. 6; see Bernhardt, *Synt.* v. 20. b, p. 240, Dobree, *Advers.* Vol. I. p. 114.

The gloss κατὰ σχῆμα (in appearance,—not in reality) adopted by Chrys., Jerome, and several early writers, is wholly untenable, and due only to an innocent though mistaken effort to salve the authority of St. Peter, appy. first suggested by Origen [*Strom.* Book x.]: see Jerome, *Epist.* 86—97, esp. 89, the appy. unanswerable objections of Augustine (*Epist.* 8—19), the sensible remarks of Bede *in loc.*, and for much curious information on the whole sub-



κατα πρόσωπον αὐτῷ ἀντέστην, ὅτι κατεγνωσμένος ἦν.  
 12 πρὸ τοῦ γὰρ ἐλθεῖν τινὰς ἀπὸ Ἰακώβου μετὰ τῶν ἐθνῶν  
 συνήσθιεν· ὅτε δὲ ἦλθον, ὑπέστελλεν καὶ ἀφώριζεν ἑαυτόν,

ject, Deyling, *Obs. Sacr.* Vol. II. p. 520 sq. (No. 45).

ὅτι κατεγνωσμένος ἦν] ‘because he had been condemned;’ not ‘reprehensibilis,’ Vulg., nor even ‘reprehensionem incurrerat,’ Winer, but simply ‘reprehensus erat,’ Clarom., Goth., Syr.-Phil. (Syr. paraphrases), al.

As this clause has been much encumbered with glosses, it will be best to notice separately both the meaning of the verb and the force of the participle. (1) Καταγινώσκειν (generally with τινός τι, more rarely, τινά τινος) has two principal meanings; (α) ‘to note accurately;’ usually in a bad sense, e.g. ‘detect,’ Prov. xxviii. 11 (Aquil. ἐξιχνιάσει), ‘think ill of,’ Xen. *Mem.* I. 3, 10: (β) ‘to note judicially,’—either in the lighter sense of *accuse* (probably 1 John iii. 20; see Lücke *in loc.*), or the graver of *condemn* (the more usual meaning). (2) The perf. part. pass. cannot be used as a pure verbal adjective. The examples adduced by Elsner *in loc.* will all bear a different explanation; and even those in which the use of the participle seems to approach that of the Hebrew part. (Gesen. *Gr.* § 131. 1), such as Rev. xxi. 8 (perf. part.), Jude 12 (aor.), or Heb. xii. 18 (pres.), can all be explained grammatically; see Winer, *Gr.* § 45. 1, p. 307.

The only tenable translations, then, are (α) ‘he had been accused,’ or (β) ‘he had been condemned;’ and of these (β) seems obviously most in accordance with the context and the nature of the case. As St. Peter’s conduct had been condemned, not merely by himself (Alf.), but, as seems more natural, generally by the sounder body of Christians at Antioch, St. Paul, as the representa-

tive of the anti-Judaical party, feels himself authorized to rebuke him, and that too (ver. 14), publicly.

12. τινὰς ἀπὸ Ἰακώβου may be connected together, and grammatically translated, ‘some of the followers of James;’ see Jelf, *Gr.* 620. 3, Bernhardt, *Synt.* v. 12, p. 222. As, however, in the N. T. this mode of periphrasis (οἱ ἀπὸ κ.τ.λ.) appears mainly confined to *places* (Mark xiii. 22, Acts vi. 9, xxvii. 24, al.), or abstract substantives (Acts xv. 5), it will seem most exact to connect ἀπὸ Ἰακ. with ἐλθεῖν. So distinctly Æth.-Pol., omitting, however, the τινές: the other Vv. mainly preserve the order of the Greek. We certainly cannot deduce from this that they were ‘sent by James’ (Theophyl., Mey., Alf.), for though this use of ἀπὸ does occur (comp. Matth. xxvi. 47 with Mark xv. 43, and see Fritz. *Matth.* Vol. I. p. 779), yet the common meaning of the prep. in such constructions is *local* rather than *ethical*,—separation rather than mission from: compare Knapp, *Script. Var. Argum.* p. 510. The men in question probably represented themselves as rigid followers of St. James, and are thus briefly noticed as having come ἀπὸ Ἰακώβου, rather than ἀπὸ Ἱεροσολύμων.

συνήσθιεν] ‘was eating with them,’ i.e. again followed that course which in the case of Cornelius similarly called forth the censure of οἱ ἐκ περιτομῆς (Acts xi. 3), but was then nobly vindicated. Of the two following verbs ὑπέστ.: and ἀφώρ. (both governing ἑαυτόν), the first does not mark the *secret*, the second the *open* course (Matth.), but simply the *initial* and *more completed* acts, respectively:

φόβούμενος τοὺς ἐκ περιτομῆς· <sup>13</sup> καὶ συνυπεκρίθησαν αὐτῷ καὶ οἱ λοιποὶ Ἰουδαῖοι, ὥστε καὶ Βαρνάβας συναπήχθη

the second was the result of the first, De Wette *in loc.*

The reading ἦλθεν (*Lachm.*) has insufficient external authority [BD<sup>1</sup>FG; 2 mss.; Clarom.], and is a not improbable conformation to the sing. which follows.

φοβούμε-  
vos] 'fearing,' 'because he feared,'

ἵστανται [quia time-

bat]; causal participle explaining the feeling which led to the preceding acts; 'timens ne culparetur ab illis,' Irenæus, *Hær.* III. 12 (ad fin.). The Greek commentators [there is a lacuna in Theod.] and others (see Poli *Synops. in loc.*) have endeavoured to modify the application of this word, but without lexical authority. As on a different occasion (Matth. xiv. 30), so here again the Apostle drew back from a course into which his first and best feelings had hastily led him. Some strongly-expressed remarks on this subject will be found in South, *Serm.* XXVIII. Vol. II. p. 476 (Tegg).

13. συνυπεκρ. αὐτῷ] 'joined with him in dissimulation,' result of the bad example,—the secession of the rest of the Jewish Christians at Antioch from social communion with the Gentile converts. The meaning of συνυπεκρ. is softened down by Syr. [subjecerunt se cum illo], Clarom. ('consenserunt cum illo'), al., but without reason; these very Christians of Antioch were the first who knew and rejoiced at (Acts xv. 31) the practically contrary decision of the Council. A good 'prælectio' on this text will be found in Sanderson, *Works*, Vol. IV. p. 44 (ed. Jacobs.).

ὥστε] 'so that,'—as a simple matter of fact. In this form of the consecutive sentence the distinction between ὥστε

with the indic. and the infin. can scarcely be maintained in translation. The latter (the *objective* form, as it is termed by Schmalfeld), is used when the result is a necessary and logical consequence of what has previously been enunciated; the former, when it is stated by the writer (the *subjective* form) as a simple and unconditioned fact: see Klotz, *Devar.* Vol. II. p. 772, and esp. Schmalfeld, *Synt.* § 155 sq., and Ellendt, *Lex. Soph.* s.v. Vol. II. p. 1101 sq., where the uses of this particle are well discussed. Here, for example, St. Paul notices the lapse of Barnabas as a fact, without implying that it was a necessary consequence of the behaviour of the others. This distinction, however, is appy. not always observed in the N.T., nor indeed always in classical writers: comp. Winer, *Gr.* § 41. 5. 1, p. 269.

συναπήχθη αὐτῶν τῇ ὑποκρίσει] 'was carried away with them by their dissimulation,' scil. into dissimulation: 'cum dativo personæ συναπάγ. simul cum aliquo abduci, etc., declarat; cum dativo rei, simul per rem abduci, etc., significat,' Fritz. *Rom.* xii. 16, Vol. III. p. 88 sq. Σὺν thus refers to the companions in the τὸ ἀπάγεσθαι; ὑποκρίσει to the instrument *by which*,—not 'rei ad quam' (Bretsch., comp. Alf.), a questionable construction even in poetry (Bernhardy, *Synt.* III. 12, p. 95),—and, by obvious inference, the state *into which* they were carried away; see 2 Pet. iii. 17. Fritzsche cites Zosim. *Hist.* v. 6, καὶ αὐτὴ δὲ ἡ Σπάρτη συναπήγετο τῇ κοινῇ τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἀλώσει, κ.τ.λ.: add Clem. Alex. *Strom.* I. p. 311, τῇ ἡδονῇ συναπαγόμενος. Ὑπόκρισις is well paraphrased by Wieseler (*Chronol.*

αὐτῶν τῇ ὑποκρίσει. <sup>14</sup> ἀλλ' ὅτε εἶδον ὅτι οὐκ ὀρθοποδοῦ-  
σιν πρὸς τὴν ἀλήθειαν τοῦ εὐαγγελίου, εἶπον τῷ Κηφᾷ  
ἔμπροσθεν πάντων Εἰ σὺ Ἰουδαῖος ὑπάρχων ἐθνικῶς καὶ οὐκ

14. Ἰουδαῖκῶς ζῆς] This order is maintained by ABCFG; 37. 73. 80; Boern., Am., Demid. (three other mss.), Amit.; Or., Phil. (Carp.); many Lat. Ff. (but καὶ οὐκ Ἰουδ. omitted in Clarom., Sang., Ambrst., Sedul., Agap.): so Lachm., Meyer. Tisch. reads ἐθν. ζῆς καὶ οὐκ Ἰουδ., with DEJK; nearly all mss.; majority of Vv.; Chrys., Theod., Dam., Theophyl., Œcum. (Rec., Scholz, Alf.). External authority thus appears decidedly in favour of the text, and is but little modified by internal arguments, for a correction for perspicuity (ἐθν. ζῆς) is quite as probable as the assumed one 'for elegance' (Alf.).

πῶς] It is difficult to imagine why Tisch. rejected this reading, supported as it is by ABCDEFG; mss.; majority of Vv.; Or., Dam., and Lat. Ff. (Griesb., Scholz, Lachm., De W., Mey., approved by Mill, Prolegom. p. 123). For τί, which seems very much like an interpr., the authorities are JK; great majority of mss.; Syr.-Phil., al.; Chrys., Theod., Theophyl., Œcum. (Rec., Tisch.).

p. 197), as 'a practical denial of their better [spiritual] insight,'—and (we add) of their better feelings and knowledge; see above, on συνυπεκρ.

14. ὀρθοποδοῦσιν] 'walk uprightly;' an ἀπαξ λεγόμεν. in the N. T., and very rare elsewhere: Dindorf and Jacobs in Steph. Thesaur. s.v. cite a few instances from later writers, e.g. Theodor. Stud. p. 308 B, 443 D, 473 D, 509 D, 575 E; but I have not succeeded in verifying the quotations. The meaning however is sufficiently obvious, and rightly expressed by the 'recte ambulare' of Vulg., Syr., and the best Vv.: comp. ὁρθόπους (Soph. Antig. 972), the similar verb ὁρθοτομεῖν, 2 Tim. ii. 15, and notes *in loc.* On the idiomatic use of the present in the narration of a past event, when 'continuance' or 'process' is implied, see Winer, Gr. § 40. 2. c, p. 239, and esp. Schmalzfeld, Synt. § 54. 6, p. 96.

πρὸς τὴν ἀλήθ.] 'according to the truth,' i.e. 'according to the rule of;' the prep. here seeming to mark not so much the aim or direction (Hamm., Mey., Alf.), as the rule or measure of the ὀρθοπο-

δεῖν; comp. 2 Cor. v. 10, κομισθῆναι, . . . πρὸς ἃ ἔπραξεν, and see Winer, Gr. § 49. h, p. 361. The objection of Meyer, that St. Paul always expresses 'rule,' 'measure,' &c., after verbs *eundi* by κατὰ, not πρὸς, does not here fully apply; as motion is much more obscurely expressed in ὀρθοποδεῖν than περιπατεῖν (St. Paul's favourite verb of moral motion), which appears in all the instances that Meyer has adduced, viz. Rom. viii. 4, xiv. 15; 1 Cor. iii. 3.

ἔμπροσθεν πάντων] 'before all men;' 'publicum scandalum non poterat private curari,' Jerome; comp. 1 Tim. v. 20.

The speech which follows (ver. 14—21) is appy. rightly regarded as the substance of what was said by the Apostle on this important occasion; see on ver. 15.

ἐθνικῶς ζῆς] 'livest after a Gentile fashion,' scil. in thy general and habitual way of living. The tense must not be overpressed. St. Peter was not at that exact moment living ἐθνικῶς; his former conduct, however (μετὰ τῶν ἐθνῶν συνήσθαι, ver. 12), is justly assumed by St. Paul as his regular

Ἰουδαϊκῶς ζῆς, πῶς τὰ ἔθνη ἀναγκάζεις Ἰουδαΐζειν ;  
 15 ἡμεῖς φύσει Ἰουδαῖοι καὶ οὐκ ἐξ ἐθνῶν ἀμαρτωλοί.

and proper course of living (comp. Neand. *Planting*, Vol. II. p. 83, Bohn), and specified as such to give a greater force to the reproof; see Usteri *in loc.*

ἀναγκάζεις] ‘constrainest thou;’ not ‘invitas exemplo,’ Grot., nor even ‘wouldest thou constrain,’ Conyb., but simply and plainly ‘cogis,’ Vulg.,  $\int \rightarrow \rho$

Syr., with reference to the moral influence and practical constraint (Hamm., Fell) which the authority and example of an Apostle like St. Peter could not fail to have exercised on the Christians at Antioch. To suppose that the Apostle joined with οἱ ἀπὸ Ἰακ. in actual outward coercion (Wieseler, *Chronol.* p. 198), is neither required by the word (see remarks in Sturz, *Lex. Xenoph.* Vol. I. p. 186) nor in any way to be inferred from the context.

Ἰουδαΐζειν] ‘to Judaize,’ ‘Judaizare,’ Vulg., Clarom., ‘iudaiviskon,’ Goth.; not merely synonymous with Ἰουδαϊκῶς ζῆν (Schott, comp. Syr.), but probably a little more definite and inclusive, and carrying with it the idea of a more studied imitation and obedience; comp. Esth. viii. 17.

15. ἡμεῖς κ.τ.λ.] ‘We,’ scil. ‘you and I, and others like us;’ κοινοποιεῖ τὸ λεγόμενον, Chrys. St. Paul here begins, as Meyer observes, with a concessive statement: ‘We, I admit, have this advantage, that by birth we are Jews, not Gentiles, and consequently (καὶ consecutive, comp. notes on 1 Thess. iv. 1, and Klotz, *Devar.* Vol. I. p. 107) as such, sinners.’ In the very admission, however, there seems a gentle irony; ‘born Jews—yes, and nothing more—sinners of the Jews at best;’ comp. Stier, *Ephes.*

Vol. I. p. 257.

With regard to the construction, it seems best with Herm. to supply ἐσμέν to this verse, which thus constitutes a concessive protasis, ver. 16 (εἰδότες δὲ κ.τ.λ.) supplying the apodosis. It is now scarcely necessary to add, that in sentences of this nature there is no *ellipsis* of μέν: ‘recte autem ibi non ponitur (μέν) ubi aut non sequitur membrum oppositum, aut scriptores oppositionem addere nondum constiterant, aut loquentes alterius membri oppositionem quâcunque de causâ non indixerunt,’ Fritz. *Rom.* x. 19, Vol. II. p. 423; comp. Jelf, *Gr.* § 770, and Buttmann, *Mid.* (Excurs. XII), p. 148.

This verse and what follows have been deemed as addressed to the Galatians either directly (Calv., Grot.), or indirectly, in the form of meditative musings (Jowett),—but with but little plausibility. The speech seems clearly continued to the end of the chapter (Chrys., Theod., Jerome), and to be the *substance* of what was said: it is not, however, unnatural also to suppose that it may here be expressed in a slightly altered *form*, and in a shape calculated to be more intelligible, and more immediately applicable to the Apostle’s present readers. For a paraphrase, see notes to *Transl.*, and also Usteri, *Lehrb.* II. I. 2, p. 161.

φύσει] ‘by nature:’ not merely by habit and custom as the proselytes; ἐκ γένους καὶ οὐ προσήλυτοι, Theod. Mops. This passage is important as serving to fix the meaning of φύσις in *loci dogmatici*, such as Eph. ii. 3: see esp. Stier, *Ephes.* Vol. I. p. 257.

ἀμαρτωλοί] The point of view from which a Jew must naturally consider them (Eph. ii. 12); perhaps with



16 εἰδότες δὲ ὅτι οὐ δικαιοῦνται ἄνθρωπος ἐξ ἔργων νόμου

16. πίστεως Χριστοῦ] *Tisch.* omits Χριστοῦ, with FG; Boern.; Tert. Theod (1),—but here again on insufficient external authority, and not without the omission seeming to be intentional, to avoid the thrice-repeated Χρ. in one verse. In favour of the text are ABCDE; mss.; Clarom., Vulg., al.; Chrys. (2), (*Rec.*, *Griesb.*, *Scholz*, *Lachm.*, *De W.*).

slight irony (*Stier*, *Red. Jes.* Vol. vi. p. 307). That they were so regarded needs no other proof than such expressions as τελῶναι καὶ ἁμαρτωλοί: comp. Tobit xiii. 6.

16. εἰδότες δέ] ‘but as we know,’

ⲉⲓⲃⲟⲧⲉⲥ ⲉⲃ [quia novimus]

Syr.; causal participle (*Jelf*, *Gr.* § 697, *Schmalfeld*, *Synt.* § 207) attached to ἐπιστεύσαμεν, and introducing the apodosis to the preceding concessive sentence. Reconsideration seems still to show that of the many explanations of this difficult passage, this is appy. the simplest. According to the common interpret., εἰδ. δὲ . . . Χριστοῦ forms an interposed sentence between ver 15 and the latter part of ver. 16; but here δὲ is a serious obstacle, as its proper force can only be brought out by supplying *although* (*De W.*) to ver. 15, unless indeed with Alf. we venture on the somewhat doubtful translation ‘nevertheless,’ or fall back [with AD<sup>3</sup>K; some Vv.; Greek Ff. (*Rec.*)] on the still more doubtful omission.

δικαιοῦνται] ‘is justified,’ ‘Deo probatus redditur;’ τὸ δικαιοῦσθαι being in antithesis to τὸ εὐρίσκεισθαι ἁμαρτωλὸν, ver. 17: see *Schott in loc.*, where the different meanings of δικαιοῦσθαι are explained with great perspicuity. The broad distinction to be observed is between (a) the *absolute* use of the verb, whether with regard to God (Luke vii. 29), Christ (1 Tim. iii. 16), or men (Rom. iv. 2, James ii. 21); and (b) the *relative* use (‘ratione habitæ vel controversiæ, cui obnoxius

fuerit, vel peccatorum, quæ vere commiserit’). In this latter division we must again distinguish between the purely *judicial* meaning (*Matth.* xii. 37) and the far wider *dogmatical* meaning, which involves the idea not only of forgiveness of past sins (*Rom.* vi. 7), but also of a spiritual change of heart through the in-working power of faith. See more in *Schott in loc.*, and in *Bull*, *Harm. Apost.* Ch. I. § 2 (with *Grabe*’s notes), and on the whole subject consult *Homily on Salv.* III. 1, *Jackson*, *Creed*, Book IV. 6, 7, *Waterland on Justif.* Vol. VI. p. 1 sq. and esp. the admirable explanations and distinctions of *Hooker*, *Serm.* II. Vol. III. p. 609 sq. (ed. *Keble*).

ἐξ ἔργων νόμου] ‘by the works of the law;’ as the cause of the δικαιοῦσθαι; comp. *Bull*, *Harm. Apost.* Ch. I. § 8, with the notes of *Grabe*, p. 16 (ed. *Burt.*). With regard to the exact force of ἐκ, it may be observed that in its primary ethical sense it denotes (α) *origin* (more immediate, ἀπὸ more remote); from which it passes through the intermediate ideas of (β) *result from*, and (γ) *consequence of*, to that of (δ) nearly direct *causality* (*Rost u. Palm*, *Lex. ἐκ*, IV. 1), thus closely approximating to ὑπὸ with a gen. (a common use in *Herod.*) and διὰ with a gen. (*Fritz. Rom.* v. 16, Vol. I. p. 332). In many cases it is hard to decide between these different shades of meaning, especially in a writer so varied in his use of prepp. as St. Paul: here, however, we are guided both by the context and by the analogy of Scripture. From both it seems clear

ἐὰν μὴ διὰ πίστεως Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ, καὶ ἡμεῖς εἰς Χριστὸν Ἰησοῦν ἐπιστεῦσαμεν, ἵνα δικαιωθῶμεν ἐκ πίστεως Χριστοῦ

that ἐκ is here in its simple *causal* sense; the whole object of the speech being to show that the works of the law have no 'causalis ἐνέργεια' in man's justification. On the contrary, in the antithetical passage in St. James (ch. ii. 24) just as δικαιωσθαι has a slightly different (more inclusive) meaning (see Hooker, *Serm.* II. 20), so also has the prep.,—which proportionately recedes from ideas of more *direct*, to those of more *remote* causality (causa sine quâ non); comp. Hamm., *Pract. Catech.* p. 78 (A. C. L.).

νόμῳ] Gen. *objecti*: 'deeds by which the requisitions of the law are fulfilled,' 'eorum præstationem quæ lex præcipit' (Beza),—the מַעֲשֵׂי הַתּוֹרָה of the Rabbinical writers, and the directly antithetical expression to ἁμαρτήματα νόμον, Wisdom ii. 12 (Mey.); see exx. in Winer, *Gr.* § 30. 1, p. 167. The νόμος here, it need scarcely be said, is not merely the *ceremonial* (Theod., al.), but the *whole* law,—the Mosaic law in its widest significance; see Fritz. *Rom.* III. 20, Vol. I. p. 179.

ἐὰν μὴ] Two constructions here seem to be blended, οὐ δικ. ἄνθρ. ἐξ ἔργων νόμον, and οὐ δικ. ἄνθρ. ἐὰν μὴ διὰ πίστεως Ἰ. Χ. The two particles, though apparently equivalent in meaning to ἀλλά, never lose their proper *exceptive* force: see Fritz. *Rom.* xiv. 14, Vol. III. p. 195, and notes on ch. i. 7.

διὰ πίστεως Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ] 'by faith in or on Jesus Christ,' 'per fidem in Jesu Christo collocatam,' Rom. iii. 22. Stier (*Ephes.* Vol. I. p. 447) explains πίστ. Ἰησ. Χρ. both here and (esp.) ch. iii. 22, in a deeper sense, 'faith which belongs to, has its foundation in Christ' (comp. Mark xi. 22, Ephes. iii. 12),


the gen. Ἰησ. Χρ. being the gen. *subjecti*. This view may deserve consideration in other places, but here certainly the context and preceding antithesis seem decidedly in favour of the more simple gen. *objecti*. It may be observed that διὰ here closely approximates in meaning to ἐκ below, the same idea of causality being (as Meyer suggests), expressed under two general forms, *origin* and *means*. We must be careful, then, not to press unduly the distinction between the prepp.: the antithesis is here not so much between the modes of operation, as between the very nature and essence of the principles themselves. As to the doctrinal import of διὰ πίστεως, Waterland (*on Justif.* p. 22) well remarks, that 'faith is not the mean by which grace is wrought or conferred, but the mean whereby it is accepted or received,' it is 'the only hand,' as Hooker appropriately says, 'which putteth on Christ to justification,' *Serm.* II. 31: consult also Forbes, *Consid. Mod.* Book I. 3. 10—13. The order Χριστοῦ Ἰησοῦ is adopted by Lachm., but on external authority [AB; Aug.] that cannot be deemed sufficient.

καὶ ἡμεῖς] 'we also,' 'nos etiam quanquam natalibus Judæi, legi Mosis obnoxii,' Schott.

ἐπιστεῦσαμεν εἰς Χρ. Ἰησ.] 'put our faith in Jesus Christ,' not 'have become believers,' Peile, but simply aoristic, the tense pointing to the particular time when this act of faith was first manifested; see Windischm. *in loc.* In the formula πιστεῦεν εἰς with acc.,—less usual in St. Paul's Epp. (Rom. x. 14, i. 29), but very common in St. John,—the prep. retains its proper force, and marks not the meredirection

καὶ οὐκ ἐξ ἔργων νόμου, διότι ἐξ ἔργων νόμου οὐ δικαιοθή-  
σεται πᾶσα σαρκ. <sup>17</sup> εἰ δὲ ζητοῦντες δικαιοθῆναι ἐν Χριστῷ

of the belief, (or object *toward* which), but the more strictly theological ideas of *union* and *incorporation with*; comp. notes on ch. iii. 27, Winer, *Gr.* § 31. 5, p. 191, and for the various constructions of πιστεύω in the N.T., notes on 1 *Tim.* i. 17, and Reuss, *Théol. Chret.* IV. 14, Vol. II. p. 129. The distinction drawn by Alf. between Χρ. Ἰησ. in this clause and Ἰησ. Χρ. above seems very precarious, esp. in a passage where there is so much diff. of reading. **διότι** 'because that,'

'propter quod,' Vulg.,  Syr.; scarcely 'for' (it is an axiom that), Alf.,—for though διότι [properly *quam ob rem*, and then *quoniam*] is often used by later writers in a sense little, if at all, differing from ὅτι (see Fritz. *Rom.* i. 19, Vol. I. 57), it does not also appear to be interchangeable with γάρ, but always to retain some trace of its proper *causal* force; comp. notes on 1 *Thess.* ii. 8. The reading is doubtful. The text is supported by CD<sup>3</sup>EJK; very many mss., Vv., and Ff.,—and is perhaps to be preferred, as ὅτι [*Lachm.* with ABD<sup>1</sup> FG; 5 mss.] seems more probably a correction of the longer διότι, than the reverse.

**οὐ δικαιοθήσεται κ.τ.λ.** 'shall NOT be justified,' 'non justificabitur omnis caro,' Vulg.; *Rom.* iii. 20, comp. Psalm cxliii. 2, οὐ δικαιοθήσεται ἐνώπιόν σου πᾶς ἄνθρωπος: a somewhat expressive Hebraism (see Ewald, *Gr.* p. 657), according to which οὐ is to be closely associated with the verb, and the predication regarded as comprehensively and emphatically negative; non-justification is predicated of all flesh; see Winer, *Gr.* § 26. 1, p. 155, Vorst, *de Hebraïsmis*, p. 519, Fritz. *Rom.* iii. 20, Vol.

I. p. 179, and comp. *Thol. Beiträge*, No. 15, p. 79. The future is here *ethical*, i.e. it indicates not so much mere futurity as moral possibility,—and with οὐ, something that neither can nor will ever happen: see esp. Thiersch, *de Pent.* III. 11, p. 158 sq., where this and similar uses of the future are well illustrated; comp. Bernhardt, *Synt.* x. 5, p. 377, Winer, *Gr.* § 40. 6, p. 251.

On the doctrinal distinctions in St. Paul's Epp. between the pres., perf., and fut. of δικαιοῦσθαι with πίστις, see Usteri, *Lehrb.* II. 1. 1, p. 90; comp. Peile, *Append.* Vol. II. note D. The order οὐ δικ. ἐξ ἔργων νομ. (*Rec.*) is only found in JK; mss.; Goth., al.; *Theod.* (1), al., and is rejected by all recent critics.

<sup>17</sup> **εἰ δέ** 'But if,' in accordance with these premises of thine, assuming the truth of these thy retrogressive principles; συλλογίζεται τὰ εἰρημένα, *Theod.*

**ζητοῦντες** [*quaerentes—inventi sumus*]; nervosum antitheton, Beng.

**ἐν Χριστῷ** 'in Christ'; not 'through Christ' (Peile), but 'in Christ,'—in mystical union with him; see Winer, *Gr.* § 48. a, p. 346, note. It is right to notice that this distinction between ἐν τινι and διὰ τινος is strongly opposed by Fritz. (*Opusc.* p. 184, note), and considered merely grammatically, his objections deserve consideration; but here, as only too often (comp. *Rom.* Vol. II. p. 82 sq.), he puts out of sight the *theological* meaning which appears regularly attached to ἐν Χριστῷ. In the present passage the meaning is practically the same, whichever translation be adopted; but in the one the deep significance of the formula (union, fellowship, with

εὑρέθημεν καὶ αὐτοὶ ἁμαρτωλοί, ἅρα Χριστοῦς ἁμαρτίας


Christ) is kept in view, in the other it is obscured and lost sight of; comp. notes on Eph. i. 3, ii. 6.

εὑρέθημεν] 'were found to be, after all our seeking;' not either a Hebraism, or a periphrasis of the verb substantive (Kypke, *Obs.* Vol. I. p. 2). The verb εὑρίσκ. has always in the N.T. its proper force, and indicates not merely the existence of a thing, but the manifestation or acknowledgment of that existence; 'if we are found (deprehendimur); in the eyes of God and men, to be sinners;' comp. Matth. i. 18, Luke xvii. 18, Acts viii. 40, Rom. vii. 10, al., and see esp. Winer *in loc.*, and *Gr.* § 65. 8, p. 542.

καὶ αὐτοί] 'ourselves also,' as much as those whom we proudly regard only as Gentiles and sinners. ἅρα] 'ergone'? 'are we to say, as we must on such premises?' ironical and interrogative:—not ἅρα (Chrys., *Ust.* al.); for though in two out of the three passages in which ἅρα occurs (Luke xviii. 8, Acts viii. 30) it anticipates a negative, and not as here, an affirm. answer, it must still be retained in the present case, as μὴ γένοιτο in St. Paul's Epp. is never found except after a question. The particle has here probably an ironical force, 'are we to say pray,' i.e. in effect, 'we are to say, I suppose,' see Jelf, *Gr.* 873. 2. It is thus not for ἅρ' οὐ—at all times a very questionable position, as in most if not all of such cases, it will be found that there is a faint irony or politely assumed hesitation, which seems to have suggested the use of the dubitative ἅρα, even though it is obvious that an affirmative answer is fully expected. The same may be said of 'ne' for 'nonne:' see esp. Kühner, *Xen. Mem.* II. 6, and *ib.* *Tuscul. Disput.* II. 11, 26; comp.

Stalb. Plato, *Rep.* VIII. 566 A. The original identity of ἅρα and ἅρα (Klotz, *Devar.* Vol. II. p. 180) is impugned (appy. with doubtful success) by Dunbar, *Class. Museum*, Vol. V. p. 102 sq., see Shepherd, *ib.* Vol. V. p. 470 sq.

ἁμαρτίας διά-  
κονος] 'a minister of sin;' scil., in effect, a promoter, a furtherer of it (comp. 2 Cor. xi. 15), one engaged in its service; ἁμαρτία being almost personified, and, as its position suggests, emphatically echoing the preceding ἁμαρτωλοί,—'of sin (not of righteousness),—of a dispensation which not only leaves us where we were before, but causes us, when we exclusively follow it, to be for this very reason accounted sinners.' Εἰ δὲ ὅτι τὸν νόμον καταλιπόντες τῷ Χριστῷ προσεληλύθαμεν.... παράβασις [or rather, ἁμαρτία] τοῦτο νενόμισται, εἰς αὐτὸν ἡ αἰτία χωρήσει τὸν δεσπότην Χριστόν, Theod.; comp. Chrys. *in loc.* The argument is in fact a *reductio ad absurdum*: if seeking for justification in Christ is only to lead us to be accounted sinners,—not merely as being without law and in the light of Gentiles (Mey.), but as having wilfully neglected an appointed means of salvation,—then Christ, who was the cause of our neglecting it, must needs be, not only negatively but positively, a minister of sin; see De Wette *in loc.*

μὴ γένοιτο] 'be it not so,' 'far be it,' 'absit,' Vulg.,  [propitius fuit;

comp. Matth. xvi. 22] Syr., i.e. in effect (esp. in a context like the present), 'God forbid,' Auth. This expressive formula, though not uncommon in later writers (see exx. in Raphel, *Annot.*, Vol. II. p. 239, comp. Sturz, *Dial. Maced.* p. 204), only occurs in the N. T. in St. Paul's



διάκονος; μὴ γένοιτο. <sup>18</sup> εἰ γὰρ ἂ κατέλυσα ταῦτα πάλιν

Ερρ.; viz. Rom. iii. 4, 6, 31, vi. 2, 15, vii. 7, 13, ix. 14, xi. 1, 11, 1 Cor. vi. 15, Gal. iii. 21. In all these cases it is interjectional, and in all, except the last, rebuts (as Conyb. has remarked) an inference drawn from St. Paul's doctrine by an adversary. The nature of the inference makes the revulsion of thought (ταχέως ἀποπηδᾶ, Dam.) either more or less apparent, and will usually suggest the best mode of translation.

18. εἰ γάρ] 'For if;' direct confirmation of the immediately preceding μὴ γένοιτο (Usteri, *Lehrb.* II. I. 2, p. 162, note), and indirect and allusive expansion of the εὐρέθημεν ἁμαρτωλοί: 'I say μὴ γένοιτο in ref. to Christ, for it is not in seeking to be justified in Him, but in seeking to rebuild the same structure that I have destroyed (though nobler materials now lie around) that my sin, my transgression of the law's own principles really lies. In the change to the first person sing. there may be a delicate application to St. Peter personally, which 'clementiæ causâ' is expressed in this rather than in the second person (Alf., Mey.): it must not be forgotten, however, that the fervour as well as the introspective character of St. Paul's writings leads him frequently to adopt this μετασχηματισμὸς εἰς ἑαυτόν, see esp. Rom. vii. 7 sq.; so also 1 Cor. iii. 5 sq. iv. 3 sq. vi. 12, x. 29, 30, xiii. 11, 12, &c.: comp. Knapp, *Scripta Var. Argum.* No. 12, p. 431, 437. ταῦτα] 'these—and nothing better in their place,' Meyer. The emphasis rests on ταῦτα, not on ἑμαυτὸν (Olsh.), the position of which [παρὰβ. ἑμαυτὸν, not ἑμαυτ. παρὰβ.] shows it clearly to be unemphatic.

παρὰβάτην] 'a transgressor,' scil. τοῦ

νόμου; <sup>ῥο</sup> <sup>α</sup> <sup>ῥ</sup> <sup>ῥ</sup> <sup>ῥ</sup> <sup>ῥ</sup> <sup>ῥ</sup> <sup>ῥ</sup> <sup>ῥ</sup> <sup>ῥ</sup> [transgressor mandati] Syr. But in what particular manner? Surely not, 'in having formerly neglected what I now reassert' (De W., Alf.),—a somewhat weak and anticlimactic reference to εὐρέθημεν ἁμαρτωλοί,—but, as the following γάρ, and the unfolding argument seem clearly to require, 'in reconstructing what I ought to perceive is only temporary and preparative.' Reconstruction of the same materials is, in respect of the law, not only a tacit avowal of an ἁμαρτία (εὐρέθ. ἁμαρτ.) in having pulled it down, but is a real and definite παράβασις of all its deeper principles. So, very distinctly, Chrys., ἐκεῖνοι δεῖξαι ἐβούλοντο, ὅτι ὁ μὴ τηρῶν τὸν νόμον παραβάτης· οὗτος εἰς τοῦναντίον περιέτρεψε τὸν λόγον, δεικνύς ὅτι ὁ τηρῶν τὸν νόμον, παραβάτης, οὐ τῆς πίστεως, ἀλλὰ καὶ αὐτοῦ τοῦ νόμου.

The counter-argument that the I of ver. 18 has 'given up' faith in Christ, and so could never consider the law as preparative (Alf.), is of no real force; for in the first place the ἐγὼ had not given it up, but had only added to it, and in the next place, even had he done so, he might equally show himself a real though unconscious παραβάτην.

ἑμαυτὸν συνιστάνω] 'set myself forward,' 'demonstrate myself to be:' Hesych. συνιστάνειν ἐπαινεῖν, φανεροῦν, βεβαιοῦν, παρτιθέναι. This meaning, 'sinceris Atticis ignotum,' Fritz. (*Rom.* iii. 5, Vol. I. p. 159), deduces from the primary notion *componendi*; 'ut esset συνιστημὴ τι, compositis collectisque quæ rem continent argumentis aliquid doceo:' see exx. in Wetst. *Rom.* iii. 5, Schweigh. *Lex. Polyb.* s. v. The

οἰκοδομῶ, παραβάτην ἑμαυτὸν συνιστάνω. <sup>19</sup> ἐγὼ γὰρ διὰ νόμου νόμῳ ἀπέθανον ἵνα Θεῷ ζήσω. <sup>20</sup> Χριστῷ συνεσταύρωμαι. ζῶ δὲ οὐκέτι ἐγώ, ζῇ δὲ ἐν ἐμοὶ Χριστός.

form *συνίστημι* (*Rec.*), only found in D<sup>3</sup>(E?)JK; mss. and Ff., seems a mere grammatical gloss.

19. ἐγὼ γάρ] ‘*For I truly:*’ explanatory confirmation of the preceding assertion; the *explicative* γάρ showing how this rehabilitation of the law actually amounts to a transgression of its true principles, while the emphatic ἐγὼ adds the force and vitality of *personal* experience. In

the retrospective reference of παραβάτης adopted by De W. and Alf. (see above), the γάρ loses all its force: it must either be referred, most awkwardly, to μὴ γένοιτο. (De W.), or, still worse, be regarded as merely transitional.

διὰ νόμου νόμῳ ἀπέθανον] ‘*through the law died to the law.*’ Of the many explanations of these obscure words the following (derived mainly from Chrysost.) appears by far the most tenable and satisfactory. The result may be summed up in the following positions:—(1) Νόμος in each case has the same meaning. (2) That meaning, as the *context* requires, must be the *Mosaic* law (ver. 16), no grammatical arguments founded on the absence of the article (Middleton *in loc.*) having any real validity; comp. exx. in Winer, *Gr.* § 19, p. 112. (3) The law is regarded under the same aspect as in Rom. vii. 6—13, a passage in strictest analogy with the present. (4) διὰ νόμου must not be confounded with διὰ νόμον or κατὰ νόμον; it was *through* the instrumentality of the law (διὰ τ. ἐντολῆς, Rom. vii. 8) that the sinful principle worked within and brought death upon all. (5) ‘*Ἀπέθανον*’ is not merely ‘*legi valedixi*’ (comp.

κατηργήθην ἀπὸ τοῦ νόμου), but expresses *generally* what is afterwards more *specifically* expressed in ver. 20 by συνεσταύρωμαι. (6) Νόμῳ is not merely the dative ‘of reference to,’ but a species of dative ‘*commodi*,’ the expressions ζῇν τινι and ἀποθάν. τινι having a wide application; see Fritz. *Rom.* xiv. 7, Vol. III. p. 176;—‘I died not only as concerns the law, but as the law required.’

The whole clause then may thus be paraphrased: ‘*I, through the law, owing to sin, was brought under its curse; but having undergone this, with, and in the person of Christ (ch. iii. 13, comp. 2 Cor. v. 14), I died to the law in the fullest and deepest sense,—being both free from its claims, and having satisfied its curse.*’ The difference between this and the common interpretations lies principally in the fuller meaning assigned to ἀπέθανον, and its reference to συνεστ. A careful investigation will be found in Usteri, *Lehrb.* II. I. 2, p. 164 sq.

ζήσω] ‘*may live;*’ not a future (Alf.),—an anomalous usage (see notes on ver. 4) that it is surely unnecessary to obtrude on the present passage—but the regular *aor. subj.* (1 Thess. v. 10), the tense of the dependent clause being in idiomatic accordance with that of the leading member; comp. Schmalfeld, *Synt.* § 144. 1, p. 296.

20. Χριστῷ συνεστ.] ‘*I have been and am crucified with Christ;*’ more exact specification of the preceding ἀπέθανον. This *συνεσταύρω.*, it need scarcely be said, did not consist merely in the crucifixion of the lusts (ch. v. 24, Grot.), but in that union with Christ according to which the believer

ὁ δὲ νῦν ζῶ ἐν σαρκί, ἐν πίστει ζῶ τῇ τοῦ υἱοῦ τοῦ Θεοῦ, τοῦ ἀγαπήσαντός με καὶ παραδόντος ἑαυτὸν ὑπὲρ ἐμοῦ.

shares the death of his crucified Lord; ἐπεὶ δὲ ἐν τῷ βαπτίσματι τοῦ τε θανάτου καὶ τῆς ἀναστάσεως τύπον ἐπλήρουν, συσταυροῦσθαι ἐλέγοντο τῷ Χριστῷ, Theod. Mops. *in loc.* ζῶ δὲ οὐκέτι ἐγώ]

‘I live however no longer myself,’ i.e. my old self; see Rom. vi. 6, and comp. Neand. *Plant.* Vol. I. p. 422 (Bohn). The familiar but erroneous punctuation of this clause (ζῶ δὲ, οὐκέτι ἐγώ, ζῇ δὲ κ.τ.λ.) has been rightly rejected by all recent editors except Scholz. The only passing difficulty is in the use of δέ: it does not simply continue (Rückert, Peile), or expand (Ust.) the meaning of Χρ. *συνεστ.* but reverts with its proper adversative force to ἵνα Θεῷ ζήσω, *συνεστ.*, being not so much a link in the chain of thought, as a rapid, and almost parenthetical epexegetis of ἀπέθανον.

ζῇ δέ] The δὲ does not introduce any opposition to the preceding negative clause (it would then be ἀλλά), but simply marks the emphatic repetition of the same verb (Hartung, *Partik.* δέ, 2. 17, Vol. I. p. 168), just retaining, however, that *sub-adversative* force which is so common when a clause is added, expressing a new, though not a dissimilar thought; see Klotz, *Devar.* Vol. II p. 361.

On the doctrinal import of ζῇ ἐν ἐμοὶ Χρ. (‘Christ and His Spirit dwelling in them, and as the soul of their souls moving them unto such both inward and outward actions, as in the sight of God are acceptable’), see Hooker, *Serm.* III. I, Vol. III. p. 764 sq. (ed. Keble).

ὁ δὲ νῦν ζῶ] ‘yes, the life which now I live;’ explanatory and partially concessive clause, obviating the possible objection arising from the seeming incompatibility of the

assertion ζῇ ἐν ἐμοὶ Χρ. with the fact of the actual ζῇ ἐν σαρκί: ‘it is true,’ says the Apostle, ‘I do yet live in the flesh, an earthly atmosphere is still around me, but even thus I live and breathe in the pure element of faith, —faith in Him who loved me, yea and (καὶ) gave such proofs of His love.’

With regard to the construction it is only necessary to observe that δ is not ‘quod attinet ad id quod’ (Winer), but simply the accus. *objecti* after ζῶ, scil. τὴν δὲ ζωὴν ἣν νῦν ζῶ: comp. Rom. vi. 10, δ γὰρ ἀπέθανε, and see Fritz. *in loc.*, Vol I. p. 393.

δὲ is thus not merely continuative (De W.), but serves both to limit and explain the preceding words (comp. 1 Cor. i. 16, and Winer, *Gr.* § 53. 7. b, p. 393), its true oppositive force being sufficiently clear when the suppressed thought (see below) is properly supplied: see Klotz, *Devar.* Vol. II. p. 366.

νῦν]

The reference of this particle is doubtful. It may specify the period since the Apostle’s conversion, but is much more plausibly referred by Chrys., Theod., al. to the present life in the flesh, ‘hæc vita mea terrestris;’ see Phil. i. 22. In the former case the qualitative and tacitly contrasting ἐν σαρκί (‘earthly existence,’ ‘life in the phenomenal world,’ αἰσθητῇ ζωῇ, Chrys.; comp. Müller, *on Sin*, Vol. I. p. 453, Clark) would seem wholly superfluous.

ἐν πίστει]

‘in faith.’ The instrumental sense, ‘by faith,’ adopted by Theodoret, and several ancient as well as modern expositors, is, though inexact, not grammatically untenable. The deeper meaning of the words is, however, thus completely lost. On this ‘life in faith’ see the middle and latter portion

21 οὐκ ἀθετῶ τὴν χάριν τοῦ Θεοῦ· εἰ γὰρ διὰ νόμου δικαιοσύνη, ἄρα Χριστὸς δωρεὰν ἀπέθανεν.

of a profound paper, '*Bemerk. zum Begriffe der Religion*,' by Lechler, *Stud. u. Kritik*, for 1851, Part. IV.

τῇ τοῦ υἱοῦ τοῦ Θεοῦ] 'namely that of the Son of God,' distinctive, and with solemn emphasis,—the insertion of the article serving both to specify and to enhance, 'in fide, eaque Filii Dei' (see notes on 1 *Tim.* i. 13, and on 2 *Tim.* i. 13), while the august title, by intimating the true fountain of life (John v. 26), tends to add confirmation and assurance; ὅταν περὶ τοῦ Υἱοῦ νοεῖν ἐθέλης, μαθὼν τίνα ἐστὶ τὰ ἐν τῷ Πατρὶ, ταῦτα καὶ ἐν τῷ Υἱῷ εἶναι πίστευε, Athan. on *Matth.* xi. 27, Vol. I. p. 153, (ed Bened.).

The reading of *Lachm.* τῇ τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ Χριστοῦ, τοῦ ἀγ. is supported by BD<sup>1</sup>FG; Clarom.,—but has every appearance of being a gloss; see Meyer (critical notes), p. 29.

καὶ παραδόντος κ.τ.λ.] 'and (as a proof of his love) gave Himself, &c.; the καὶ being ἐξηγητικόν, and illustratively subjoining the practical proof; see Fritz. *Rom.* ix. 23, Vol. II. p. 339, and on this and other uses of καὶ, notes on *Phil.* iv. 12.

ὑπὲρ ἐμοῦ] 'for me,' 'pro me,' Vulg.; to atone for me and to save me. On the dogmatical meaning of this prep., see notes on ch. iii. 13.

21. οὐκ ἀθετῶ] 'I do not make void,' 'nullify,' not 'abjicio,' Vulg., still less ἀτιμάζω, Theod.,—but 'non irritam facio,' scil. 'ut dicam per legem esse justitiam,' Aug.; comp. 1 *Cor.* i. 19, τὴν σύνεσιν τῶν συνετῶν ἀθετήσω; ch. iii. 15, ἀθετεῖ (διαθήκην); so 1 *Macc.* xv. 27, ἡθέτησε πάντα ὅσα συνέθετο αὐτῷ; and frequently in Polyb., see Schweigh. *Lex.* s.v. The verb is sometimes found in the milder sense of 'despising,' 'rejecting,' &c.—

with persons (Luke x. 16, John xii. 48, 1 *Thess.* iv. 8); but this obviously falls short of the meaning in the present context.

τὴν χάριν τοῦ Θεοῦ] 'the grace of God,' as shown in the death of Christ, and our justification by faith in Him; not 'the Gospel,' as Hamm. on *Heb.* xiii. 9.

In our justification, as it is well said in the *Homilies*, there are three things which go together,—on God's part His grace and mercy; upon Christ's part the satisfaction of God's justice; and upon our part true and lively faith in the merits of Jesus Christ, on *Salvat.* Part I.

γὰρ explains and justifies the preceding declaration; 'I say οὐκ ἀθετῶ, for it is an immediate inference that if the law could have been the medium of δικαιοσ., Christ's death would have been purposeless.'

διὰ νόμου] 'by means of the law,' as a medium of δικαιοσύνη: emphatic, as the position shows, and antithetical to Χριστὸς in the succeeding clause. In the present verse it is in effect asserted that the νόμος is not a medium of δικαιοσύνη (eis κτήσιν δικαιοσύνης ἀρκεῖ, Theod.); in ch. iii. 11, it is asserted not to be the sphere of it, and in ch. iii. 21, not the origin.

δικαιοσύνη] 'righteousness,' Ἰζωσ. Syr., 'justitia,' Vulg.; not equivalent to δικαίωσις (Whately, *Dangers*, &c., § 4), nor yet, strictly considered, the result of it, but appy. in the most inclusive meaning of the term—righteousness, whether imputed, by which we are accounted δίκαιοι, or infused and inherent, by which we could be found so; see Hooker, *Serm.* II. 3, 21, where the distinction between justifying and sanctifying



O foolish Galatians, is not the Spirit which ye have received an evidence that justification is by faith, and not by the works of the law?

III. Ὁ ἀνόητοι Γαλάται, τίς ὑμᾶς ἐβάσκανεν, οἷς κατ' ὀφθαλμοὺς Ἰησοῦς

righteousness is drawn out with admirable perspicuity. On the meaning of the word, see Andrewes, *Serm.* v. Vol. v. p. 114 (A. C. L.), Waterland, *Justif.* Vol. vi. p. 4, and for some acute remarks on its lexical aspects, Knox, *Remains*, Vol. II. p. 276.

ἄρα] 'then,' i.e. 'the obvious inference is.' On the meaning of ἄρα, see notes, ch. v. 11. δωρεάν] 'for nought, without cause;' not here 'frustra' (Grot.), 'sine effectu,'—but 'sine justā causā,' Tittm. *Synon.* I. p. 161; περιττὸς ὁ τοῦ Χριστοῦ θάνατος, Chrys., 'superflue mortuus est Chr.,' Jerome: comp. John xv. 25, ἐμίσσησάν με δωρεάν; Psalm xxxiv. (xxxv.) 7, δωρεὰν ἐκρυσάν μοι διαφθοράν (Symm. ἀναίτιως). So 𐤔𐤓𐤕, which the LXX frequently translate by δωρεάν, has the meaning 'in nullum bonum finem,' as well as 'gratis' and 'frustra:' comp. Gesen. *Lex.* s.v., Vorst, *de Hebraism.* VII. 6, p. 228, 229.

CHAPTER III. 1. ἀνόητοι Γαλ.] 'foolish Galatians;' fervid and indignant application of the results of the preceding demonstration to the case of his readers. The epithet ἀνόητος is used in three other passages by St. Paul,—Rom. i. 14, opp. to σοφός; 1 Tim. vi. 9, joined with βλαβερός; Tit. iii. 3, with ἀπειθής and πλανώμενος,—and in all seems to mark not so much a dulness in ('insensati,' Vulg.), as a deficiency in, or rather an insufficient application of, the νοῦς; comp. Syr. ܐܢܝܢܐ ܕܠܐ ܕܢܐ ܕܥܝܢܐ [destituti mente], and Luke xxiv. 15, where while βραδὺς τῇ καρδίᾳ denotes the defect in heart, ἀνόητος seems to mark the defect in head; comp.

Tittm. *Synon.* I. p. 144, where this word is defined somewhat artificially, but rightly distinguished from ἄφρων and δύνετος which seem to point respectively rather to 'senselessness' and 'slowness of understanding.'

It cannot then be asserted (Brown) that the Galatians were proverbially stupid; comp. Callim. *H. Del.* 184, ἄφρονι φύλῳ. Themistius, who himself spent some time in the (then extended, Forbig. *Geogr.* Vol. II. p. 364) province gives a very different character: οἱ δὲ ἄνδρες ἴστε ὅτι ὁξεῖς καὶ ἀγχίνοι καὶ εὐμαθέστεροι τῶν ἄλλων Ἑλλήνων· καὶ τριβωνίου παραφανέντος ἐκκρέμανται εὐθύς, ὥσπερ τῆς λίθου τὰ σιδήρια, *Orat.* 23, ad fin. p. 299 (ed. Harduin). Versatility and inconstancy, as the Epistle shows (comp. notes on ch. i. 6), were the true characteristics of the Galatian. Foolishness must have been often, as in the present case, not an unnatural concomitant.

ὑμᾶς ἐβάσκανεν] 'did bewitch you,' 'fascinavit vos,' Vulg., Clarom. The verb βασκαίνω is derived from βάζω, βάσκω (Pott, *Etym. Forsch.* Vol. I. p. 271), and perhaps signified originally 'malâ linguâ nocere;' comp. Benfey, *Wurzellex.* Vol. II. p. 104. Here, however, the reference appears rather to the bewitching influence of the evil eye (comp. Ecclus. xiv. 8, βασκαίνων ὀφθαλμῷ, and see Elsner, *in loc.*, Winer, *RGB.* Art. 'Zauberei'), though not necessarily 'the evil eye of envy,' (Chrys.; comp. Syr. ܕܥܝܢܐ ܕܥܝܢܐ)

as in this latter sense βασκ. is commonly with a dat. (but in Ecclus. xiv. 6, Ignat. *Rom.* 3, with accus.); see Lobeck, *Phryg.* p. 462, Pierson, *Herodian*, p. 470. The addi-

Χριστός προεγράφη ἐν ὑμῖν ἐσταυρωμένος; <sup>2</sup> τοῦτο μόνον θέλω μαθεῖν ἀφ' ὑμῶν, ἐξ ἔργων νόμου τὸ Πνεῦμα

tion, τῇ ἀληθείᾳ μὴ πείθεσθαι [*Rec.* with CD<sup>3</sup>E<sup>2</sup>JK; mss.; Vulg. (but not all mss.), *Æth.-Pol.*, al.; *Ath.*, *Theod.*], is rightly rejected by most modern editors, both as deficient in external authority [omitted in ABD<sup>1</sup> E<sup>1</sup>FG.; 2 mss.; Syr., and nearly all Vv.], and as an apparent gloss from ch. v. 7.

**προεγράφη** [*was openly set forth*], 'proscriptus est,' Vulg., *Clarom.* The meaning of this word has been much discussed. The ancient (comp. Syr.) and popular gloss is ἐξωγραφήθη (*Theoph.*, *Æcum.*, and appy. *Chrys.*, *Theod.*), but without any lexical authority; for common as is the use of γράφω in a pictorial sense, there appears no certain instance of προγράφω being ever so used: see *Rettig, Stud. u. Krit.* 1830, p. 96 sq. We can then only safely translate προεγράφη either (α) '*antea scriptus est*,' or (β) '*palam scriptus est*.' Between these it is difficult to decide. Considered *lexically* (α) seems the most probable; for though (β) is appy. the more common meaning in Hellenic writers (*Plutarch, Camill.* § 11, comp. *Polyb. Hist.* XXXII. 21. 12, al.), yet in the three other passages in the *N. T.* in which προγράφω occurs, viz., *Rom.* xv. 4, *Eph.* iii. 3, *Jude* 4, it is used in the former sense. Both meanings occur in the LXX: (α) in 1 *Esdr.* vi. 32 (*Ald.*); (β) in 1 *Macc.* x. 36. *Contextual* considerations seem, however, in favour of (β); as not only does this meaning harmonize best with the prominent and purely local κατ' ὀφθαλμούς (comp. κατ' ὄμματα, *Soph. Antig.* 756), but also best illustrate the peculiar and suggestive ἐβάσκαεν, —which thus gains great force and point; 'who could have bewitched you by his gaze, when you had only

to fix your eyes on Christ to escape the fascination:' comp. *Numb.* xxi. 9.

**ἐν ὑμῖν** [*'among you*]; not a Hebraistic pleonasm ('construi debet ἐν οἷς ὑμῖν,' *Grot.*), but a regular local predicate appended to προεγράφη, and appy. intended to enhance the preceding οἷς κατ' ὀφθ. by a still more studied specification of place: not only had the truth been presented to them, but preached among them, with every circumstance of individual and local exhibition. According to the usual connexion ἐν ὑμῖν is joined with ἐσταυρ. (comp. *Chrys.*), but in that case both perspicuity and emphasis would have required the order ἐσταυρ. ἐν ὑμῖν, while in the present the isolation of ἐσταυρ. is in accordance with the natural order, and adds greatly to the pathos and emphasis; see 1 *Cor.* i. 23, and comp. 1 *Cor.* ii. 2. On the force of the perf. part. as implying the permanent character of the action, see *Winer, Gr.* § 45. 1, p. 305, *Green, Gr.* p. 308.

It may be observed that *Lachm.* (*Griesb.* om. om.) omits ἐν ὑμῖν with ABC; 10 mss.; *Amit.*, *Tol.*, *Syr.*, al., —but with but little probability, as the omission of such a seemingly superfluous clause can easily be accounted for, but not the insertion.

2. **τοῦτο μόνον** [*'this only*], —not to mention other arguments which might be derived from your own admissions; 'de eo quod promptum est sciscitor,' *Jerome.*

**μαθεῖν ἀφ' ὑμῶν** [*'to learn of you*], *Auth.* Ver.; not for παρὰ ὑμῶν (*Rück.*) which would imply a more immediate and direct communication, but with the proper force of ἀπό, which, as a general rule (*Col.* i. 7, *seems* an exception), indicates a source less active

ἐλάβετε ἢ ἐξ ἀκοῆς πίστεως; 3 οὕτως ἀνόητοί ἐστε;

and more remote: contrast 2 Tim. iii. 14, and see Winer, *Gr.* § 47, ἀπό, p. 331 note; comp. also notes on ch. i. 12.

For exx. of this use of μαθεῖν, not, 'to learn as a disciple,' with an ironical reference (Luth., Beng.), but simply 'to arrive at a knowledge,' see exx. in Rost u. Palm, *Lex.* s.v., and comp. Acts xxiii. 27.

τὸ Πνεῦμα] 'the Spirit,' τὴν τοσαύτην ἰσχύν, Chrys.; 'de Spiritu miraculorum loqui hic apostolum patet,' Bull, *Harm. Ap.* Part II. 11. 8. It is not, however, necessary to understand this as the exclusive meaning, much less to explain it, with Baur, *Apost. Paulus*, p. 515, as 'das Christliche Bewusstsein:' see next verse.

ἀκοῆς πίστεως may be translated, either (α) 'the hearing of faith,' i.e. the reception of the Gospel (Brown), or (β) 'the report or message of faith,' i.e. the preaching which related to, had as its subject πίστις (gen. *objecti*), according as ἀκοή is taken in an active or pass. sense. The former might seem to preserve a better antithesis to ἐργων νόμου,—'hearing the doctrine of faith, opp. to doing the works of the law' (Schott, Peile; comp. *Æth.*), but is open to the decided *lexical* objection that ἀκοή appears always used in the N. T. in a passive sense (so both in Rom. x. 17 [see Fritz.], and in 1 Thess. ii. 13, where see notes), and to the *contextual* objection that the real opposition is not between the doing and the hearing, but between the two principles, faith and the law,—the question in effect being, ὁ νόμος ὑμῶν ἔδωκεν τοῦ θεοῦ Πνεύματος ἐνεργείαν, ἢ μόνῃ ἢ ἐπὶ τὸν Κύριον πίστις, Theod. We may, then, with some confidence, adopt (β); so Goth. ('gahauseins'), Arm., and recently De W.,

Mey., and the best modern commentators.

3. οὕτως ἀνόητοι] 'to so high a degree, so very foolish,'—with reference to what follows: 'quum οὕτως cum adjectivo nomini aut adverbio copulatur, reddes non solum 'ita,' 'adeo,' verum etiam 'usque adeo,'" Steph. *Thesaur.* s.v. Vol. v. p. 2433, where several exx. are cited; e.g. Isoc. *Paneg.* 43 D, οὕτω μεγάλας, Xen. *Cyr.* II. 216, οὕτω πολέμιον.

ἐναρξάμενοι] 'after having begun,' temporal participle referring to the *previous* fact of their first entrance into Christian life. On the temporal force of the participle, see notes on Eph. iv. 8, but reverse the accidentally transposed 'subsequent to' and 'preceding'; and on the force of the compound (more directly concentrated action), see notes on Phil. i. 6.

Πνεύματι] 'with the Spirit,' dat. of the manner (*modal* dat.) in which the action took place; see Winer, *Gr.* § 31. 6, p. 193, Bernhardt, *Synt.* III. 14, p. 100, Jelf, *Gr.* § 603. The meaning of πνεῦμα and σὰρξ in this verse has been the subject of considerable discussion. Of the earlier expositors, Theodoret paraphrases πν. by ἡ χάρις, σὰρξ by ἡ κατὰ νόμον πολιτεία (so Waterl. *Distinct. of Sacr.* II. § 10, Vol. v. p. 262), while Chrys. finds in σὰρξ a definite allusion to the circumcision; comp. Eph. ii. 11. Alii alia. The most satisfactory view is that taken by Müller, *Doct. of Sin*, ch. 2, Vol. I. 355 sq. (Clark),—viz., that when πνεῦμα is thus in ethical contrast with σὰρξ, it is to be understood of the Holy Spirit, regarded as the governing and directing principle in man, σὰρξ, on the contrary, as the worldly tendency of human life, 'the life and movement of man in things

ἐναρξάμενοι Πνεύματι νῦν σαρκὶ ἐπιτελείσθε; 4 τοσαῦτα

of the phenomenal world.' If this be correct πν. and σὰρξ are here used, not to denote Christianity and Judaism *per se*, but as it were the essence and active principle of each.

ἐπιτελείσθε] 'are ye brought to completion?' Not middle, as often in Hellenic Greek (see Schweigh. *Lex. Polyb.* s. v.), but *passive* (Vulg., Clarom., Chrys.), as in 1 Pet. v. 9, comp. Phil. i. 6. The meaning of the compound must not be neglected; it does not merely imply 'finishing' (Ust., Peile), as opposed to 'beginning,' but appears always to involve the idea of bringing to a *complete* and *perfect* end; comp. 1 Sam. iii. 12, ἄρξομαι καὶ ἐπιτελέσω; see further exx. in Bretsch. *Lex.* s. v., and the good collection in Rost u. Palm, *Lex.* s. v. Vol. I. p. 1123,—the most definite of which seems, Herod. ix. 64, ἡ δίκη τοῦ φόνου ἐκ Μαρδονίου ἐπετελέετο.

4. ἐπάθετε] 'Did ye suffer,' 'passi estis,' Vulg., Clarom., 𐤏𐤃𐤁𐤁 [sustinuistis] Syr., Æth. (both). The meaning of this word has been much discussed. The apparent tenor of the argument, as alluding rather to benefits than to sufferings, has led Kypke (*Obs.* Vol. II. p. 277, comp. Schoettg. *Hör.* Vol. I. p. 731) and others to endeavour to substantiate by exx. that πᾶσχειν is not only a word of neutral meaning, but, even without εἶ or ἀγαθόν, actually signifies 'beneficiis affici,'—a usage, however, of which Steph. (*Thes.* s. v.) rightly says 'exemplum desidero.' For the *neutral* meaning ('experienced,' ed. 1), as including a reference to all the spiritual dispensations, whether sufferings or blessings, which had happened to (Arm.), or had been vouchsafed to the Galatians, much may be said,

both lexically and contextually,—still, on the one hand, the absence of any *direct* instance in the N. T. [even in Mark v. 26, there is an idea of suffering in the background], and, on the other, the authority of the ancient Vv. and Greek expositors lead us *now* to revert to the regular meaning, *suffered*, and to refer it to the labours (Copt.), and persecutions which, in one form or other, must have certainly tried the early converts of Galatia; see Chrys., Jerome, and the good note of Alford *in loc.* All these sufferings were a genuine evidence of the ἐναρξάμενοι Πνεύματι, and would be regarded and alluded to by the Apostle as blessed tokens of the Spirit's influence; comp. 1 Thess. ii. 13 sq., and the remarks of August. *in h. l.*

εἴγε καὶ εἰκῇ] 'if indeed,' or, 'if at least, it really be in vain.' The sense of this clause has been obscured by not attending to the true force of εἴγε and καί.

εἴγε must not be confounded with εἵπερ (Tholuck, *Beiträge*, p. 146): the latter, in accordance with the extensive, or perhaps rather *intensive* force of περ (Donalds. *Crat.* § 178, comp. Klotz, *Devar.* Vol. II. p. 723), implies 'si omnino;' the former (εἴγε), in accordance with the restrictive γέ, is 'si quidem,' and if resolved, *tum certe, si;* ('γὲ ita tantummodo ad tollendam conditionem facit, quia *tum certe, si quid fiat, aliud esse significat, non ut ipsam conditionem confirmet,*' Klotz, *Devar.* Vol. II. p. 308), comp. p. 528. No inference, however, of the Apostle's real opinion can be drawn merely from the γε (εἴγε 'usurpatur de re quæ jure sumpta,' Herm. *Vig.* No. 310), as it is the sentence and not the particle which determines the rectitude of the assumption. καὶ




ἐπάθετε ἐκῇ; εἴ γε καὶ ἐκῇ. 5 ὁ οὖν ἐπιχορηγῶν ὑμῖν  
τὸ Πνεῦμα καὶ ἐνεργῶν δυνάμεις ἐν ὑμῖν, ἐξ ἔργων νόμου  
ἢ ἐξ ἀκοῆς πίστεως;

must closely be joined with ἐκῇ, and either (a), with its usual *ascensive* force ('quasi ascensionem ad eam rem quo pertineat particula;,' Klotz, *Devar.* Vol. II. p. 638), gives to the clause the meaning, 'if at least it amount to, i.e., be really in vain,' or (b), with what may be termed its *descensive* force (*Odys.* I. 58, see Hartung, *Partik.* καὶ, § 2. 8, Vol. I. p. 136), serves to imply, 'if at least it be only in vain, i.e., has not proceeded to a more dangerous length,' videndum ne ad perniciem valeat,' August., Cocceius. Of these (b) is the most emphatic and pungent (so Mey., De W.), but (a) most characteristic of the large heart of the Apostle, and of the spirit of love and tenderness to his converts (ch. iv. 19), which is blended even with the rebukes of this Epistle; so Chrys., and the Greek expositors; comp. Brown, p. 112.

5. ὁ οὖν ἐπιχορηγῶν] 'He then who is bestowing, &c.' resumption by means of the *reflexive* οὖν (see below, and notes on *Phil.* ii. 1) of the subject of ver. 2; ver. 3 and 4 being in effect parenthetical. The subject of this verse is not St. Paul (Lomb., Erasm., al.), but, as the context, the meaning of δυνάμεις, the nature of the action specified (ἐπιχορηγῶν), and the permanence of the action implied by the tense pres. ἐπιχορηγῶν (comp. Winer, *Gr.* § 45. 1, p. 304, Schmalfeld, *Synt.* § 202, p. 405), all obviously suggest,—God: ὁ Θεός, φησω, ὁ ἐπιχορηγῶν ὑμῖν τὸ Πνεῦμα, Theoph. The force of ἐπὶ in ἐπιχορ. does not appear *additive*, but *directive* (see Rost u. Palm, *Lex.* s. v., and *ib.* s. v. ἐπὶ, C. 3. cc), any idea of the freedom or ample nature of the gift (Winer,

Peile), being due solely to the primary meaning of the simple verb: see notes on *Col.* ii. 19, and comp. 2 *Cor.* ix. 10, where both χορηγέω and ἐπιχορηγέω occur in the same verse, and appy. in the same sense *quantitatively* considered. For exx. of the use of ἐπιχορ. in later writers see the collection of Hase, in Steph. *Thes.* s. v. Vol. III. p. 1902.

On the present resumptive use of οὖν after a (logical) parenthesis, which has been incorrectly pronounced rare in Attic writers, see Klotz, *Devar.* Vol. II. p. 718, Hartung, *Partik.* οὖν, 3. 5, Vol. II. p. 22. It may be remarked that, as a general rule, οὖν is *continuative* and *retrospective* rather than *illative*, and is in this respect to be distinguished from ἄρα (Donalds. *Gr.* § 604), but it must not also be forgotten that as in the N. T. the use of οὖν is to that of ἄρα nearly as 11 to 1, the force of the former particle must not be unduly restricted. In St. Paul's Epp. where the proportion is not quite 4 to 1, the true distinction between the two particles may be more safely maintained; see, however, notes on 1 *Tim.* ii. 1 (*Transl.*).

δυνάμεις] 'miraculous powers,'   
[virtutes] Syr., 'virtutes,' Vulg., Clarom. This more restricted meaning, which may be supported by 1 *Cor.* xii. 28, and probably Matth. xiv. 2, seems best to accord with the context. Καὶ is then ἐξηγητικόν, and ἐν ὑμῖν retains its natural meaning with ἐνεργέω, 'in you,' 'within you;' comp. Matth. l. c., αὶ δυνάμεις ἐνεργοῦσιν ἐν αὐτοῖς.

ἐξ ἔργων νόμου] 'from the works of the law;' not exactly 'as following upon,' Alf.

As Abraham was justified by faith; so shall his spiritual children be justified, and share his blessing.

<sup>6</sup> Καθὼς Ἀβραὰμ ἐπίστευσεν τῷ Θεῷ, καὶ ἐλογίσθη αὐτῷ εἰς δικαιοσύνην. <sup>7</sup> γινώσκετε

2,—but, in more strict accordance with the primary force of the prep., ‘from,’ ‘out of’ (‘ex,’ Vulg.), as the *originating* or moving cause of the ἐπιχορήγησις; comp. notes on Gal. ii. 16.

6. καθὼς] ‘Even as.’ The answer is so obvious, that St. Paul proceeds as if it had been expressed. The compound particle καθὼς is not found in the purer Attic writers, though sufficiently common in later writers; see exx. collected by Lobeck, *Phryn.* p. 426. Em. Moschop., the Byzantine Grammarian, cited by Fabricius, *Bibl. Græca*, Vol. VI. p. 191 (ed. Harles), remarks that this is an Alexandrian usage; τὸ καθὰ οἱ Ἀττικοὶ χρῶνται, τὸ δὲ καθὼς οὐδέποτε, ἀλλ’ ἡ τῶν Ἀλεξανδρέων διάλεκτος καθ’ ἣν ἡ θεία γραφὴ γέγραπται: see esp. Sturz *de Dialecto Maced.* § 9, s. v. (Steph. *Thes.* ed. Valpy, p. clxx.). On the most suitable translation, comp. notes on 1 *Thess.* i. 5 (*Transl.*).

ἐλογίσθη αὐτῷ εἰς δικαιοσύνην] ‘it was accounted for to him,’ or ‘was reckoned to him, as righteousness,’ scil. τὸ πιστεῦσαι; see Winer, *Gr.* § 49. 2, p. 427 (ed. 5). The phrase λογίζεταιι εἰς τι, Acts xix. 27, Rom. ii. 26, iv. 3, ix. 8, is explained by Fritzsche (*Rom.* Vol. I. p. 137), as equivalent to λογίζεταιι εἰς τι εἶναι τι, ‘ita res æstimatur ut res sit,’ h. e. ‘ut pro re valeat;’ hence ‘tribuitur alicui rei vis ac pondus rei.’ In such cases, the more exact idea conveyed by εἰς, of *destination* for any object or thing (Rost u. Palm, *Lex.* s. v. εἰς, v. 1), is blended with that of simple predication of it. In later writers this extended so far that εἰς is often used as a mere *index* of the accus., having lost all its prepositional force; e. g.

ἀγειν εἰς γυναῖκα: see Bernh. *Synt.* v. 11. b. 2, p. 219. With the present semi-Hebraistic use of λογίζ. εἰς, it is instructive to contrast Xen. *Cyr.* iii. 1. 33, χρήματα εἰς ἀργύριον λογισθέντα, where εἰς has its primary ethical meaning of *measure, accordance* to.

On the doctrinal meaning of ἐλογίσθη κ.τ.λ., see Bull, *Harm. Apost.* II. 12. 22, and for an able comparison of the faith of Abraham with that of Christians, Hammond, *Pract. Catech.* Book I. 3.

7. γινώσκετε ἄρα] ‘Know ye therefore,’ ὁἶ; [cognoscite] Syr.,

Vulg., Clarom., Armen., — not *indicative*, as Jerome, Ps. Ambr., al., and most recently Alf.: the *imper.* is not only more animated, but more logically correct, for the declaration in the verse is really one of the points which the Apostle is labouring to prove; ἐν κεφαλῇ διδάσκει τὸν Ἀβραὰμ ἐκ πίστεως δικαιοθέντα, καὶ τοὺς προφίμους τῆς πίστεως υἱοὺς τοῦ Ἀβραὰμ χρηματίζοντας, Theod.; see Olsh. *in loc.* The objections of Rück., and even of Alf. to the use of ἄρα with the *imper.* are distinctly invalid: not only is the union of the *imper.* with ἄρα logically admissible, and borne out by usage (comp. Hom. *Il.* x. 249), but further, in perfect harmony with the true lexical force of the particle: ‘*rebus ita comparatis* (Abraham’s faith being reckoned to him as righteousness) *cognoscite*,’ &c.; see Klotz, *Devar.* Vol. II. p. 167.

οἱ ἐκ πίστεως] ‘they who are of faith,’ not ‘they who rest on faith’ (Green, *Gr.* p. 288), but, in accordance with the primary meaning of *origin*, ‘they who are spiritually descended from, whose source of spiritual life is—

ἄρα ὅτι οἱ ἐκ πίστεως, οὗτοί εἰσιν υἱοὶ Ἀβραάμ. <sup>8</sup> προῖ-  
δούσα δὲ ἡ γραφή ὅτι ἐκ πίστεως δικαιοὶ τὰ ἔθνη ὁ Θεός,  
προεσηγγερίσματο τῷ Ἀβραάμ ὅτι ἐνευλογηθήσονται ἐν

πίστις: compare Rom. ii. 8, οἱ ἐξ ἐριθείας, 'qui a malarum fraudum machinatione originem ducunt,' 'qui malitiam tanquam parentem habent,' Fritz. *in loc.*, Vol. I. p. 105.

οὗτοι] 'these (and none other than these),' 'exclusis ceteris Abrahamo natis,' Beng.; see James i. 25. This retrospective and emphatic use of the pronoun is illustrated by Winer, *Gr.* § 23. 4, p. 144; see also Bernhardt, *Synt.* vi. 8. d, p. 283, Jelf, *Gr.* § 658.

8. προῖδούσα δὲ ἡ γραφή] 'More-over the Scripture foreseeing:' further statement that the faithful, who have already been shown to be the true children of Abraham, are also the only and proper participators in his blessing. This sort of personification is noticed by Schoettg. (*Hor. Hebr.* Vol. I. p. 732) as a 'formula Judæis admodum solemnis,' e.g., מָה רָאָה דְּכָרָה 'Quid vidit scriptura?' מָה רָאָה דְּכָרָה 'Quid vidit ille, h. e. quidnam ipsi in mentem venit?' see also Surenhus. Βίβλ. Καταλλ. p. 6, sq. In such cases ἡ γραφή stands obviously for the Author of the Scriptures—God, by whose inspiration they were written: comp. Syr., where ܐܠܗܐ ⲁⲗⲟⲁ

[Aloha] is actually adopted in the translation. δὲ appears to be here μεταβατικόν, i.e. indicative of transition (Hartung, *Partik.* δέ, 2. 3, Vol. I. p. 165, Winer, *Gr.* § 53. 7. b, p. 393): it does not merely connect this verse with the preceding (Auth. Ver., Peile, Conyb., al.), but implies a further consideration of the subject under another aspect; 'δὲ eam ipsam vim habet ut abducatur nos ab eâ re quæ proposita est, transferaturque ad

id, quod, missâ illâ priore re, jam pro vero ponendum esse videatur,' Klotz, *Devar.* Vol. II. p. 353. The exact force of δέ, which is never simply connective (Hartung, *Partik.* Vol. I. p. 163), and never loses all shades of its true oppositive character, deserves almost more attentive consideration in these Epp. than any other particle, and will often be found to supply the only true clue to the sequence and evolution of the argument.

δικαιοῖ] 'justifieth,' not 'would justify,' Auth. ('præsens pro futuro,' Grot.), nor present with ref. to what is now taking place (De W.), but what is termed the ethical present, with significant reference to the eternal and immutable counsels of God; ἄνωθεν ταῦτα καὶ ὥρισε καὶ προηγόρευσεν ὁ Θεός, Theod.: comp. Matth. xxvi. 2, παραδίδοται: see Winer, *Gr.* § 40. 2, p. 237, and for the rationale of this usage, Schmalfeld, *Synt.* § 54. 2, p. 91.

προεσηγγερίσματο] 'made known the glad tidings beforehand,' comp. Gen. xii. 3, xviii. 18, xxii. 18. The compound προεσαγγ. is somewhat rare; it occurs in Schol. Soph. *Trach.* 335, Philo, *de Opif.* § 9, Vol. I. p. 7, *de Mut. Nom.* § 29, Vol. I. p. 602 (ed. Mang.) and the eccles. writers.

ὅτι ἐνευλογ.] 'shall be blessed in:' quotation, by means of the usual ὅτι recitativum, from Gen. xii. 3 (comp. ch. xviii. 18, xxii. 18), though not in the exact words; the here more apposite but practically synonymous πάντα τὰ ἔθνη being used (perhaps from ch. xviii. 18) instead of the πᾶσαι αἱ φύλαι τῆς γῆς of the LXX: comp. Surenhus. Βίβλ. Καταλλ. p. 567.

The simple form εὐλογηθ. is adopted

σοὶ πάντα τὰ ἔθνη. 9 ὥστε οἱ ἐκ πίστεως, εὐλογοῦνται  
σὺν τῷ πιστῷ Ἀβραάμ.

They who are of the works of the Law lie under a curse, from which Christ has freed us; having ensured to all in Himself the blessing of Abraham.

10 Ὅσοι γὰρ ἐξ ἔργων νόμου εἰσίν, ὑπὸ κατάραν εἰσίν· γέγραπται γὰρ ὅτι

by *Elz.* (not *Steph.*), but only with FG and cursive mss.

ἐν σοὶ] ‘*in thee*,’ as the spiritual father of all the faithful; not ‘*per te*,’ Schott, but simply and plainly ‘*in te*,’ *Vulg.*, *Clarom.*,—the prep. with its usual force specifying Abraham as the *substratum*, *foundation*, on which, and in which, the blessing rests: comp. 1 Cor. vii. 14, and Winer, *Gr.* § 48. a, p. 345.

9. ὥστε] ‘*So then*,’ ‘*Consequently*,’ see notes on ch. ii. 13. Ὡστε states the result from the emphatic ἐνευλογ. (συλλογισόμενος ἐπήγαγεν, Chrys.): it is from the fact of the blessing having been promised to Abraham and his children, that οἱ ἐκ πίστεως share it, inasmuch as they are true children (ver. 7) of Abraham; εὐλογημένοι εἰσιν οἱ . . . τῇ πίστει προσιόντες, ὥσπερ καὶ ὁ πιστὸς Ἀβρ. ἡλλόγητο, Theoph. σύν] ‘*together with*,’ not ‘*similiter*,’ Grot., but, in accordance with the regular meaning of the prep., ‘*with*,’ ‘*in association with*’ (Winer, *Gr.* § 48. b, p. 349), the πιστῷ serving to hint (Mey., Alf.) at that to which this association is truly to be referred; εἴ τις τοῖνυν τῆς ἐκείνου συγγενείας ἀξιώθῃται ποθεῖ, τὴν ἐκείνου πίστιν ζηλούτω, Theod. The change of prep. introduces a corresponding change in the aspect in which Abraham is regarded: under ἐν he is regarded as the Patriarch, the spiritual ancestor *in whom*,—under σὺν he is regarded as the illustriously faithful individual *with whom*, all οἱ ἐκ πίστ. share the blessing; see Windischm. *in loc.* Schott cites a similar use of μετὰ (with gen.),

Psalms cv. 6, ἡμάρτομεν μετὰ τῶν πατέρων; Eccles. ii. 16, ἀποθανεῖται ὁ σοφὸς μετὰ τοῦ ἄφρονος; but in both cases a similarity of lot rather than a strict community and fellowship in it, seems implied: as a general rule, μετὰ τινος implies rather *coexistence*, σὺν τινι, *coherence*; see Krüger, *Sprachl.* § 68. 13. 1, and comp. notes on Eph. vi. 23.

10. ὅσοι γὰρ κ.τ.λ.] Proof of the justice of the conclusion in ver. 9 with regard to οἱ ἐκ πίστεως; γὰρ introducing *e contrario*—a confirmatory notice of the acknowledged state of the other class, οἱ ἐξ ἔργων νόμου: not only are they not blessed with Abraham, but they are actually under a curse. St. Paul’s love of proving all his assertions has been often noticed; compare Davidson, *Introd.* Vol. II. p. 145.

οἱ ἐξ ἔργων νόμου] ‘*they who are of*, i.e. appertain to, rest upon, *the works of the law*,’ ‘*qui in lege justitiam quærunt*,’ Bull, *Harm. Ap.* II. 7. 12; the primary force of ἐκ, owing to the nature of the expression, being here slightly less obvious than in ver. 8, and suggesting more the secondary and derivative idea of *dependence* on than of direct origination from; see Winer *in loc.*, and comp. 1 Cor. xii. 16, οὐκ εἰμὶ ἐκ τοῦ σώματος. ὑπὸ κατάραν] ‘*under a curse*,’ not ‘*under the curse*,’ but almost simply and generally, ‘*under curse*=ἐπικατάρατος; comp. ὑφ’ ἀμαρτίαν, Rom. iii. 9: the proof drawn from the O. T. becomes thus more cogent. Ἦπό, it may be remarked, has appy. here no quasi-



ἐπικατάρματος πᾶς ὃς οὐκ ἐμμένει ἐν πᾶσιν τοῖς γέγραμ-  
μένοις ἐν τῷ βιβλίῳ τοῦ νόμου, τοῦ ποιῆσαι αὐτά.  
11 ὅτι δὲ ἐν νόμῳ οὐδεὶς δικαιούται παρὰ τῷ Θεῷ δῆλον,

*physical* sense (κατάρμα being viewed in the light of a burden, Rück., Windischm.), but its common *ethical* sense of 'subjection to;' see Winer, *Gr.* § 49. k, p. 362.

With regard to the argument, it is only necessary to observe that the whole obviously rests on the admission, which it was impossible not to make, that no one of οἱ ἐξ ἔργων νόμου can fulfil all the requisitions of the law; see esp. Bull, *Harm. Apost.* II. 7. 11, and compare with it Usteri, *Lehrb.* I. 4. B, p. 60.

γέγραπται

γάρ] Confirmation from Scripture of the preceding words. The quotation is from Deut. xxvii. 26, though not in the exact words either of the Heb. or LXX; comp. Surenhus. Βίβλος Καταλλ., p. 569, and Bagge *in loc.* The following ὅτι is omitted by *Rec.*, but only with JK; mss., and some Ff.

τοῦ ποιῆσαι αὐτά] 'to do them,' 'ut faciat ea,' Vulg., Clarom.; purpose contemplated and involved in the ἐμμένει. This use of the infin. to denote *design, intention*, is (with the exception of a few instances from the other writers in the N. T., Mark iv. 3 [*Rec.*], James v. 17) confined to St. Paul and St. Luke: see Fritz. *Matth.* Excurs. II. p. 485, Winer, *Gr.* § 45. 4. b, p. 377. The construction is not, properly considered, Hebraistic, but belongs to later Greek, and may be correctly explained as an amplification of the use of the gen., which serves first to mark the *result* or *product* (e. g. II. β. 397, κύματα παντοίων ἀνέμων, Scheuerl. *Synt.* § 11. 1, p. 79), then further, the *purpose* of the working object, and lastly (e. g. in LXX, where the Hebr. idiom would naturally cause this development) becomes

little more than *explanatory* and *definitive*; comp. Gen. iii. 6, ὡραῖον ἐστὶ τοῦ κατανοῆσαι, Exod. ii. 18, ἐταχύνετε τοῦ παραγενέσθαι. In this latter case the first verb commonly marks a more general action, the second, one more limiting and special; comp. Gen. xxxiv. 17, εἰσακούειν ἡμῶν τοῦ περιτεμεῖσθαι, and see esp. Thiersch, *de Pent.* III. 12, p. 173 sq., where this usage is well investigated. The progress of this structure in classical Greek is briefly noticed by Bernhardt, *Synt.* IX. 2, p. 357.

11. ὅτι δὲ κ.τ.λ.] 'But (further) that in the law, &c.:' continuation of the reasoning; δὲ subjoining to the 'argumentum e contrario,'—that those of the law are under the curse (ver. 10),—the supplementary argument derived from Scripture that *no one* under any circumstances is justified by the law. The oppositive force of δὲ may thus be felt in the incidental reply which the verse affords to a deduction that might have been obviously made from ver. 10; 'but—lest any one should imagine that if a man *did* so ἐμμένειν κ.τ.λ. he would be blessed—let me add,' etc.; comp. De Wette *in loc.*

ἐν νόμῳ] 'under the law:' i. e. in the sphere and domain of the law; Acts xiii. 39, Rom. ii. 12, iii. 19. The instrumental meaning is grammatically tenable (object existing in the means, Jelf, *Gr.* § 622. 3, see notes on I *Thess.* iv. 18), and even contextually plausible, owing to the prominence of ἐν νόμῳ and its apparent opposition to Χριστός, ver. 13 (see Meyer): as, however, owing to the inversion of the syllogism, the opposition between the clauses is much obscured, the simpler and more

ὅτι ὁ δίκαιος ἐκ πίστεως ζήσεται.<sup>12</sup> ὁ δὲ νόμος οὐκ ἔστιν ἐκ πίστεως, ἀλλ' ὁ ποιήσας αὐτὰ ζήσεται ἐν αὐτοῖς,  
<sup>13</sup> Χριστὸς ἡμᾶς ἐξηγόρασεν ἐκ τῆς κατάρας τοῦ νόμου

usual meaning is here to be preferred: comp. notes on 1 Thess. ii. 3. The more inclusive ἐν is thus perhaps chosen designedly, as the Apostle's object is appy. to show that the idea of justification falls wholly out of the domain of the law, and is incompatible with its very nature and character.

παρὰ τῷ Θεῷ] 'in the sight of;' i.e. 'in the judgment of God' (Rom. ii. 13, xii. 16, 1 Pet. ii. 20), the idea of locality suggested by the prep. being still retained in that of judgment at a tribunal; see notes on 2 Thess. i. 6. This usage is sufficiently common in classical writers; see Bernhardy, *Synt.* v. 27. b, p. 257, and exx. in Palm u. Rost, *Lex.* s. v. παρὰ, II. 2, Vol. II. p. 667.

ὅτι ὁ δίκαιος κ.τ.λ.] 'because, The just shall live by faith,' Habak. ii. 4, again cited in Rom. i. 17, Heb. x. 38,—this second ὅτι being causal, the first simply declarative. It is extremely difficult to decide whether ἐκ πίστ. is to be joined with ὁ δίκ. ('the just by faith'), or with the verb. The former is perfectly correct in point of grammar, though doubted by Bp. Middl. (see Winer, *Gr.* § 20. 2, p. 123), and is adopted by Hammond, Meyer, and other careful expositors. As, however, it seems certain (opp. to Baumg.-Crus.) that the original Hebrew (see Hitzig *in loc.*, *Kl. Prophet.* p. 263, 264) does not bear this meaning,—as St. Paul is quoting the words in the order in which they stand in the LXX, not in that (ὁ ἐκ πίστ. δίκ.) most favourable to such a transl.,—as the argument seems best sustained by the other construction (see Middl. *in loc.*, and comp. Bull, *Exam. Cens. Animadv.* III. 5),—and

lastly, as ζήσεται ἐκ πίστ. thus stands in more exact opposition to ζήσ. ἐν αὐτοῖς, it seems best with Copt., Arm. (appy.), Chrys. (appy.), and the bulk of the older expositors, to connect ἐκ πίστεως with ζήσεται.

12. ὁ δὲ νόμος κ.τ.λ.] 'but the law is not of faith,' scil. does not spring from it, has no connexion with it in point of principle or origin; *propositio minor* of the syllogism, ὁ δίκ. ἐκ πίστ. ζήσ. being the *prop. major*, ἐν νόμ. οὐδ. δίκ. the *conclusion*. The Auth. Vers. by translating δὲ 'and' obscures the argumentation.

ὁ ποιήσας αὐτά] 'he who hath done them,' scil. τὰ προστάγματα and τὰ κρίματα, mentioned in the former part of the verse here referred to,—Lev. xviii. 5. Ποιήσας is emphatic ('præcepta legis non sunt de credendis, sed de faciendis,' Aquin.), and is prefaced by the adversative ἀλλ' as expressing a sentiment directly opposite to what has preceded. There is thus no ellipse of γέγραπται (Schott) or λέγει (Bagge); comp. Fritz. *Rom.* Vol. II. p. 284.

The insertion of ἄνθρωπος after αὐτὰ (*Rec.*) has only the authority of D<sup>3</sup>E JK and mss., and is rightly rejected by most modern editors.

ἐν αὐτοῖς] 'in them,' i.e., as Winer paraphrases, 'ut in his legibus vitæ fons quasi insit.'

13. Χριστὸς ἡμᾶς κ.τ.λ.] 'Christ ransomed us, &c.,' vivid and studiously abrupt contrast to the declaration involved in the two preceding verses; the law condemned us, Christ ransomed us: 'non dissimile asyndeton, Col. iii. 4, ubi item de Christo,' Beng.

ἡμᾶς] Jews; not Jews and heathens; 'Judæos præcipue pressit maledictio,' Beng.,

γενόμενος ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν κατάρα, ὅτι γέγραπται Ἐπίκα-

comp. Chrys. For (1) the whole context implies that the law is the Mosaic law: see Usteri *in loc.* (2) This law had, strictly speaking, no force over the Gentiles, but was, in fact, the μεσότηχος between the Jews and Gentiles: Eph. ii. 14, 15. For a further discussion of this, consult Meyer and Usteri *in loc.*, and Brown, *Galat.* p. 129 sq. The doctrinal deductions made from this and similar passages, though perfectly just and true (comp. Neand. *Plant.* Vol. I. p. 438, Bohn), cannot be urged against the more limited meaning which the context seems obviously to require.

ἐξηγόρασεν] ‘ransomed,’ ‘redeemed.’

Christ ransomed the Jews from the curse of the law, by having taken it upon Himself for their sakes and in their stead. An accurate explanation of this, and the cognate idea ἀπολύτρωσις, will be found in Ust. *Lehrb.* II. I. 1, p. 107, and II. I. 3, p. 202. The force of the preposition (ἐκ) need not be very strongly pressed, *e.g.* ‘emtionem nos inde eruit,’ Beng.: see Polyb. *Hist.* III. 42. 2, ἐξηγόρασε παρ’ αὐτῶν τά τε μονόξυλα πλοῖα κ.τ.λ., where the prep. has no marked meaning. This tendency to use verbs compounded with prepp. without any obvious increase of meaning, is one of the characteristics of later Greek: Thiersch, *de Pentat. Vers. Alex.* II. 1, p. 83.

γενόμενος ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν κατ.] ‘by having become a curse for us;’ dependent participle expressing the manner of the action, which again is more distinctly elucidated in the quotation; λέγει δὲ καὶ τὸν τρόπον, Theod. The abstract κατάρα (not, ‘an accursed thing,’ Peile,—which dilutes the antithesis) is probably chosen, as Meyer suggests, instead of the concrete, to express with more

force the completeness of the satisfaction which Christ made to the law.

On the doctrinal import of the expression (κατάρα ἤκουσε δι’ ἐμέ, ὁ τὴν ἐμὴν λύων κατάραν, Greg. Naz.) see the quotations in Suicer, *Thes.* s.v. κατάρα, Vol. II. p. 57 sq., and for a few words of great force and eloquence on the ‘maledictum crucis,’ Andrewes, *Serm.* III. Vol. II. p. 174 (A. C. Libr.).

ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν]

‘for us,’ ‘salutis nostræ reparandæ causâ,’ Schott. In this and similar passages the exact meaning of the prep. has been much contested. Is it (α) ‘in commodum (alicujus),’ or (β) ‘in loco (alicujus)?’ The following seems the most simple answer. Ὑπὲρ, in its ethical sense, has principally and primarily (see note, ch. i. 4) the first meaning, especially in doctrinal passages, where the atoning death of Christ is alluded to, *e.g.* 2 Cor. v. 21, τὸν μὴ γνόντα ἁμαρτίαν ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν ἐποίησεν ἁμαρτίαν. But as there are general passages in the N.T. where ὑπὲρ has eminently the second meaning, *e.g.* Philem. 13, ἵνα ὑπὲρ σοῦ μοι διακονῇ (comp. Plato, *Gorg.* 515 c, ἐγὼ ὑπὲρ σοῦ ἀποκρινοῦμαι),—so are there doctrinal passages (as here) where ὑπὲρ may admit the second meaning united with the first, when the context (*e.g.* in 1 Cor. xv. 3 it would be inadmissible) and nature of the argument seem to require it, though probably never (Winer, *Gr.* § 48. 1, p. 342) the second exclusively: see Magee, *Atonement*, No. 30, Vol. I. p. 245 sq., and Usteri, *Lehrb.* III. 1, p. 115 sq., where the meaning of the preposition is briefly discussed.

ὅτι γέγραπται] ‘forasmuch as it is written;’ parenthetical confirmation of the assertion involved in the preceding participial clause, γενόμε. κ.τ.λ.

τάρατος πᾶς ὁ κρεμάμενος ἐπὶ ξύλου, <sup>14</sup> ἵνα εἰς τὰ ἔθνη ἡ

The passage in Deut. (ch. xxi. 23) here adduced does not allude to crucifying, but to exposure after death on stakes or crosses (Josh. x. 26), but is fully pertinent as specifying the 'ignominious particularity to which the legal curse belonged,' and which our Redeemer by hanging dead on the cross formally fulfilled; see esp. Pearson, *Creed*, Art. IV. Vol. I. p. 248 sq. (Burt.). It is interesting to notice that the dead body was not hanged by the neck, but *by the hands*, and not on a tree, but on a piece of wood ('non ex arbore sed ligno,' Dasso.). see the treatise of Dassovius in *Thesaur. Theolog.-Philol.* Vol. II. p. 614, Jahn, *Archæol.* § 258, and Bähr, *Stud. u. Krit.* for 1849, p. 924 sq. The reading of *Rec.*, γέγραπται γάρ, has only the support of D<sup>3</sup>EJK; mss.; Syr. (both), Copt., al., and bears every appearance of a conformation to the more usual mode of citation, ver. 10.

14. ἵνα εἰς τὰ ἔθνη] 'in order that unto the Gentiles:' divine purpose involved in the ἐξηγόρασεν ἐκ τῆς κατάρας κ.τ.λ. The first purpose was the ransom of the *Jews* from the curse; the second, which was involved in the first (ὅτι ἡ σωτηρία ἐκ τῶν Ἰουδαίων ἐστὶ, John iv. 22), was the extension of Abraham's blessing to the *Gentiles*, but that, not through the law, but in Jesus Christ.

Εἰς with accus. is here neither simply identical with dat. (comp. Winer, *Gr.* § 31. 5, p. 191), nor in its more lax sense of 'in reference to' (Peile; comp. Bernh. *Synt.* v. 11, p. 219), but retains its proper local meaning, with ref. to the metaphorical arrival of the εὐλογία; see Winer, *Gr.* § 49. a, p. 353.

ἡ εὐλογία τοῦ Ἀβρ.] 'the blessing of Abraham,' scil. the blessing an-

nounced to and vouchsafed to Abraham (ver. 8), ἡ εὐλογία ἡ ἐκ πίστεως, Theoph.; the gen. being the gen. *objecti*; comp. Rom. xv. 8, τὰς ἐπαγγελίας τῶν πατέρων, and see Winer, *Gr.* § 30. 1, p. 167 sq., Krüger, *Sprachl.* § 47. 7. 1 sq.

ἐν Χριστῷ Ἰησ.] 'in Christ Jesus,' 'in Christo Jesu,' Vulg., Clarom., Copt., Arm.; not 'propter,' Æth., or for διὰ, Grot. (comp. Chrys.), as this instrumental use of ἐν with persons, though found in a few passages (comp. Matth. ix. 34, ἐν τῷ ἄρχοντι, —he was the *causa efficiens*), is here certainly not necessary. It was 'in Christ,' in the knowledge of Him and in His death, that the Gentiles received the blessing.

ἵνα τὴν κ.τ.λ.] 'in order that we might receive;' second statement of purpose, not subordinated to, but co-ordinate with the preceding one. Meyer cites as instances of a similar parallelism of ἵνα, Rom. vii. 13, 2 Cor. ix. 3, Eph. vi. 19. The Apostle advances with his subject, till at last under λάβωμεν he includes all; 'nos, omnium gentium homines, sive Judæi, sive Barbari.'

τὴν ἐπαγγελίαν τοῦ Πνεύματος] 'the promise of the Spirit:' not merely τὸ ἐπαγγελθὲν Πνεῦμα (Fritz. *Rom.* vi. 4, Vol. I. p. 368), but 'the realization of the promise of the Spirit,' ἐπαγγ. being taken in a partially concrete sense; comp. Luke xxiv. 49, Heb. x. 36, and see Winer, *Gr.* § 34. 3, p. 211. Grammatically considered, τοῦ Πνεύμ. may be a *gen. subjecti*, sc. 'promissionem a Spiritu profectam,' or a *gen. objecti*, as above. Doctrinally considered, however, the latter is distinctly to be preferred; the Spirit being usually represented by the Apostle as not so much the source, as



εὐλογία τοῦ Ἀβραὰμ γένηται ἐν Χριστῷ Ἰησοῦ, ἵνα τὴν ἐπαγγελίαν τοῦ Πνεύματος λάβωμεν διὰ τῆς πίστεως.

Even the customs of men must show that the promise of God to Abraham cannot be annulled by the law which was so long afterwards.

<sup>15</sup> Ἀδελφοί, κατὰ ἄνθρωπον λέγω ὅμως ἀνθρώπου κεκυρωμένην διαθήκην οὐδεὶς ἀθετεῖ ἢ ἐπιδιατάσσεται. <sup>16</sup> τῷ δὲ Ἀβραὰμ ἐρρέ-

the pledge of the fulfilment of the promise; see Usteri, *Lehrb.* II. 1. 2, p. 174, note. After a wondrous chain of arguments, expressed with equal force, brevity, and profundity, the Apostle comes back to the subject of ver. 2; the gift of the Holy Ghost came through faith in Jesus Christ.

15. ἀδελφοί κ.τ.λ.] Proof that the promise was not abrogated by the law: οὕτω δείξας τὴν πίστιν πρεσβυτέραν τοῦ νόμου, διδάσκει πάλιν ὡς ὁ νόμος ἐμποδῶν οὐ δύναται γενέσθαι ταῖς Θεοῦ ἐπαγγελίαις, Theod.

κατὰ ἄνθρωπον] ‘after the manner of men,’ ἐξ ἀνθρωπίνων παραδειγμάτων, Chrys., ἀνθρωπίνους πράγμασι κέχρημαι, Theod.; see notes, ch. i. 11. With this expression the Apostle here introduces an argument which rests on mere human analogies, and which he uses as men might (‘tanquam inter homines,’ Syr.), one to another: ‘affero exemplum ex hominum vitâ depromptum,’ Fritz. *Rom.* iii. 5, Vol. I. 160,—where the various meanings of this formula will be found briefly noticed.

ὅμως ἀνθρώπου κ.τ.λ.] ‘though it be but a man’s covenant, yet when confirmed,’ &c.; logically inexact, but not idiomatically uncommon transposition of ὅμως, which, as the sense shows, really belongs to οὐδεὶς. Both ὅμως and other adverbs (e.g. ἀεὶ, πολλάκις, ἔτι), are occasionally thus, as it were, attracted out of their logical order, when the meaning is otherwise distinct; see Winer, *Gr.* § 61. 4, p. 488, and Ellendt, *Lex. Soph.* s.v. ὅμως,

who observes that this transposition is most frequently found with participles; ‘ὅμως cum participio ita componitur, ut inclusum protasi tamen ad apodosin pertineat,’ Vol. II. p. 318: comp. Plato, *Phædo*, 91 C, φοβέεται μὴ ἡ ψυχὴ ὅμως καὶ θεϊότερον καὶ κάλλιον ὂν τοῦ σώματος προαπολλύηται, and see Stalbaum *in loc.*

διαθήκην] ‘a covenant.’ It may be true, doctrinally considered, that it is not of much moment whether διαθ. be interpreted ‘contractum an testamentum’ (Calv.); considered however exegetically, it is obvious that (a) the order of the words, and (b) the comparison between the διαθήκη of man and the διαθήκη of God (ver. 17), tacitly instituted by the emphatic position of ἀνθρώπου (sing. to make the antithesis more apparent), both require exclusively the former meaning; so Æth. (*kidan*), and appy. Theoph. διαθήκην καὶ συμφωνίαν: the other Vv. either adopt διαθήκη (Syr., Copt.), or are ambiguous. A paper on the uses of this word in the N. T. will be found in the *Classical Museum*, Vol. VII. p. 299; see also Bagge *in loc.*

ἐπιδιατάσσεται] ‘adds new conditions,’ ‘superordinat,’ Vulg., Clarom., ‘novas addit constitutiones,’ Bretsch. *Lex.* s.v., or, in effect, as it is neatly paraphrased by Herm., ‘additamentis vitiat;’ compare Joseph. *Antiq.* XVII. 9, 4, and esp. *Bell. Jud.* II. 2. 3, ἀξίων τῆς ἐπιδιαθήκης τὴν διαθήκην εἶναι κυριωτέραν.

16. τῷ δὲ Ἀβραάμ] ‘Now to Abraham,’ parenthetical argument designed

θησαν αἱ ἐπαγγελίαι, καὶ τῷ σπέρματι αὐτοῦ. οὐ λέγει  
Καὶ τοῖς σπέρμασιν, ὡς ἐπὶ πολλῶν, ἀλλ' ὡς ἐφ' ἑνός Καὶ

to make the application of this particular example to the general case perfectly distinct, and to obviate every misapprehension. The Apostle seems to say; 'this, however, is not a case merely of a διαθήκη, but of an ἐπαγγελία,—yea, of ἐπαγγελίαι; nor was it made merely to a man Abraham (ἀνθρ. διαθ.), but to Christ. According to the usual interpretation, δὲ introduces the *prop. minor* of a syllogism, which is interrupted by the parenthetical comment οὐ λέγει . . . Χριστός, but resumed in ver. 17, 'atqui Abraamo et semini,' &c. Herm. To this however the objection of Meyer seems very just, that in that case St. Paul would have undoubtedly given a greater logical prominence to the *divine* nature of the promises to Abraham by some such turn as Θεὸς δὲ τῷ Ἀβρ. κ.τ.λ.; see also Alf. *in loc.*

αἱ ἐπαγγελίαι] 'the promises;' plural, as being several times repeated (Est.), and couched in different forms of expression; comp. Gen. xiii. 15, xv. 18, xvii. 8, xxvi. 4, xxviii. 14. They involved, as Bengel well observes, not only earthly but heavenly blessings, 'terræ Canaan et mundi, et divinorum bonorum omnium.' The latter were more distinctly future, the former paulo-postfuture. On the exact spiritual nature of these promises, see Hengstenberg, *Christol.* Vol. I. p. 38 (Clark).

The so-called Ionic form ἐρρέθησαν has the support of the best uncial MSS., and is adopted by most of the recent editors; see Lobeck, *Phryg.* p. 447. καὶ τῷ σπέρματι αὐτοῦ] 'and to his seed;' emphatic, as pointing to Christ, and forming as it were the fulcrum of the argument which follows. The passages of scripture referred to are

here appy. Gen. xiii. 15, and xvii. 8, but not Gen. xxii. 18: so Iren. v. 32, Origen *on Rom.* iv. Vol. v. p. 276 (ed. Lomm.). We may

here pause to make a brief remark on the great freedom with which so many commentators have allowed themselves to characterize St. Paul's argument as either artificial ('Schul-kunst,' Ewald) or Rabbinical (Mey.; comp. Surenhus. Βίβλ. Καταλλ. p. 84), or, as Baur, *Apost. Paul.* p. 665, has even ventured to assert, 'plainly arbitrary and incorrect.' It may be true that similar arguments occur in Rabbinical writers (Schoettg. *Hor.* Vol. I. p. 736); it may be true that σπέρμα (like גרע) is a collective noun, and that when the plural is used, as in Dan. i. 12, 'grains of seed' are implied. All this may be so,—nevertheless, we have here an interpretation which the Apostle, writing under the illumination of the Holy Ghost, has deliberately propounded, and which, therefore (whatever difficulties may at first sight appear in it) is profoundly and indisputably true. We hold, therefore, that there is as certainly a mystical meaning in the use of גרע in Gen. xiii. 15, xvii. 8, as there is an argument for the resurrection in Exod. iii. 6, though in neither case was the writer necessarily aware of it. As גרע in its simple meaning generally (except Gen. iv. 25, 1 Sam. i. 11) denotes not the mere progeny of a man, but his posterity viewed as one organically-connected whole; so here in its mystical meaning it denotes not merely the spiritual posterity of Abraham, but Him in whom that posterity is all organically united, the πλήρωμα, the κεφαλὴ, even Christ. This St. Paul endeavours faintly to

τῷ σπέρματί σου, ὅς ἐστιν Χριστός. <sup>17</sup> τοῦτο δὲ λέγω διαθήκην προκεκυρωμένην ὑπὸ τοῦ Θεοῦ [εἰς Χριστὸν] ὁ

17. *eis Christon* [‘for Christ,’ i.e., to be fulfilled in Christ: not ‘usque ad tempora Christi,’ or ‘in reference to Christ’ (Peile), but as in ver. 24. These words are omitted by ABC; 17. 23\*.67\*\*.<sup>80</sup>; Vulg., Copt., Æth. (both); Cyr. (2), Dam.; Jerome, Aug. (often), Pel., Bed. (*Lachm.*, *Tisch.*, *Mey.*),—and it must be fairly owned have some appearance of being a gloss, still the authority for the insertion,—viz., DEFGJK; most mss.; Syr. (both), Clarom., Arm. [correct *Griesb.*]; Chrys., Theod., Theoph., Æcum. (*Rec.*, *Scholz*), is so strong that we seem justified in an insertion in brackets. See Bagge *in loc.* (p. 95), who has argued with ability in favour of the Received Text.

convey to his Greek readers by the use of σπέρμα and σπέρματα: see Olsh. and Windischm. *in loc.*, both of whom may be consulted with profit.

οὐ λέγει [‘He saith not,’ not ἡ γραφή (Bos, *Ellips.* p. 54), as in Rom. xv. 10, —where this subst. is supplied from γέγραπται, ver. 9, —or τὸ Πνεῦμα (Rück., Winer, *Gr.* § 39. 1), which appears arbitrary, but the natural subject ὁ Θεός, as in Eph. iv. 8, v. 14, and (φῃσι) 1 Cor. vi. 16, Heb. viii. 5. So appy. Syr., which here inserts

ⲁⲓ [illi] after λέγει.

ὥς ἐπὶ

πολλῶν] ‘as (speaking) of many.’ Apparently a solitary instance in the N. T. of this meaning of ἐπὶ with *gen.* after verbs ‘dicendi,’ &c. (2 Cor. vii. 14 [Rück.], is not in point, as ἐπὶ Τίτου is there ‘coram Tito’), though not uncommon in classical Greek; comp. Plato, *Charm.* 155 D, ἐπὶ τοῦ καλοῦ λέγων παιδός, and *ib.* *Gorg.* 453 E, πάλιν δ’ εἰ ἐπὶ τῶν αὐτῶν τεχνῶν λέγομεν. In this use of ἐπὶ, a trace of the local meaning (*superposition*, Donalds. *Gr.* § 483) may be distinctly perceived, the *gen.* representing as it were the *substratum* on which the action rests; comp. John vi. 2; and see Bernhardt, *Synt.* v. 23, p. 248, Winer, *Gr.* § 47. g, p. 335, and for a comprehensive notice of this prep., Wittmann, *de Naturā &c. ἐπὶ* (Schweinf. 1846).

ὅς ἐστιν Χριστός] ‘Christ (Jesus),’ not Christ and his Church, as Hammond *in loc.*: this appears evident from the emphasis which St. Paul lays on the use of the singular; σπέρμα δὲ αὐτοῦ κατὰ σάρκα ἐστὶν ὁ Χριστός, Chrys. Some useful remarks on this passage will be found in the *Theol. Critic*, No. iv. p. 494 sq.

17. τοῦτο δὲ λέγω] ‘This, however, I say,’ ‘hoc autem dico,’ Vulg., Clarom. Instead of using the collective οὖν, which might obscure the exact position which ver. 16 holds in the argument, St. Paul uses the explanatory formula τοῦτο δὲ λέγω. The δὲ thus serves both to resume the argument (σαφηνέας χάριν ἀναλαμβάνει τὸν λόγον, Æcum.) after the short digression, κατ’ ἀνθρ. λέγω—τοῦτο δὲ λέγω, and also to mark the application of the particular case to the general principle.

ὁ μετὰ τετρακόσια κ.τ.λ.] ‘which came (so long a time as) four hundred and thirty years afterwards;’ μετὰ πλείστον χρόνον, Theodoret. The chronological difficulty involved in this passage, when compared with Gen. xv. 13, Exod. xii. 40, and Acts vii. 6, can only be briefly noticed. Here the period from the promise to the exodus is stated to be 430 years; but in Exod. *l. c.* the same period, and in Gen. and Acts *l. c.* the round number 400

μετὰ τετρακόσια καὶ τριάκοντα ἔτη γεγονὼς νόμος οὐκ ἄκυροί, εἰς τὸ καταργῆσαι τὴν ἐπαγγελίαν. <sup>18</sup> εἰ γὰρ ἐκ νόμου ἡ κληρονομία, οὐκέτι ἐξ ἐπαγγελίας· τῷ δὲ Ἀβραὰμ δι' ἐπαγγελίας κεχάρισται ὁ Θεός.

is assigned to the sojourn in Egypt alone. The ancient mode of explanation seems perfectly satisfactory,—viz., that the 430 years include the sojourn in Canaan (about 215 years) as well as that in Egypt; the whole period of abode ἐν γῇ οὐκ ἰδίᾳ (Gen. xv. 13); comp. August. *Quest. in Heptat.* II. 47 (Vol. III. p. 611, Migne), Usher, *Chronol. Sacr.* ch. 8. This is confirmed by the addition of the words καὶ ἐν γῇ Χαναάν (Exod. I. c.) in the LXX, and Samar. Pent.: see Petav. *Rat. Temp.* II. Book 2, 4, Vol. II. p. 71, Hales, *Chron.* Vol. II. p. 153 (ed. 1811). It may be observed that the records of the family of Levi appear to render so long a sojourn in Egypt as 430 years impossible. Amram, grandson of Levi, marries his father's sister Jochebed (Exod. vi. 20; comp. Exod. ii. 1, Numb. xxvi. 59.). Now, as it appears probable by a comparison of dates that Levi was born when Jacob was about 87, Levi would have been 43 when he came into Egypt; there he lives 94 years, (Exod. vi. 16). Assuming, then, even that Jochebed was born in the last year of Levi's life, she must at least have been 256 years old when Moses was born, if the sojourn in Egypt be 430 years: see Windischm. *in loc.* The transposition ἔτη τετρακ. κ.τ.λ. (Rec.) has against it the authority of all the uncial MSS. except J K, and is certainly to be rejected.

εἰς τὸ καταργῆσαι κ.τ.λ.] 'that it should render the promise of none effect,' 'ad evacuandam promissionem,' Vulg., Clarom. (comp. Æth., Syr.-Philox); εἰς τὸ with the infini-

tive here retaining its usual primary force of *object* or *intention*: τὸ καταργ. was the object aimed at by the invalidation. It may be remarked that as the prep. alone may point to *consequence* as well as *intention* (see exx. in Rost. u. Palm, *Lex.* s. v. ἐπὶ v. 1), we must not abruptly deny what is termed the 'ecbatic' force of εἰς τὸ: still usage seems to show that in St. Paul's Epp. the *final* εἰς τὸ so much predominates (opp. to Jelf, *Gr.* § 625. 3. a), that even in passages like 2 Cor. viii. 6, we must not conceive all idea of *purpose* wholly obliterated; comp. Winer, *Gr.* § 44. 6, p. 294 sq., and see notes on 1 Thess. ii. 12.

18. εἰ γὰρ ἐκ νόμου] Confirmatory expansion of the preceding words; 'I say advisedly, εἰς τὸ καταργ. κ.τ.λ.; for if the inheritance be of the law, the promise must plainly be reduced to inoperativeness and invalidity; see Theoph. *in loc.* The prep. ἐκ here preserves its primary meaning of *origin* under the slight modification of *result* or *consequence*; see notes on ch. ii. 16.

ἡ κληρονομία] 'the inheritance;' here used by the Apostle in its higher meaning to denote that inheritance of the blessings of the Messiah's kingdom,—the inheritance of the heavenly Canaan, which was typified by the lower and primary meaning, the inheritance of the earthly Canaan; comp. Acts vii. 5, Heb. xi. 8, and see Brown, p. 147.

οὐκέτι ἐξ ἐπαγγελίας] 'it is no more of promise;' the latter supposition is excluded by the former; comp. Rom. vii. 20, xi. 6, and see Winer, *Gr.* § 66. 10, p. 545. Οὐκέτι is thus used in



The law was to bring the conviction of sin (positive answer); and was not against the promises of God (negative answer), to which it was a preparative institution.

19 Τί οὖν ὁ νόμος; τῶν παραβάσεων

its simple *logical* sense without any temporal reference.

δι' ἐπαγγελίας] 'by means of promise;' not 'in the form of a promise' (Peile, Rück.), nor as uniting with κεχάρ. as a mere equivalent to ἐπηγγείλατο (Æth., both), but simply and plainly 'per promissionem,' Beza, 'by virtue and by means of promise.' The enjoyment of the inheritance depended on no conditions, came through no other medium, save that of promise. κεχάρισται] 'hath freely given it,' 'gratis dedit,' Copt.; 'notanda est emphasis in voce κεχ. quæ a χάρις deducitur, adeoque a Bezâ (?) recte vertitur *gratificatus est*, confer Rom. iv. 13, 14, 15,' Bull, *Harm. Ap.* II. 5. 5. Κεχάρ. may be translated intransitively, 'Abrahamo grata fecit Deus' (Schott, Olsh., Bretsch.); but as the verb is nearly always used transitively in the N. T., and as logical perspicuity requires that the subject of the first member of the conditional syllogism (Beng.) should be supplied in the second, it appears most natural to tacitly supply κληρονομίαν as the obvious object-accusative. With the present use of the perf., implying the *duration* of the χάρις, contrast Phil. ii. 9, ἐχαρίσατο αὐτῷ ὄνομα, where the action is represented as a simple historical fact.

19. τί οὖν ὁ νόμος] 'What then is the law,' i.e., 'what is the meaning, the object of the law?' Answer to the not unnatural objection,—that the Law must, according to the Apostle's reasoning, be deemed a useless institution (περιττὸς ἐτέθη, Theod.),—by a statement of its real use, office, characteristics, and relation to the covenant of grace: ἵνα μή τις νομίσῃ περιττὸν τὸν νόμον, καὶ τοῦτο διορ-

θοῦται τὸ μέρος, δεικνύς ὅτι οὐκ εἰκῆ, ἀλλὰ πανὶ χρησίμως ἐδόθη, Chrys. τί is not for διὰ τί (Schott, Brown), but is the idiomatic neuter expressive of the abstract nature, &c., of the subject; see Bernhardt, *Synt.* VII. 4, p. 336, and comp. Madvig, *Synt.* § 97, note. Meyer cites 1 Cor. iii. 5, τί οὖν ἐστὶν Ἀπολλῶς, but the MSS. evidence [CDEFGJ opp. to AB] seems there fairly in favour of τίς.

τῶν παραβάσεων χάριν] 'on account of,' 'because of, the transgressions,' 'propter transgressionem,' Vulg.,

ⲓⲕⲁⲓⲁⲓⲛⲓⲥ ⲙⲉⲛⲉⲣⲉⲛⲓⲥ [propter transgressionem] Syr., Copt. (ethbe), and appy. Arm. (casn),—scil., to manifest, awaken a conviction of, and give as it were a distinctive existence to the transgressions of it (which existed but were not properly recognized as such), whether previous or subsequent to its introduction; comp. Rom. v. 13, ἄχρι γὰρ νόμου ἁμαρτία ἦν ἐν κόσμῳ, the more generic ἁμαρτία being there used, as sin is not contemplated (as here) specially in the light of a transgression of a fixed ordinance. Owing to the various shades of meaning that have been assigned to χάρις, the exact significance of these words is somewhat debateable. Of the many interpretations that have been proposed three deserve consideration, (α) 'ad coercendas transgressionem,' as Chrys. (ἀντὶ χαλινῶν ὁ νόμος), Theoph. Œcum., Jerome, and most of the older expositors: (β) 'transgressionum gratiâ,' scil. to call them forth, to multiply them, and, as it were, bring them to a head, Rom. v. 20, vii. 7; so appy. Clarom., 'factorum (?) gratiâ,' very distinctly Æth. (both), 'ut multiplicarent peccata,' and some

χάρις προστετέθη, ἄχρις οὗ ἔλθῃ τὸ σπέρμα ᾧ ἐπήγ-

modern expositors, Meyer, Alf., al.: (γ) 'transgressionum causâ,' i.e. 'ut transgressionem palam faceret, eoque modo homines cogeret ad agnitionem sui reatus,' Calv.; Rom. iii. 20; so appy. Vulg., Syr., Copt., Arm., Aug. Beza, Winer (appy.), and also in part Hofmann (*Schriftb.* Vol. II. 2, p. 48) who objects both to (α) and the extreme view of (β). Of these interpretations we must, in spite of the authority of the Greek commentators, plainly reject (α) on lexical grounds, as no satisfactory exx. (Soph. *Æd. Col.* 443 [see Herm.] is not to the point, nor 1 John iii. 12, nor even *Clem. Hom.* xi. 16, τῶν παραπτωμάτων χάρις ἡ τιμωρία ἐπεται) have as yet been adduced of such a practically reversed meaning of χάρις. The second (β) is more plausible, but still open to the grave objection, that in a comparatively undogmatical passage it ascribes a purpose directly to God (contrast Rom. v. 20, νόμος παρεισήλθεν ἵνα κ.τ.λ.), which would have certainly needed a fuller explanation. We may retain, therefore, with some confidence (γ), which is both lexically defensible (see below), and yields a good and pertinent sense. The office of the law was to make transgressions palpable, to awaken a conviction of sin in the heart (τὸ πείσαι εἰδέναι τὰ οἰκεία ἁμαρτήματα, Chrys.), and make man feel his need of a Saviour. It was thus also necessarily temporary (ἄχρις οὗ κ.τ.λ.), for when the Seed *did* come, higher influences began to work within.

It only remains briefly to answer the lexical objection of Meyer, by stating that χάρις (esp. in later writers) does not always mean 'in gratiam,' but includes all shades of meaning, from *in gratiam* to *causâ* and *propter*, just as

those of *ἐνεκα* range from *causâ* to *quod attinet ad*; see Bernh. *Synt.* v. 16, p. 233, Ellendt, *Lex. Soph.* s.v. χάρις, and comp. exx. in Ast, *Lex. Plat.* and Rost u. Palm, *Lex.* s.v.

A discussion of this passage and the general scope of the law will be found in Petav. *de Prædest.* x. 25. 1, Vol. I. p. 461; compare also Bull, *Exam. Cens.* xix. 6, and more recently Baur, *Apost. Paul.* iii. 5, p. 581 sq., but observe that all these writers adopt the negative meaning of χάρις.

προσσετέθη] 'was superadded,' 'super-addita est,' Herm.; it was, however, as Meyer observes, no ἐπιδιάθηκη, but a totally fresh institution. The reason is given by Œcum., ἵνα δέξῃ τὸν νόμον μὴ ὄντα πρωτότυπον ὥσπερ αἱ ἐπαγγελίαι εἰσιν. The present reading is supported by ABC D<sup>3</sup>EJK; most mss.; Theod. (2), Dam., Theoph., Œcum., and is distinctly to be preferred to ἐτέθη (*Rec.*), which has both less external authority [D<sup>1</sup>FG; 5 mss. (Vulg., Clarom., appy.,—but in such cases Vv. can hardly be cited) Clem., Orig., Euseb.], and also seems to have been a very natural substitution for a more difficult word.

ἄχρις οὗ ἔλθῃ] 'until the seed shall have come,' 'terminus ad quem' of the duration of the newly introduced institution (Mey.), involving the obvious query, τί περαιτέρω καὶ παρὰ καιρὸν αὐτὸν ἔλκει, Chrys. This use of the subjunct. after an aor. in temporal sentences, can be fully defended on the recognised principle, that the past is contemplated by the writer as a present, from which, as it were, he is taking his survey of what would be then future, though now past; see exx. in Winer, *Gr.* § 41. 1, p. 257 sq., comp. Schmalz. *Synt.* § 128. 2,

γέλται, διαταγείς δι' ἀγγέλων, ἐν χειρὶ μεσίτου.

Klotz, *Devar.* Vol. II. p. 618. It must, however, be applied with caution both in the N.T. and in later Greek, owing to the gradual disuse of the opt. and the tendency of the subj. to take its place. Meyer calls attention to the omission of ἂν as evincing the idea in St. Paul's mind of all absence of obstacles; see Herm. *de Partic.* ἂν, II. 9, p. 110, Klotz, *Devar.* Vol. II. p. 568, Schmalz. *Synt.* § 121.

ᾧ ἐπήγγελται] 'to whom the promise has been made;' περὶ Χριστοῦ λέγων, Chrys.; comp. ver. 16, ἐρρέθησαν—τῷ σπέρματι. It does not seem desirable to destroy the parallelism of these two clauses by translating ἐπήγγ., sc. ὁ Θεός, actively.

διαταγείς] 'ordained;' not 'promulgated,' Ust., Winer, but simply 'ordinata,' Vulg., Copt., 'disposita,' Clarom.; see Philo, *Op. Mund.* I. 1, διατεταγμένων ὑπὸ τῶν νομοθετῶν, and comp. Hesiod, *Op.* 274, νόμον διέταξε Κρονίων, where one Scholiast (Proclus) paraphrases it by the simple verb. The participial clause serves to add accessory details and distinctions to προσετ., and is not prior to, but contemporaneous with the action described by the finite verb; comp. Col. ii. 15, and see notes *in loc.* On the union of the part. with the finite verb, see the brief but pertinent remarks of Bernhardt, *Synt.* x. 9, p. 383, and the more elaborate notice of Schmalzfeld, *Synt.* § 205 sq. It would certainly seem that, esp. in later Greek writers, the part. is often associated with the finite verb, where two verbs united with a copula would have seemed more natural and even more intelligible; see the exx. in Herm. *Viger*, No. 224. On the best mode of translating these sort of participles, see notes on Col. ii. 7 (*Transl.*).

δι' ἀγγέλων] 'through angels,' 'per angelos,' Vulg., Clarom.,

ܕܝܢܐ ܕܡܝܢ ܕܡܠܐܟܝܢ [in manu angelorum] Syr., scil. ἀγγέλων ὑπουργούντων, Theod.: *third* characteristic of the law (see next note) serving to show the *distinction*, in point of manner and circumstance, between its enactment and the giving of the Promise: 'per angelos, in manu mediatoris, dupliciter mediate,' Beng.; comp Baur, *Paulus*, p. 582. There is thus no reason whatever for modifying this meaning of διὰ: it points simply and plainly to the media and intervenient actors, by whose ministry the law was enacted; see Joseph. *Antiq.* xv. 5. 3, ἡμῶν τὰ κάλλιστα τῶν δογμάτων καὶ τὰ ὁσιώτατα τῶν ἐν τοῖς νόμοις δι' ἀγγέλων παρὰ τοῦ Θεοῦ μαθόντων, Deut. xxxiii. 2 (LXX), and see Winer, *Gr.* § 47. 1, p. 339, note.

ἐν χειρὶ μεσίτου] 'in the hand of a mediator,' 'in manu mediatoris,' Syr., Vulg., Clarom., Copt., Arm.: *fourth* and most important distinction (see below) between the law and the Promise, and to which the argument of ver. 20 specially refers. The ἐν is not instrumental 'by the hand,' Mey. (on the ground that Moses received the law from God, and gave it to the people; comp. Baur, *Apost. Paul.* p. 583), but, as the use of the singular, and the Aramaic idiom both suggest, combines with χειρὶ as = ܡܢ, scil. 'ministerio (mediatoris);' τῇ τοῦτου θέσει Μωυσέως διακονούντος, Theodoret; see 2 Chron. xxxiii. 8, Josh. xiv. 2, Wisdom xi. 1. That *Moses* is the mediator here referred to (Deut. v. 5), seems now so generally admitted, that we may reasonably wonder how the early expositors (Basil and Theodoret are exceptions) could have so gene-

20 ὁ δὲ μεσίτης ἐνὸς οὐκ ἔστιν, ὁ δὲ Θεὸς εἰς ἐστίν.

rally coincided in the perplexing view of Origen (Vol. v. p. 273, ed. Lomm.), that the μεσίτης here mentioned was Christ.

Great difference of opinion, however, exists as to St. Paul's object in recounting these details. If it was to prove the *lowliness* of the law, such a recital would in several parts rather seem to convey the contrary. If it was to show the *glorious nature* (Mey.), such an object would appear seriously at variance with the context. The more natural view is, that it was to mark the fundamental *differences* between the law and the Gospel, and *thence*, as a natural result of the contrast, the transitory and provisional nature of the former. The law was an institution (1), τῶν παραβάσεων χάριν, restricted and conditioned; (2) ἄχρῃς οὐ κ.τ.λ., temporary and provisional; (3) διαταγὰς δι' ἀγγέλων mediately (not immediately) given by God; (4) ἐν χειρὶ μεσ., mediately (but not immediately) received from God: see Olsh. and Windischm. *in loc.*

20. ὁ δὲ μεσίτης] 'Now every mediator,' or, according to our English idiom, 'a mediator;' the δὲ being *transitional* (μεταβατικόν, see notes on ch. iii. 8), and the article referring, not to the mediator previously mentioned, 'this mediator' (Brown), but to the *generic* idea of a mediator; 'articulus definit indefinita, idque duobus modis, aut designando certo de multis, aut quæ multa sunt, cunctis in unum colligendis,' Herm. *Iph. Aul.* p. xv. (Pref.); see Winer, *Gr.* § 18. 1, p. 97.

ἐνὸς οὐκ ἔστιν] 'appertains not unto one,' 'does not belong to any single one,—any one who stands isolated and by himself, but implies two parties;' so

Copt. and Arm., both of which throw that slight emphasis on the ἐνός, which the Greek seems both to require and suggest: contrast Hofmann, *Schriftb.*

Vol. II. 2, p. 48, who, appy. without any just ground, asserts the contrary. This idea of *singleness* and isolation is really our only clue.

With regard to this and the remaining words it is necessary to premise that all idea of the verse being a gloss (Michaelis, Lücke, *Stud. u. Krit.* for 1828, p. 83 sq.) must be summarily dismissed, as there is no variation found in the MSS. or mss., either in the words or their order.

ὁ δὲ Θεὸς εἰς ἐστίν] 'but God is one;'

'God (not without slight emphasis, comp. ver. 21), the direct and personal giver of the Promise, *does* stand single and isolated,—dealt singly with Abraham (τῷ δὲ Ἀβρ. δι' ἐπαγγελίας κεχάρισται ὁ Θεός, ver. 18),—and, by consequence, is (in the promise) *mediatorless*.' *prop. minor* of a syllogism, of which the conclusion, being obvious, is omitted; see below. Out of the mass of interpretations of this terse sentence (said positively to exceed 400), those of Schleiermacher, Winer, and Meyer best deserve attention. A brief notice of these will serve to illustrate the precise nature of the difficulties.

In the first part of the verse all are agreed; 'now every mediator involves the idea of more than one;' in the concluding clause they thus differ. (1) Schleierm., adopted by Usteri, *Lehrb.* II. 1. 2, p. 179; 'but God is one'—in reference to His promises, free, unfettered by conditions. (2) Winer; 'but God is one'—one part *only* (comp. *Æth.-Pol.*, 'unus est duorum'); the people of Israel must be the other part: hence they are bound to the law.'



21 ὁ οὖν νόμος κατὰ τῶν ἐπαγγελιῶν τοῦ Θεοῦ; μὴ γένοιτο.

(3) Meyer; 'but God (on the contrary) is one'—and one only (ein Einziger); there is then a fundamental difference in the *number* of parties concerned in the law and the promise. Schl. and Win. thus connect ver. 20 with ver. 19 as an exegesis; Mey. joins it with ver. 21, making it St. Paul's own statement of a difficulty that might arise in a reader's mind. Meyer's interpretation has this advantage over Schleiermacher's, that it preserves the *numerical* idea which plainly belongs to εἶς; and this over Winer's, that ὁ Θεός, which is clearly the subject, is not practically turned into the predicate. In the undue stress, however, which it places on the idea of unity as opposed to that of plurality, and more esp. in the assumption that ὁ δὲ Θεὸς κ.τ.λ. is in fact a monotheistic 'locus communis' (comp. Jowett), it cannot be pronounced wholly satisfactory.

Perhaps the following simple explanation is less open to objections. The context states briefly the *four* distinctive features of the law (see above) with tacit reference to the ἐπαγγελία. Three of these are passed over; the *last*, as the most important, is noticed; 'the law was *with*, the promise was *without* a mediator.' Verse 20 thus appears a syllogism of which the conclusion is omitted: 'Now a mediator does not appertain to one (standing or acting alone); but (in the promise) God is one (does stand and act alone): THEREFORE (in the promise) A MEDIATOR DOES NOT APPERTAIN TO GOD. Is then the law (a dispensation which, besides other distinctions, involved a mediator) opposed to the promises which rested ON GOD (and involved no mediator)? God forbid.' According

to this view the only real difficulty is narrowed to the *propositio minor*. How was God one? And the answer seems,—not because He is essentially unity (comp. De W.), nor because He is one by Himself, and Abraham is one by himself (Baur, *Paul.* p. 583), nor yet because He is both the giver, the Father, and the receiver, the Son, united (ed. 1, Windischm.; an interpr. too devoid of simplicity and too expressly theological), but, with the aspect that the last clause of verse 18 puts on the whole reasoning,—because He dealt with Abraham singly and directly, stood alone, and used no mediator.

The almost obvious objection to this explanation is, that it implies and involves a limitation ('in the promise') in a clause which seems a mere 'locus communis'; but the answer does not seem unreasonable, that even assuming that the minor was really suggested to the Apostle, as being a general axiomatic statement, his previous declaration of God's having dealt with Abraham with no other medium than His own gracious promise (δὲ ἐπαγγελίας) showed what he really regarded as the present verification of it.

The reader who desires to examine some of the other interpretations may consult, for the earlier, Bonitz, *Plur. de Gal.* iii. 20 *Sentent. Examinatæ*, Lips. 1800; for the later, Winer's *Excursus*, and Meyer *in loc.*

21. ὁ οὖν νόμος κ.τ.λ.] 'Is the law then against the promises of God? the οὖν with its full collective force (Klotz, *Devar.* Vol. II. p. 717), gathering up the previous reasoning and immediately applying its obvious though omitted result; 'does then a confessedly distinctive, ceremonial,

εἰ γὰρ ἐδόθη νόμος ὁ δυνάμενος ζωοποιῆσαι, ὅντως ἐκ νόμου ἂν ἦν ἡ δικαιοσύνη· 22 ἀλλὰ συνέκλεισεν ἡ γραφή τὰ πάντα

and *mediatorial* system stand in opposition with the promises which God gave to Abraham without a mediator and without any distinctive ceremonies?

τοῦ Θεοῦ is not without emphasis; 'the promises which rest immediately on God, and were attested by no mediator.' The plural αἱ ἐπαγγελ. is used, as in ver. 16, in ref. to different repetitions of the promise, and to hint at the various ways of fulfilment which it contemplated.

Lachm. places τοῦ Θεοῦ in brackets, in consequence of its omission in B, Clarom., Sangerm.,—but on authority almost obviously insufficient.

εἰ γὰρ ἐδόθη] 'For if there had been given;' proof of the justice of the foregoing declaration μὴ γένοιτο; πρῶτον μὲν ἀπαγορεύει εἰπὼν, μὴ γένοιτο· ἔπειτα καὶ κατασκευάζει, Chrys. On the use of μὴ γένοιτο see notes on ch. ii. 17.

νόμος ὁ δυνάμενος] 'a law (as the principle) which could have,' &c. This is one out of many instances, both in the N. T. and elsewhere, in which, to give prominence to the defining clause, the anarthrous noun is followed and defined by the article attached to a participle, e.g. Rom. ii. 14, ἔθνη τὰ μὴ νόμον ἔχοντα: see further exx. in Winer, *Gr.* § 20. 4, p. 126, Ellendt, *Lex. Soph.* s. v. ὁ, Vol. II. p. 241.

ζωοποιῆσαι] 'to give life (and blessedness);' 'vivificare, sive vitam dare, idem est quod dare κληρονομίαν, hæreditatem vitæ cælestis atque æternæ,' Bull, *Exam. Cens.* XIX. 6: see 2 Cor. iii. 6, and comp. Ust. *Lehrb.* I. 4. § B, p. 61. So also, in ver. 12, ζήσεται (= ζῶν αἰώνιον ἔξει, Olsh. on Rom. i. 17) similarly involves the ideas of life and blessedness.

ὅντως κ.τ.λ.] 'verily,' &c.; 'appime no-

tanda est emphasis egregia in adverbio ὅντως, vere,' Bull, *Exam. Cens.* XIX. 6. It has been asked, whether St. Paul is here reasoning (a) from the effect (ζωοπ.) to the cause (δικαιοσ.); or, conversely, (b), from the cause (ζωοπ., assumed to mean a new moral life) to the effect (δικαιοσ.); compare Neander, *Plant.* Vol. I. p. 418 (Bohn). Certainly the former; δικαιοσ. is really, as Ust. properly observes, the middle member between νόμος and ζώή, without which the law could not have given life. St. Paul, however, thus states his argument: 'lex vitam dare non potest, proinde neque veram justificationem,' Bull, *Ex. Cens. l. c.* The order adopted in *Rec.*, ὅντως ἂν ἐκ νόμου ἦν, has only the support of D<sup>3</sup>E JK; mss.; Chrys., Theod., al., and is rejected by most critical editors.

ἐκ νόμου] 'would have resulted from the law,' 'would have come from the law as its origin,' not 'would have been suspended on law' (Peile),—a meaning which usually arises from the associated verb, δεῖν, ἀρτᾶσθαι, &c., and does not appear to be very common out of Herodot.; comp. Bernhardt, *Synt.* v. 13, p. 227. The order in *Rec.*, ἂν ἐκ νόμου ἦν [with D<sup>3</sup>EJK; mss.; Chrys., Theod., al.], has not sufficient authority, though, it must be admitted that, owing to the variations in the leading MSS. (B ἐν νόμῳ, D om. ἂν, F<sup>1</sup>G om. ἂν ἦν), the text is not wholly free from suspicion.

22. ἀλλά] 'But on the contrary;' not δέ, as there is a marked adversative relation between the clauses, and as a statement in ref. to the law is about to be made exactly contrary to the result of the foregoing assumption; see Klotz, *Devar.* Vol. II. p. 2, 3. In Latin, this distinction can

ὑπὸ ἁμαρτίαν, ἵνα ἡ ἐπαγγελία ἐκ πίστεως Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ

usually be maintained by the more distinctly adversative *sed* (Vulg., Clarom.), not the more simply oppositive *autem*, in which latter particle, 'discrimen proprie indicatur, non diversitas,' Hand, *Tursell*. Vol. I. p. 555, comp. Klotz, Vol. I. p. 361.

**συνέκλεισεν ἡ γραφή]** 'the Scripture shut up;' not equiv. to ὁ νόμος (Jowett, al.), but with a kind of personification, ἡ θεία γραφή (Theod.), the Scripture of the Old Test. as the representative of Him by whom it was inspired; comp. ver. 8. With regard to the meaning of συγκλείειν ('concludi sub peccato is dicitur, qui peccati reatu adhuc obstrictus tenetur,' Bull, *Ex. Cens.* XIX. 6), it may be observed (1) that the declaratory sense ('conclusus declaravit,' Bull, comp. Baur, *Paulus*, p. 581), does not lie in the verb (see Rom. xi. 32, where the act is ascribed to God), but in the context; and (2) that the prep. *συν* does not imply the similarity of situation of all (Beng.), but simply the idea of *contraction* (Mey.), 'ab omni parte clausit,' Schott 2; comp. συμπιέζειν, συμπτύγειν: see Fritz. *Rom.* xi. 32, Vol. II. p. 545, and exx. in Rost u. Palm, *Lex.* s. v. Vol. II. p. 1395, where instances are cited of συγκλ. being used in reference to a single person. On this text and on the general relation of the law to sin, see the weighty sermon of Usher, *Serm.* v. Vol. XIII. p. 60 sq. (ed. Elringt.).

**τὰ πάντα]** 'all.' The neuter cannot safely be pressed (non modo omnes sed omnia Beng.), as if it were specially chosen to include not only men, but all their actions, &c., 'humana omnia,' Jowett (comp. Alf., Windisch.); this being neither required by the context (comp. ver. 23), nor justified by St. Paul's usus loquendi: see Rom.

xi. 32, where, in a passage exactly similar, the masc. is used, and comp. Theodoret *in loc.*, who divides the τὰ πάντα into τοὺς πρὸ νόμου, and τοὺς ἐν νόμῳ. The exact difference between τοὺς πάντας and τὰ πάντα is, perhaps, here no greater than between 'all men' and 'all mankind' (see Ust.): the neuter is idiomatically and instinctively chosen, as best suiting the generality of the declaration; comp. Winer, *Gr.* § 27. 5, p. 160, Seidler on Eur. *Troad.* 426.

**ἵνα ἡ ἐπαγγ.]** 'in order that the promise;' object and intent,—not the mere recognised consequence ('quo appareat dari,' Winer) of the σύγκλεισις, on the part of ἡ γραφή and God its author. The abstract ἐπαγγελία is here, as the context suggests, practically equivalent to the concrete 'res promissa' (Schott), scil. κληρονομία; see ver. 18, Heb. x. 36, xi. 39, and comp. *Test.* XII. *Patr.* p. 725, ὁ Θεὸς εἰσάξει ὑμᾶς εἰς τὴν ἐπαγγελίαν (cited by Bretsch *Lex.* s. v.), where this concrete notion is taken in its widest extent, as = ἡ γῆ τῆς ἐπαγγελίας; so κληρονομία, 2 Macc. ii. 4.

**ἐκ πίστεως I. X.]** 'by faith in Jesus Christ,' 'resulting from faith as its source and origin' (notes, ch. ii. 16); ἐκ. πίστ. being in close union,—not with δοθῇ (Rück., Conyb.), but with ἐπαγγελία (comp. Winer, *Gr.* § 20. 2, p. 123, notes on Eph. i. 15), and forming a retrospective antithesis to ἐκ νόμου, ver. 21. The genitive Ἰησ. Χρ. is perhaps here to be taken in its most comprehensive sense; not only 'faith on Christ' (gen. *objecti*), but 'faith as given by Him' (gen. *subjecti*); comp. notes on ch. ii. 16. In the N. T. especially, the connexion of the nom. and gen. must often be explained solely from exegetical considerations; see Winer, *Gr.* § 30. 1,

δοθῇ τοῖς πιστεύουσιν. <sup>23</sup> πρὸ τοῦ δὲ ἐλθεῖν τὴν πίστιν, ὑπὸ νόμον ἐφρουρούμεθα συγκεκλεισμένοι εἰς τὴν μέλλουσαν

p. 168.

**τοῖς πιστεύουσιν]** 'to them that believe;' not 'qui erant credituri' (Grot., Peile), but 'eis qui credunt,' Clarom., al., 'credentibus,' Vulg., the apparent tautology not being intended merely as emphatic (Winer), but as suitably echoing the ἐκ πίστεως above. The Galatians were ready to admit that those who believed would be saved, but they doubted whether faith *alone* was sufficient; hence the Apostle interposes the limitation in ref. to the thing promised (ἡ ἐπαγγ. ἐκ πίστ.), and virtually repeats it in ref. to the recipients. The promise was of faith not of the law; the receivers were not doers of the law but believers; comp. Meyer *in loc.*

23. **πρὸ τοῦ δὲ κ.τ.λ.]** 'But before Faith (above mentioned) came;' further account of the relation in which the law stood to faith, δὲ not being here distinctly oppositive, but with some tinge of its primary enumerative force (see Donalds. *Crat.* § 155), adding a further explanation, though in that explanation serving to introduce a contrast; see Klotz, *Devar.* Vol. II. p. 362. With regard to the position of the particle, it may be remarked that here is nothing unusual (opp. to Rück.) in δὲ thus occupying the *third* place after a prep. and its case; see exx. in Hartung, *Partik.* δέ, I. 6, Vol. I. p. 190. The common-sense principle is, that δὲ does not necessarily occupy the *second* place, but the *first possible* place which the internal connexion of the sentence will admit of; see Klotz, *Devar.* Vol. II. p. 378.

**ὑπὸ νόμον ἐφρουρούμεθα κ.τ.λ.]** 'we were kept in ward shut up under the law;' συγκεκλ. being joined, not with εἰς πίστιν (see follow-

ing note), but, in a construction similar to that of the preceding verse, with ὑπὸ νόμον (Arm., al.): the law, in fact, is here (as ἀμαρτία in ver. 22) represented as a kind of gaoler into whose custody we were delivered; see Köster, *Stud. u. Krit.* 1854, p. 316. The meaning of φρουρεῖσθαι is thus not merely 'asservari' (Winer, Schott), much less 'obstringi ad obedientiam' (Bretsch.), but, as the definite expression συγκεκλ. distinctly requires, 'custodiri,' Vulg., Clarom., Copt., Æth.), ὥσπερ ἐν τειχίῳ τινὶ κατέχεσθαι, Chrys.; comp. Wisdom xvii. 15, ἐφρουρεῖτο εἰς τὴν ἀσίδηρον εἰρκτὴν κατακλεισθεῖς. The perf. part., it may be observed, correctly expresses the *permanent*, completed state of the captivity, and is thus not only on critical but exegetical grounds to be preferred to the pres. συγκελειόμενοι [*Lachm.* with B(Mai)D<sup>1</sup>FG; 2 mss.; Clem. (1), Cyr. (3), Dam.], which was not improbably a conformation to the imperf. ἐφρουρ.: so rightly De W., Mey., and the majority of recent critics. **εἰς τὴν μέλλουσαν κ.τ.λ.]**

'for the faith about to be revealed;' object contemplated in the action of φρούρησις, εἰς not being *temporal*, 'usque ad' (Rück., Ust., comp. Copt., Æth.),—a meaning comparatively rare in the N. T. (comp. John xiii. 1), and here certainly superfluous after the predication of time in πρὸ τοῦ ἐλθεῖν, —but in its usual *ethical* meaning of 'destination for' ('in fidem,' Vulg., Clarom.); comp. Winer, *Gr.* § 49. a, p. 353. The clause is thus naturally connected with the finite verb, not with συγκεκλ. ('conclusi, adeoque adaecti ad,' Beng.),—a construction certainly *admissible* (see exx. in Schweigh. *Lex. Polyb.* s. v. συγκεκλ., or Raphael,



πίστιν ἀποκαλυφθῆναι. <sup>24</sup> ὥστε ὁ νόμος παιδαγωγὸς ἡμῶν  
γέγονεν εἰς Χριστόν, ἵνα ἐκ πίστεως δικαιωθῶμεν.

By faith in Christ <sup>25</sup> Ἐλθούσης δὲ τῆς πίστεως οὐκέτι ὑπὸ  
we have become  
freed from the pedagogy of the law, and are thus all children of God, Abraham's seed, and  
heirs of the promise.

Annot. Vol. II. p. 440 sq.), but open to this serious exegetical objection, that faith is not yet represented as existing; see Meyer *in loc.*

μέλλουσαν πίστ. ἀποκ.] The unusual order seems intended to give prominence to μέλλουσαν, and to present more forcibly the contrast between former captivity and subsequent freedom: compare Rom. viii. 18, πρὸς τὴν μέλλουσαν δόξαν ἀποκαλυφθῆναι, where the future glories are set in strong contrast to present calamities; see Fritz. *in loc.*, Vol. II. p. 148.

24. ὥστε] 'So then,' 'itaque,' Vulg., Clarom.; consequence from the preceding statement; see notes, ch. ii. 13. παιδαγωγός] 'pedagogue,' 'pædagogus proprie notat eum qui puerum manu prehensum ad magistrum ducit,' Schoettg. (*Hor.* Vol. I. p. 741), who remarks, however, that the word was adopted by Rabbinical writers, but with some additional notions of care and *guardianship*: even among the Greek and Latin writers the idea of guardianship and also of *strictness* and *severity* is distinctly prominent; see esp. the exx. in Elsner, *Obs.* Vol. II. p. 186. The mere idea of leading to Christ ('*viæ dux*' [*shau-mōit*], Copt., 'ductor,' Æth.) must not, then, be retained to the exclusion of those of actual teaching (Arm., Auth.), tutelage, and disciplinary restraint. This pedagogic function of the law was displayed *positively*, in warnings and threatenings: *negatively* (the prevailing idea in this place), in awakening the conscience, and bringing a conviction of sin; comp. Usteri, *Lehrb.* I. 5, p. 66. The patristic comments will be found

in Suicer, *Thesaur.* s. v. νόμος, Vol. II. p. 921; see also Petav. *de Prædest.* x. 26. 1 sq. Vol. I. p. 464.

εἰς Χριστόν] 'for Christ,' not *temporal* (ἄχρις οὗ ἔλθῃ Χρ. see ver. 23), still less *local*, 'to Christ' as a διδάσκαλος (πρὸς τὸν Χρ. ἀπήγε, Theoph., comp. Chrys.), as Christ would thus be represented under *two* offices, Teacher and (ἵνα ἐκ πίστ. δικ.) Atoner, in the same verse. If any trace of a local meaning be retained in translation, *e.g.* 'unto,' Auth. Ver., it must be understood of an *ethical* arrival (comp. 2 Cor. x. 14), as εἰς with persons is not simply equivalent to πρὸς, but involves the idea of mingling with and association; comp. Rom. v. 12, and see Winer, *Gr.* § 49. a, p. 353.

ἵνα ἐκ πίστ. δικαιωθ.] 'to the intent that we might be justified by faith,' more distinct and specific explanation of the preceding εἰς Χριστόν, the emphatic ἐκ πίστεως serving to suggest and enhance the contrast with the non-justifying and merely pedagogic νόμος. On the proper force of the δικαιοῦν ἐκ, see notes on ch. ii. 16.

25. ἐλθούσης δέ] 'but now that (this) faith is come,' contrast between the present freedom and the past pedagogy; ἐλθούσης, φησί, τῆς πίστεως, τῆς τέλειον ἄνδρα ποιούσης, οὐκ ἂν ἔτι εἶημεν ὑπὸ παιδαγωγόν, Theoph. The connexion is so close throughout this latter portion of the chapter, that it is difficult to subdivide it into paragraphs. Meyer, Conyb., al. place a paragraph after ver. 22: it seems, however, more natural here, as ver. 23, 24, carry out the idea expressed in συνέκλεισεν, ver. 22.

ὑπὸ παιδαγωγόν] 'under a peda-

παιδαγωγόν ἐσμεν. <sup>26</sup> πάντες γὰρ υἱοὶ Θεοῦ ἐστέ διὰ τῆς πίστεως ἐν Χριστῷ Ἰησοῦ. <sup>27</sup> ὅσοι γὰρ εἰς Χριστὸν

*gogue.* The article is not here latent after the prep. (comp. Winer, *Gr.* § 19. 2 b, p. 114), but appears studiously omitted (so rightly Copt.), the words being in fact equivalent to 'under tutelage,' 'unter Pädagogengewalt,' Meyer.

26. **πάντες γάρ** [*For ye all;* confirmation, *e contrario*, of the truth of the foregoing words; they were now not παῖδες, but υἱοὶ ('filii emancipati, remoto custode,' Beng.), and that too not sons of Abraham merely (comp. ver. 7), but sons of God; πρότερον ἔδειξεν ὅτι υἱὸς ἐποίει [ἢ πίστις] τοῦ Ἀβρ. . . . νῦν δὲ ἀποφαίνει ὅτι καὶ τοῦ Θεοῦ, Chrys. The υἱοὶ Θεοῦ, as Theod. Mops. well observes, includes the idea of τελειότης, which the preceding metaphor might serve to suggest.

The reading ἅπαντες adopted by Lachm. is not improbable, but only supported by AB.

**τῆς πίστε. ἐν Χρ. Ἰησ.]** [*through the faith in Jesus Christ;* so rightly Syr., Arm. (ed. Zohr.), Syr.-Philox., and Chrys. (ed. Field). Several commentators (Ust., al.; see Hofm. *Schriftb.* Vol. II. 2, p. 152) join ἐν Χρ. Ἰησ. with υἱοὶ Θ. ἐστέ, on the ground that the words would be a superfluous addition to πίστις, and that ver. 27 contains the amplification of the expression. But, independently of the awkwardness of adding a second modal clause to υἱοὶ ἐστέ, the recurrence of the formula πίστις ἐν Χρ. Ἰησ. (Eph. i. 15, Col. i. 4), its grammatical accuracy, (Winer, *Gr.* § 20. 2, p. 123, notes on Eph. i. 15), and the natural coherence of the words, all seem distinctly to suggest the simpler and less dislocated construction. If the article had been inserted, we should then have *two* ideas conveyed, the latter of which would be explana-

tory of the former: 'per fidem, eamque in Chr. Jes. collocatam,' see Fritz. *Rom.* iii. 25, Vol. I. p. 195.

27. **ὅσοι γάρ** [*for as many as;* proof and confirmatory explanation of the preceding assertion. The force of the particle is best explained by the Greek commentators, who refer it to υἱοὶ Θεοῦ, and base the argument on the fact that Christ was the Son of God: ἐνεδύσαθε τὸν Χρ. τὸν ἀληθῶς υἱὸν τοῦ Θεοῦ, ἐκείνον δὲ ἐνδεδυμένοι εἰκότως υἱοὶ Θεοῦ χρηματίζετε, Theodoret; see also Chrys. *in loc.*

**εἰς Χριστόν** [*into Christ;* not 'in Christo,' Vulg., Clarom., but 'in Christum,' Beza (compare Copt. *pichr*); scil. 'ut Christo addicti essetis,' Schott, or more strictly, into communion with Him, and incorporation in His mystical body. The meaning of εἰς with βαπτίζω appears twofold; (α) 'unto,' object, purpose: Matth. iii. 11, Acts ii. 38, see Winer, *Gr.* § 49. a, p. 354, Bernhardt, *Synt.* v. 11. b. 3, p. 220; (β) 'into,' union and communion with: the context always showing whether it be of the most complete and most mystical nature, as here and Rom. vi. 3 (comp. 1 Cor. xii. 13), or, as in 1 Cor. x. 3, necessarily less comprehensive and significant. We may, in conclusion, observe that the expression βαπτ. εἰς τὸ ὄνομα (Matth. xxviii. 19, Acts viii. 16, xix. 5, al.) is not identical in meaning with βαπτ. ἐν τῷ ὀνόμ. (Tholuck, *Beiträge*, No. 8, p. 49 sq.), but ever implies a spiritual and mystical union with Him in whose name the sacrament was administered; see esp. Stier, *Reden Jesu*, Vol. VI. p. 899.

The meaning of βαπτίζειν τινὰ εἰς τινα (εἰς τι) and βαπτ. εἰς τὸ ὄνομα τινος is discussed at length by Fritz. (*Rom.* vi. 3, Vol. I. p. 359 sq.),

ἐβαπτίσθητε, Χριστὸν ἐνεδύσασθε. <sup>28</sup> οὐκ ἔνι Ἰουδαῖος οὐδὲ Ἕλληγ, οὐκ ἔνι δοῦλος οὐδὲ ἐλεύθερος, οὐκ ἔνι ἄρσεν καὶ θήλυ πάντες γὰρ ὑμεῖς εἰς ἑστὲ ἐν Χριστῷ Ἰησοῦ.

in opp. to Bindseil, *Stud. u. Krit.* 1832, p. 410 sq.,—but by no means satisfactorily, as he regards *eis* as only implying ethical direction ('aliquem aquæ ita immergere ut ejus cogitationes in aliquem dirigas'), instead of that mystical incorporation which the passage seems certainly to convey. The patristic comments on this expression will be found in Suicer, *Thes.* Vol. I. p. 624 sq., but are not sufficiently exact.

Χριστὸν ἐνεδύσασθε] 'ye put on Christ,' scil. at your baptism; ὅσοι γὰρ εἰς Χριστὸν ἐβαπτίσθητε ἐκ τοῦ Θεοῦ ἐγεννήθητε, Chrys. There appears here no allusion to *Heathen* (toga virilis), *Jewish* (whether at the High Priest's inauguration, Deyling, *Obs.*, Vol. III. p. 406 sq., No. 42, or in a cabbalistic sense, comp. Schoettg. on *Rom.* xiii. 14, Vol. I. p. 571), or, even, though very plausible, *Christian* customs (at baptism, Bingham, *Antiq.* Book XII. 4. 1 sq.). From the instances Wetst. has collected on *Rom.* xiii. 14, it would appear that ἐνδύεσθαι τινα is a strong expression, denoting the complete assumption of the nature, &c., of another; e.g. Dion. Halicar. *A. R.* xi. 15. 5 (τὸν Ταρκύνιον ἐκείνον ἐνδύομ.), Tac. *Ann.* xvi. 28. Thus ἐνδ. Χριστὸν implies a union with Christ of so true and so complete a nature, that we are brought εἰς μίαν συγγένειαν καὶ μίαν ιδέαν (Chrys.) with Him, and, as it is beautifully paraphrased by Calv., 'coram Deo nomen ac personam Christi geramus, atque in Ipso magis quam nobismet ipsis censeamur.' comp. Bp. Barlow, cited by Waterl. *Works*, Vol. IV. p. 604, and see Suicer, *Thesaur.* s.v. ἐνδ., Vol. I. p. 1112. For a good sermon on this

text, see Donne, *Serm.* LXXXVII. Vol. IV. p. 102 (ed. Alf.), and for a notice of the perversion of this text by heretics, Forbes, *Instruct.* X. 111. 32 sq., p. 448.

28. οὐκ ἔνι κ.τ.λ.] 'There is among (such) neither Jew nor Greek;' digressive statement of the practical result of the Χρ. ἐνεδ.: the new and holy 'habitus' causes all other distinctions, whether of nation (comp. *Rom.* x. 12), condition, or even sex, to be wholly lost sight of and forgotten. The form ἔνι is not for ἔνεστι, but, according to Buttm. (see Winer, *Gr.* § 14. 2, p. 74), is the lengthened form of the adverbialized prep., to which the requisite person of the auxiliary verb must be supplied. This explanation has in its favour the similar use of πάρα, which can scarcely be called a contraction for πάρεστι; but against it those exx. where ἐν and ἔνι are used in the same sentence, e.g. Plat. *Phæd.* 77 E, ἴσως ἔνι καὶ ἐν ὑμῖν, *Theæt.* 186 D, and, according to best reading, 1 Cor. vi. 5. In such cases, however, ἔνι would seem to mean little more than ἐστὶ (ἐνι' ἐστίν, ὑπάρχει, Zonar. *Lex.* Vol. I. p. 748), the prepositional force being wholly lost; comp. Col. iii. 11. In either case the explanation of the present passage remains the same; ἐπὶ πλείον διηγείται τὴν ἀγαθότητα τοῦ Θεοῦ ὅπου γε πᾶσι τὴν ἰσὴν δέδωκε δωρεάν, Damasc. Deyling illustrates this by reference to the various personal, &c., distinctions among the Jews; *Obs. Sacr.* Vol. I. p. 312 sq., No. 64: Elsner (*in loc.*) notices also the customary exclusion of slaves from certain Heathen rites and temples, *Obs.* Vol. II. p. 187. ἄρσεν καὶ θήλυ] 'male and female;'

29 εἰ δὲ ὑμεῖς Χριστοῦ, ἄρα τοῦ Ἀβραὰμ σπέρμα ἐστέ, κατ' ἐπαγγελίαν κληρονόμοι.

As every heir is under tutelage, so before Christ came we all were under bondage, but now have become free sons and inheritors.

IV. Λέγω δέ, ἐφ' ὅσον χρόνον ὁ κληρονόμος νηπιός ἐστιν, οὐδὲν διαφέρει δού-

'masculus et femina,' Clarom., but not Vulg., Goth., Copt., al., which do not preserve the slight change of particle. While the alterable political and social distinctions are contrasted by οὐδέ, the unalterable human one of sex is expressed by καί; Mark x. 6, ἀπὸ δὲ ἀρχῆς κτίσεως ἄρσεν καὶ θῆλυ ἐποίησεν αὐτούς, comp. 1 Tim. ii. 13. This latter distinction is of course noticed not in its mere physical, but its ethical aspect,—the subordination of the wife to the husband (Olsh.). This, though an unchangeable law of our species when considered κατὰ σάρκα, Eph. v. 22, al., is lost sight of in this ἐγγυτέρα πρὸς τὸν Χριστὸν ἔνωσις, Chrys.

πάντες γάρ] 'for ye all:,' proof of the preceding statement; τῷ ἑνὰ τύπον καὶ μίαν μορφήν ἐνδεδύσθαι, τὴν τοῦ Χρ., Œcum. The reading ἅπαντ. (Lachm.) seems an early gloss. εἷς] 'one,' i.e. one person; τὸ εἷς ἀντὶ τοῦ ἐν σώμα, Theodoret; comp. Lucian, *Toxar.* 46 (cited by Wetst.), εἷς ἄνθρωπος ὄντες οὕτω βιοῦμεν. The concluding words ἐν Χριστῷ Ἰησοῦ obviate all mistakes by defining in whom, and in whom alone, this union was fully realized.

29. εἰ δὲ ὑμεῖς] 'But if ye;,' resumption of the argument after the short digression of ver. 28, the emphasis resting slightly on ὑμεῖς: 'as ye, to whom I am speaking, and who have felt such doubts on the subject, have put on Christ, ye must be what He is (ver. 16), the seed of Abraham.' The reading εἷς ἐστε ἐν Χρ. Ἰησ. instead of Χριστοῦ, though found in D<sup>1</sup>EFG; Clarom....Ambrst. is clearly an exegetical gloss.

τοῦ Ἀβραὰμ σπέρμα] 'Abraham's seed;,' τοῦ Ἀβρ. being put forward with a slight emphasis, and standing in correlation to Χριστοῦ to give force and perspicuity to the conclusion; εἰ δὲ ὑμεῖς ἐστέ Χριστοῦ μορφή καὶ σῶμα, εἰκότως τοῦ Ἀβρ. ἐστέ σπέρμα, Œcum.; comp. Theod. *in loc.*, and esp. Theod. Mops. (p. 126, ed. Fritz.) who has well elucidated the argument. κατ' ἐπαγγ. κληρονόμοι] 'heirs according to, or by way of promise;,' not by any legal observances. The κληρονομία is now stated absolutely; they were κληρονόμοι, not merely of Abraham, nor even τῆς ἐπαγγελίας (Theod. Mops.), but simply of all that which was involved in it, salvation and the kingdom of Christ; comp. Meyer *in loc.* The declaration of ver. 7 is now at length substantiated and expanded by 22 verses of the deepest, most varied, and most comprehensive reasoning that exists in the whole compass of the great Apostle's writings. The καὶ before κατ. ἐπαγγ., adopted by Rec. with FGJK; mss.; Syr. (both), Goth., Æth.; Chrys., Theod., is now rightly omitted by most critical editors.

CHAPTER IV. 1. λέγω δέ] 'Now I say;,' further and more explanatory proof of the assertion that we are heirs, suggested by the term κληρονόμοι (ch. 29), and the comparisons it involves: comp. ch. v. 16, Rom. xv. 8, where the use of λέγω δὲ in introducing a continued explanatory argument rather than merely elucidating a statement or expression that had preceded (comp. ch. iii. 17, τοῦτο



λου, κύριος πάντων ὧν, <sup>2</sup> ἀλλὰ ὑπὸ ἐπιτρόπους ἐστὶν καὶ

δὲ λέγω, 1 Cor. i. 12, λέγω δὲ τοῦτο, 1 Cor. vii. 29, τοῦτο δὲ φημι) seems analogous to the present.

ὁ κληρονόμος] ‘the heir,’ i.e. ‘every heir:’ compare ὁ μεσίτης, ch. iii. 20, Winer, *Gr.* § 18. 1, p. 97. There are some exegetical difficulties in this and the following verse, arising from the fact, that, while the nature of the comparison (see Brown), as well as the words ἄχρι τῆς προθεσμίας τοῦ πάτρός, would seem to imply that the father was *alive*, the expression κύριος πάντων ὧν, and the term ἐπίτροπος (but see below) might be thought to imply that he was *dead*. The latter view is taken by Theodoret and the majority of ancient (silet Chrys.), with several modern commentators; the former is ably advocated by Neubour, *Bibl. Brem. Class.* Vol. v. p. 40 (cited by Wolf), and also many recent expositors. Grotius endeavours to escape the difficulty by representing the father *absent* on travel; compare Ælian, *Var. Hist.* III. 26, cited below in note ver. 2. The question, however, is really of little moment: St. Paul is engaged so entirely in the simple comparison of the circumstances of the nonage of the earthly κληρονόμος, with those of the nonage of believers who lived under the law (ver. 3), that the subordinate question of the life, death, or absence of the father of the κληρονόμος passes wholly out of sight; comp. Alf. *in loc.*

νήπιος] ‘an infant, a minor;’ ἀνήσος, as opposed to ἔφησος, the technical term for one who had attained his majority; see Smith, *Dict. Antiq.* s.v. ἔφηβ., and reff. in Rost u. Palm, *Lex.* Vol. I. p. 1282. There does not seem any sufficient reason for departing from this usual view of νήπιος (opp. to Bagge *in loc.*), or with

Chrys., al., for introducing any reference to the ethical meaning of weakness of understanding.

οὐδὲν διαφέρει δούλου] ‘differs in nothing from a bond-servant;’ ‘imo servo [παιδαγωγῷ] subjectus est,’ Erasm. The very apposite quotation from Dio Chrys. xv. p. 240, adduced by Wetst. *in loc.*, is too long for citation, but is worth referring to.

κύριος πάντων ὧν] ‘though he be lord of all;’ concessive use of the participle; comp. Donalds. *Gr.* § 621, Krüger, *Sprachl.* § 56. 13. 1 sq. It does not seem necessary for the sake of preserving the image of a *living* father to understand these words as *prospective*; the heir was the κύριος (Grot. compares the use of ‘herus minor’ in Lat. comedy), in right of birth and condition.

2. ἐπιτρόπους] ‘overlookers, guardians.’ The latter is the usual meaning of the word in relation to children (comp. Isæus, *Hæc. Cleonym.* § 10, p. 4 (ed. Schöm.), τὸν ἐχθιστον τῶν οἰκείων ἐπίτροπον καταλιπεῖν; ib. *Hæc. Dicæog.* § 10; Plut. *Lycurg.* § 3, τοὺς τῶν ὀρφανῶν βασιλέων ἐπιτρόπους), and that in which it appears to have been adopted by Hebrew writers; comp. Schoettg. *Hor. Hebr. in loc.*, Selden, *de Success.* ch. 9, Vol. II. p. 25. It seems here, however, better to adopt the more general meaning ‘overlooker, one entrusted with the charge of anything’ (comp. Aristoph. *Eccl.* 212, ἐπιτρόποις καὶ ταμίαισι, Xenoph. *Æcon.* XII. 2, ὁ ἐν τοῖς ἀγροῖς ἐπίτροπος), and not to embarrass the passage with terms which might bring in irrelevant considerations (the father’s being alive or dead) into the present simple comparison. We may, however, not unsuitably compare Ælian, *Var. Hist.* III. 26, ἐπίτρ.

οἰκονόμους ἄχρι τῆς προθεσμίας τοῦ πατρός. <sup>3</sup> οὕτως καὶ ἡμεῖς, ὅτε ἡμεν νήπιοι, ὑπὸ τὰ στοιχεῖα τοῦ κόσμου ἡμεν

καὶ τοῦ παιδός, καὶ τῶν χρημάτων, where the context distinctly shows that the father was *alive*, though absent.

οἰκονόμους]

‘stewards,’ **دائنوس** [dominos domus] Syr., ‘actores,’ Vulg., Clarom. [comp. Plin. *Ep.* iii. 19], less accurately, Goth. *fauragaggam* [Vorsteher]; managers of the property of the κληρονόμος, and standing in the same relation to his *estate* as the ἐπίτροποι did to his *education* and general bringing up; comp. Plutarch, *Educ.* § 7, δούλων... τοὺς δὲ οἰκονόμους, τοὺς δὲ δανειστάς. Most commentators not inaptly cite the case of Eliezer, Gen. xv. 2, comp. xxiv. 2: illustrations from Roman law (Bagge, al.) do not seem here in point, as the comparison is simple and general.

**τῆς προθεσμίας**] ‘the time appointed (beforehand),’ ‘præfinitum tempus,’ Vulg. The term *προθεσμία*, scil. ὥρα or ἡμέρα (for the distinction between these, see Bagge *in loc.*), is properly the term limited for bringing actions or prosecutions, the time fixed by the statute of limitations, ‘Tag der Verjährung;’ see Smith, *Dict. of Antiq.* s.v., and exx. in Rost u. Palm, *Lex.* s.v.;—thence, any *pre-appointed time or day*: see the numerous exx. in Wetst. *in loc.*, Kypke, *Obs.* Vol. II. p. 279, Krebs. *Obs.* p. 322. In eccles. writers, *προθεσμ.* is sometimes used for the time assigned for repentance before excommunication; see Bingham, *Antiq.* xvi. 2. 7. It may be observed that as the termination of nonage was *fixed* in Hebrew (13 years and a day for males; 12 years and a day for females, Selden, *de Success.* ch. 9, Vol. II. p. 25), as well as Greek and Roman law, the

dependence of the ἡ *προθεσμία* on the *father*, must be explained,—either (a) by the very reasonable assumption that St. Paul is here speaking theologically rather than juridically,—or, (b) less probably, by the supposition that he was here referring, with technical exactness, to an extended parental authority which the Galatians appear to have possessed; see Göttl. *Gesch. d. Rom. Staatsverf.* p. 109, 517 (cited by B. Crus.), and comp. Cæsar, *Bell. Gall.* vi. 19.

3. οὕτως καὶ ἡμεῖς] ‘So we also;’ application of the preceding statements; καί, as usual in comparative sentences, bringing into prominence and throwing a slight emphasis on the contrasted member of the comparison; see notes on *Eph.* v. 23. It has been doubted whether the ἡμεῖς are Jews (Chrys., Theod.), Gentiles (Aug.), or both equally (Win., Mey.). The most natural reference seems to be (a) to Jews, primarily and principally, as the nature of the *preceding* argument seems distinctly to require; but also (b) secondarily, Gentiles, in accordance with the nature of the *succeeding* argument.

**τὰ στοιχεῖα τοῦ κόσμου**] ‘the rudiments of the world.’ It is very difficult to decide on the exact meaning of these words. Taken separately, *στοιχείον* is used in the N.T., both in a physical (2 Pet. iii. 10, 12) and an ethical sense (Heb. v. 12). Κόσμος, again, has practically at least three meanings; *physical* (Matth. xxv. 34), *collective* (mankind, Joh. iii. 16), and *ethical* (1 Cor. ii. 12). From the combination of both words, a great variety of interpretations have arisen, all, however, separable into two general classes, (1)

δεδουλωμένοι· 4 ὅτε δὲ ἦλθεν τὸ πλήρωμα τοῦ χρόνου,  
ἔξαπέστειλεν ὁ Θεὸς τὸν υἱὸν αὐτοῦ, γενόμενον ἐκ γυναικός,

Physical; *elementa mundi*, either, (a) festivals of Judaism, Chrysost.; (b) Zabianism, August.; or (c) abstractedly, religion in sensible forms, Neand. *Planting*, Vol. I. p. 465, Bohn. (2) Ethical; *rudimenta mundi*, first, but not necessarily erroneous (comp. *Æth.*), principles of religious knowledge among men, whether (a) Jews (De W.); or (b) Jews and heathens (Meyer). Grammatical considerations seem in favour of (1); for *στοιχεία*, in the sense *rudimenta*, would appear to require, as in Heb. v. 12, a *gen. objecti*, and not as here a *gen. subjecti* (see Neander *l.c.*); still *κόσμου* need not be considered a pure *gen. subj.*, the connexion between the nom. and gen. being often somewhat lax; see Winer, *Gr.* § 30. 2, p. 214 sq. Exegetical considerations must be also extended to ver. 9, and to Col. ii. 8, 20, where the same words occur. These we can only briefly notice. In Col. ii. 8, the parallelism with *παράδοσις τῶν ἀνθρώπων*, seems so distinct, and so palpably in favour of (2), as to outweigh the argument drawn by Schneckenb. from the supposed physical use of *κόσμος* in ver. 20. The use of the term *φιλοσοφία* seems also there to point slightly more to heathen rudiments (see notes *in loc.*), while on the contrary in Col. ii. 20, and below, verse 9, the reference seems mainly to *Jewish* rudiments. All these conflicting views being considered, we seem here justified in deciding in favour of (2), *generally*; assigning, however, to the words (as both *ἡμεῖς* and the nature of the argument require) a primary, but by no means exclusive, reference to the Jews. For further notices of this doubtful ex-

pression, see Baur, *Paulus*, p. 594 sq., and for a defence of the physical meaning, Schneckenburg. in *Theol. Jahrb.* 1848, p. 444 sq., and Hilgenf. *Galat.* p. 68 sq. The application to the ceremonial law will be found, Petav. *de Prædest.* x. 23. 12, Vol. I. p. 456.

δεδουλωμένοι] ‘in a state of slavery;’ the perf. pass. part. marking the permanent nature and continuance of the *δουλεία*; comp. Winer, *Gr.* § 45. 1, p. 305. The verb *ἦμεν* may be regarded either as in union with *δεδουλ.* and as forming a compound tense, or as in more immediate connexion with *ὑπὸ τὰ στ.*; the latter is most probable, as forming the best parallel to *ὑπὸ ἐπιτρόπους ἐστίν*; so distinctly Copt., and *perhaps* Vulg., Clarom., ‘sub *elementa eramus servientes*;’ see Meyer *in loc.*

4. τὸ πλήρωμα τοῦ χρόνου] ‘the fullness of the time,’ i.e. the moment which makes the time complete, answering to the *ἄχρι τῆς προθεσμίας τοῦ πατρὸς*, ver. 2; see Stier, *Ephes.* Vol. I. p. 203, and comp. Usteri, *Lehrb.* II. 1, p. 83. These words have been the subject of considerable discussion. Taken in its most general view *πλήρωμα* has two meanings; (1) Active; *τὸ πλήρη ποιεῖν*, *implendi actio*, not *id quod implet*, as Fritz. (on *Rom.* xi. 12) has satisfactorily proved against Storr, *Opusc.* I. p. 144. (2) Passive; either in the less usual sense (a) *id quod impletum est*, or the more common and regular sense (β), *id quo res impletur*; comp. 1 Cor. x 26, Mark viii. 20. Hence τὸ πλήρωμα τοῦ χρ. will seem to be ‘*id quo temporis spatium impletur*, sc. *expletur*,’ the idea being rather that of a temporal space (so to speak) filled up, as it were, by the flowing in of

γενόμενον ὑπὸ νόμον, 5 ἵνα τοὺς ὑπὸ νόμον ἐξαγοράσῃ,

time; see Olsh. *in loc.*, and comp. Herod. III. 22, ὀγδῶκοντα δ' ἔτεα ζῶης πλήρωμα ἀνδρὶ μακρότατον. Fritz., on the contrary, but with less probability, regards πλήρωμα as the abstract notion of the concrete idea πλήρης, 'temporis plenitas,' i. q. 'plenum tempus,' see, however, his very valuable note, *Rom. l.c.*, Vol. II. p. 469 sq. The doctrinal meaning of this term is investigated at length in Hall, *Bampt. Lect.* for 1797, esp. Sermon. VIII. p. 211 sq.; see also the good sermons on this text by Andrewes, *Serm.* IV. Vol. I. p. 49, and Donne, *Serm.* III. Vol. I. p. 39 (ed. Alf.).

ἐξαπέστειλεν] 'sent forth,' 'emisit, ex cœlo a sese,' Beng.; comp. Acts vii. 12, xi. 22, xvii. 14. On the doctrinal questions connected with this word, see Petav. *Trin.* VIII. I. 10.

γενόμ. ἐκ γυναικός] 'born of a woman,' defining participial clause added to attest the pure manhood of Christ, and to obviate any misconception of the meaning of the clause that follows; comp. Usteri, *Lehrb.* II. 2. 4, p. 311 sq. No doctrinal stress is thus to be laid either on γυναικός ('absque virili semine,' Est.), or on the prep. (τὸ δὲ ἐκ ἐμελλε... παραδηλοῦν τὴν κοινωνίαν τῆς φύσεως τοῦ τικτομένου πρὸς τὴν γεννήσασαν, Basil, *de Sp. Sanct.* v. 12; compare Theophyl., *Œcum.*); γυναικός being only used to mark our Lord's true humanity, and ἐκ having only its usual and natural ref. to the circumstances of birth; comp. Matth. i. 16, John iii. 6, and see Rost u. Palm, *Lec.* s.v. III. 2, Vol. I. p. 818, Winer, *Gr.* § 47. b, p. 327, 328. For a sound and striking sermon on this verse, and on the general relation of woman to man, see Jackson, *Creed*, Vol. VI. p. 226 (Oxf. 1844). The reading γεννώμενον, (found in

some cursive mss., Ath., Theod., al.), has every appearance of being an explanatory gloss.

γενόμενον ὑπὸ νόμον] 'born under the law,' 'natum inter Judæos legi Mos. obnoxios,' Schott; second defining clause added to show that not only was Christ truly man (γεν. ἐκ γυν.), but also a true member of the Jewish nation (γεν. ὑπὸ νόμ.), and standing in the same religious relations as all other Israelites; see Olshaus. and Turner *in loc.*, and comp. Andrewes, *Serm.* I. Vol. I. p. 13 (A.C.L.). On the most suitable rendering of γενόμενον, see notes to *Transl.*

5. ἵνα τοὺς ὑπὸ νόμον ἐξαγ.] 'in order that He might ransom those under the law;' first gracious purpose of God's having sent forth his Son thus γενόμ. ἐκ γυναικ. and thus γενόμ. ὑπὸ νόμον,—the ransom of those who were under the same religious obligations as those under which our Lord vouchsafed to be born. The redemption was, as De W. (after Beng.) rightly maintains, not merely from the curse, but from the *bondage* of the law; comp. ver. 3. On the meaning of ἐξαγορ. see notes on ch. iii. 13.

ἵνα τὴν υἱοθεσ. ἀπολ.] 'in order that we might receive the adoption of sons;' second gracious purpose of God, resulting from the first,—the adoption as sons not only of Jews, but of all men (ἡμεῖς), of all those whose nature our Lord vouchsafed to assume. The first ἵνα thus, by a kind of χιασμός (Jelf, *Gr.* § 904. 3) found occasionally elsewhere in the Apostle's writings (comp. Philem. 5), refers to the second participial member γενόμ. ὑπὸ νόμον, while the second ἵνα refers to the first and less circumscribed γενόμ. ἐκ γυναικός. For examples of a double ἵνα thus appended to a single



ἵνα τὴν υἰοθεσίαν ἀπολάβωμεν. <sup>6</sup> ὅτι δέ ἐστε υἱοί, ἐξαπέ-  
στειλεν ὁ Θεὸς τὸ Πνεῦμα τοῦ υἱοῦ αὐτοῦ εἰς τὰς καρδίας

finite verb, comp. ch. iii. 14, Eph. v. 25.

τὴν υἰοθεσίαν] 'the adoption of sons;' comp. Rom. viii. 15, 23, ix. 4, Eph. i. 5. The interpretation, 'conditio filiorum,' 'sonship,' adopted by several commentators (see Ust. *in loc.* and *Lehrb.* II. 1. 2, p. 186, note), both here and Rom. viii. 15, has been convincingly refuted by Fritz. *Rom. l.c.*, Vol. II. p. 137 sq. We were formerly in the light of servants, but now have been adopted and are free sons. Neander traces a threefold gradation in this adoption; (a) as existing but not appropriated; (b) as appropriated through faith in Christ; (c) as perfected by a full communion in his blessedness and glory; *Planting*, Vol. I. p. 477 (Bohn).

ἀπολάβωμεν] 'might receive.' The special force of the prep. has been somewhat differently explained. Of the two more ancient interpretations, (a) that of Chrys., καλῶς εἶπεν ἀπολ. δεικνὺς ὀφειλομένην, though lexically admissible (see Winer, *de Verb. Comp.* Fasc. IV. p. 13), does not harmonize with the context, as the υἰοθεσία is not here alluded to as the subject of promise: again (b), that of Aug., 'non dixit accipiamus sed recipiamus,' though equally admissible on lexical grounds (opp. to Meyer; comp. Herod. I. 61. and see Rost u. Palm, *Lex.* s.v. ἀπό, E, and ib. s.v. ἀπολαμβ. 2. a.) is more than doubtful in point of doctrine, as the correct dogmatical statement, 'ut quod perdideramus in Adam...hoc in Christo recipere' (Iren.; see Bull, *State of Man*, p. 492, Oxf. 1844) can only be applied to what Adam had before his fall, and not to a gracious gift which was not bestowed on him. It seems best then to fall back on the

general local meaning of ἀπό, and to regard the verb as hinting at receiving from an imaginary place where the things given might be conceived as having been laid up in store; 'ἀπολαμβ. dicuntur imprimis illi, qui, quæ ipsis destinata et quasi reposita sunt, accipiunt, Col. iii. 24, 2 Joh. 8,' Winer, *l.c.*; add Luke xvi. 25, ἀπέλαβες τὰ ἀγαθὰ σου, which the context shows could scarcely receive any other interpretation.

6. ὅτι δέ κ.τ.λ.] 'and as a proof that ye are sons,' 'quemadmodum autem' [*kamasa*], Æth., the δέ introducing with a faintly oppositive force the demonstration of the assertion. It is difficult to decide whether ὅτι is here causal ('quoniam,' Vulg., Clarom., Syr.-Philox.) or, more probably, demonstrative (πρόθεν δῆλον ὅτι, Chrys., Theoph., Œcum., and by obvious inference Theod. and Theod. Mops.). Independently of the authority of the Greek commentators, which in such cases is very great, we seem justified by the context in adopting the latter view, as, on the one hand, the causal interpretation seems to interfere with the easy transition from the declaration of ver. 4, 5, to the consequence in ver. 7; and, on the other hand, the demonstrative ὅτι seems to accord better with the emphatic position and the tense of ἐστέ. The sentence is thus what is called brachylogical, 'and as a proof that ye really are sons,'—a construction, to which De W. and Alf. object, but which still seems perfectly correct and admissible; see Winer, *Gr.* § 66. 1, p. 546, Fritz. *Rom.* ii. 14, Vol. I. p. 117, Lücke on 1 John v. 9. The insertion of τοῦ Θεοῦ after υἱοί, in DE

ἡμῶν, κράζον Ἀββᾶ ὁ πατήρ. ἡ ὥστε οὐκέτι εἰ δούλος ἀλλὰ υἱός· εἰ δὲ υἱός, καὶ κληρονόμος διὰ Θεοι.

7. διὰ Θεοῦ] This reading, which *Tisch.* has adopted with ABC<sup>1</sup>(FG διὰ Θεόν); 17; Boern., Vulg., Copt.; Clem., Bas., Cyr., Did.; Ambr., Aug., Pel., Bed., Ambrst. (*Lachm.*, *Mey.*), appears, on the whole, the most satisfactory. Fritz. (*Opusc.* p. 148) supports the *Rec.* on paradiplomatic considerations (Χρ. and Θε. being confused with one another, hence omission of διὰ Χριστοῦ; then διὰ Θε. by omission of Χρ.), which seem somewhat precarious. In answer to the internal objection of Usteri that the inheritance is never represented by St. Paul as coming διὰ Θεοῦ (comp., however, ver. 5), it may be remarked, that Θεοῦ may fairly be taken in its widest sense, as including the three Persons of the blessed Trinity, just separately mentioned; see Windischm. *in loc.*

FG; Clarom., Demid., Tol., Goth., and Lat. Ff., seems an obvious explanatory addition.

τὸ Πνεῦμα τοῦ υἱοῦ αὐτοῦ] ‘*the Spirit of His Son,*’ scil. the Holy Spirit (‘*Spiritus Christi quia per Christum obtinetur, Joh. xiv. 16,*’ Grot.), here suitably thus designated in harmony with the preceding mention of our relation to God as *sons* (Ust.); comp. Rom. viii. 9, where Πν. Θεοῦ and Πν. Χριστοῦ appear interchangeable. On the doctrinal significance of this passage—that it is the ‘*substantia*’ and ‘*persona*’ of the Spirit which dwells in the hearts of believers (1 Cor. vi. 19), comp. Petav. *Trin.* viii. 4. 6, Vol. II. p. 459, and on the *heart* as the seat of the inworking power of God, Beck, *Seelenl.* § 27, p. 107.

In the following words *Rec.* reads ὑμῶν with BD<sup>3</sup>EJK; mss.; several Vv. and Ff., but with slightly less probability than ἡμῶν, which is found in AC D<sup>1</sup>FG; many mss.; Amit. (Flor.), Clarom., Ath. (2), and many Ff., and is adopted by the best recent editors.

Ἀββᾶ ὁ πατήρ] ‘*Abba father;*’ Mark xiv. 36, Rom. viii. 15. In this solemn expression ὁ πατήρ (nom. for vocat., Winer, *Gr.* § 29. 2, p. 164) does not seem appended to the Aramaic Ἀββᾶ as a mere explanation of it,

‘*Abba, id est, Pater*’ (Beza), nor yet united with it to indicate the union of Jews and Gentiles (Hebræum verbum ad Judæos, Græcum ad gentes... pertinet,’ Aug.; comp. Andrewes, *Serm.* iv. Vol. I. p. 60), but is app. blended with it as making up the ‘*solemnis formula*’ of the early Christian prayers. The Aramaic title under which our Lord addressed His heavenly Father was, probably, at a very early period (hence Mark, *l.c.*) united to the Greek synonym in reverent and affectionate remembrance of Him who had taught and enabled us truly to call God, Our Father, and thence used as a single form in all *more fervent* addresses to God; comp. Schoettg. *Hor.* Vol. I. p. 252, where instances are given of addresses to God in which Hebrew and Greek words are somewhat similarly united. Whether there is here any allusion to the fact that, among the Jews, a *freedman* might, by addressing any one with the title *Abba*, prepare the way for adoption by him (Selden, *de Success.* ch. 4, Vol. II. p. 15), seems very doubtful.

7. ὥστε κ.τ.λ.] ‘*So then,*’ ‘*Consequently;*’ conclusion from the statements in the two preceding verses, ὥστε with its usual and proper force

How then can ye  
now turn back again  
to the bondage of  
rudiments as, alas!  
ye are doing?

8 Ἀλλὰ τότε μὲν οὐκ εἰδότες Θεὸν  
ἐδουλεύσατε τοῖς φύσει μὴ οὖσιν θεοῖς·

denoting the '*consecutionem* alicujus rei ex antecedentibus,' Klotz, *Devar.* Vol. II. p. 771. On the force of this particle with the indic. and infin., see notes on ch. ii. 13, and for its use with the imperative, notes on *Phil.* ii. 12.

οὐκέτι εἰ] 'thou art no more, as thou wert when in bondage under rudiments of the world.' Meyer finds a climax of person in ἀπολάβωμεν, ver. 5, ἐστέ, ver. 6, εἰ, ver. 7, the mode of address becoming more and more personal and individualizing: for further exx. of this use of the second person in more cogent addresses, see Rom. xi. 17, xii. 20, xiii. 4, xiv. 4, 1 Cor. iv. 7, al., and comp. notes, ch. ii. 18.

εἰ δὲ υἱός, καὶ κληρονόμος] 'but if a son (not a slave) then also an heir;' comp. Rom. viii. 17, εἰ δὲ τέκνα, καὶ κληρονόμοι. Both these passages must appy. be explained on the principles of the Roman, and not of the Hebrew law. According to the latter, only sons (legitimate, 'ex concubinis,' or 'ex incestu,' but not 'ex ancillis et Gentilibus,' Seld. *de Succ.* ch. 3) succeeded to the inheritance; the first-born having double: according to the former *all children*, male or female; 'nec interest utrum naturales sint an adoptivi,' Gajus, *Com. Inst.* III. § 2 (cited by Fritz.). It is scarcely necessary to observe that υἱός is not to be pressed, being simply, as Fritz. observes, in antithesis to δοῦλος: women are distinctly included in ch. iii. 28. The whole subject is ably investigated by Fritzsche, *Fritzsche. Opusc.* p. 143—149.

8. ἀλλά] 'Howbeit,' appeal based on the preceding statements, and involving a strong contrast between

their past and present states. The adversative ἀλλὰ has thus here no species of affirmative force (Ust.),—a meaning which, however, may be justified, see Klotz, *Devar.* Vol. II. p. 14,—but introduces an explanation of the words οὐκέτι εἰ κ.τ.λ., by the very contrast which it states; 'now ye are free children of God,—then (before the time of your υἰοθεσία) ye knew Him not, and were the bond-servants of demons.' It need scarcely be added that τότε does not refer to ver. 3 (Winer, Schott.), still less is to be regarded equivalent to πάλαι (Koppe), but merely marks the period when they were not, as they now are, sons; 'quasi digito intento designat omne tempus quod ante vocationem Galatarum exierat,' Grot.

οὐκ εἰδότες] 'ignorantes,'—an historic fact; contrast 1 Thess. iv. 5, τὰ μὴ εἰδόντα τὸν Θεόν, where they are only so characterized by the writer, and see Winer, *Gr.* § 55. 5, p. 428 sq. It may be observed that with certain particles οὐ regularly and formally coalesces, so as to express one single idea; see Gayler, *Part. Neg.* p. 287.

ἐδουλεύσατε] 'were slaves;' emphatic, and, as in ver. 9, in a *bad* sense. The proper force of the aorist, as marking an action that took place in and belongs wholly to the past, is here distinctly apparent; comp. the exx. in Krüger, *Sprachl.* § 53. 5. 1, Scheuerl. *Synt.* § 32. 2, p. 331 sq., and for some excellent remarks on the use of this tense, Schmalz, *Synt. d. Gr. Verb.* § 60 sq., and esp. Fritz. *de Aor. Vi.* Frankf. 1837.

This passage has been pressed into the controversy respecting δουλεία and λατρεία, and is noticed in Forbes, *Instruct.* VII. 1, p. 331 sq.

9 νῦν δὲ γινόντες Θεόν, μᾶλλον δὲ γνωσθέντες ὑπὸ Θεοῦ, πῶς ἐπιστρέφετε πάλιν ἐπὶ τὰ ἀσθενῆ καὶ πτωχὰ στοιχεῖα, οἷς

τοῖς φύσει μὴ οὖσιν θεοῖς] ‘*which by nature are not gods* ;’ φύσει being emphatic, and serving to convey an unconditioned denial of their being gods at all ; comp. 1 Cor. x. 20. The order in *Rec.* τοῖς μὴ φύσει οὖσι θεοῖς [D<sup>3</sup>FGJ K ; mss. ; Syr.-Phil. ; Chrys., Theod., al.] is much less expressive, as implying that the false gods were thought to be true gods, though not naturally so, and is decidedly inferior in external authority to that adopted in the text, which has the support of ABCD<sup>1</sup>E ; 6 mss. ; Syr. (plural), Vulg., Goth., Copt. ; Athan. (4), Nyss. (4), al., and is adopted by the best recent editors. On the meaning of φύσει ‘*substantially*,’ ‘*essentially*,’ and the connexion of the verse with the argument for the divinity of Christ, see Waterl. *Second Def.* Qu. 24, Vol. II. p. 722.

μὴ οὖσι is a subjective negation, and states the view in which they were regarded by the writer ; see above, and comp. the numerous exx. cited by Winer, *Gr.* § 55. 5, p. 428. The student must be reminded that μὴ with participles is the prevailing usage in the N. T., so that while οὐ with participles may be pressed, it is well to be cautious with regard to μὴ ; see notes on 1 *Thess.* ii. 15.

9. γινόντες Θεόν] ‘*after having known God* ;’ temporal participle here expressing an action preceding that specified by the finite verb ; see Winer, *Gr.* § 45. 1, p. 306, and notes on *Eph.* ii. 8, but transpose the accidentally interchanged words ‘*subsequent to*’ and ‘*preceding*.’ Olsh. finds a climax in εἰδότες, γινόντες, and γνωσθέντες : the first, merely outward knowledge that God is ; the second, the inner essential knowledge in ‘*activity* ;’ the third, the passive know-

ledge of God in love. The distinction between the two latter (see below) seems correct, but that between εἰδ. and γν. very doubtful, especially after the instances cited by Meyer, viz. John vii. 27, viii. 55, 2 Cor. v. 16.

μᾶλλον δέ] ‘*imo vero*,’ ‘*vel potius*,’ Rom. viii. 34 ; ‘*corrigentis est ut sæpissime*,’ Stalb. Plat. *Symp.* 173 E : see exx. collected by Raphel, *in loc.*

γνωσθέντες] ‘*being known*,’ ‘*cogniti*,’ Vulg., Clarom. [cognoti] ; not ‘*approbati*’ (Grot.), nor even ‘*acknowledged as His own*’ (Ust., comp. Ewald), still less ‘*scire facti*’ (Beza),—but simply, in the usual and regular meaning of the word in the N. T., ‘*known*,’ ‘*recognised* ;’ see 1 Cor. viii. 3, xiii. 12, and comp. Winer, *Gr.* § 39. 3, p. 235. Before the time of their conversion, the Galatians were not known by God,—had not become the objects of His divine knowledge ; now they were known by Him and endowed with spiritual gifts ; αὐτοὺς ὑμᾶς ἐπεσπάσατο, Chrys. The distinction drawn by Olsh. (above) between γινόντες, *cognitio activa*, knowledge, which must be, if genuine, preceded by γνωσθ., *cognitio passiva*, love,—hence the corrective μᾶλλον δέ,—seems borne out by 1 Cor. l. c. (on which see Beng.) ; comp. Neand. *Plant.* Vol. I. p. 157, note (Bohn).

πῶς] ‘*qui fit ut*,’ ‘*how cometh it that* ;’ see ch. ii. 14.

ἐπιστρέφετε πάλιν] ‘*turn back again* :’ ‘*convertimini iterum*’ Vulg., Clarom., ὁλῶς πάλιν [iterum conversi-estis] Syr. ; πάλιν not being the Homeric and Hesiodic ‘*retro*’ (an idea involved in ἐπιστρέφετε, Matth. xii. 44, 2 Pet. ii. 22), but *denuo*, *iterum*, the more common meaning in the



πάλιν ἄνωθεν δουλεύειν θέλετε; <sup>10</sup> ἡμέρας παρατηρεῖσθε

N. T.; see exx. in Bretsch. *Lex.* s. v. The lapse of the Galatians into Judaism is thus represented as a relapse into those στοιχεῖα among which Judaism was included: 'πάλιν non rem eandem respicit sed similem,' Glass. ap. Pol. *Syn. in loc.*

τὰ ἀσθενῆ κ.τ.λ.] 'the weak and beggarly elements;' ἀσθενῆ as having no power to justify or promote salvation, πτωχὰ as having no rich dowry of spiritual gifts and blessings; comp. Heb. vii. 18, and see Grot. *in loc.*

πάλιν ἄνωθεν] 'again anew,' 'aftra iurana,' Goth.; not pleonastic like πάλιν ἐκ δευτέρου (Matth. xxvi. 42), ἔπειτα μετὰ τοῦτο (John xi. 7), but expressive of two distinct ideas, relapse to bondage and recommencement of its principles. The Galatians had been slaves to the στοιχεῖα in the form of heathenism; now they were desiring to enslave themselves again to the στοιχεῖα, and to commence them anew in the form of Judaism: compare 'rursum denuo,' Plaut. *Cas. Prol.* 33 (Wetst.), and see Hand. *Tursell.* Vol. II. p. 279.

10. ἡμέρας] 'days,' scil. Jewish Sabbaths, fasts, &c. (comp. Rom. xiv. 5, 6, Col. ii. 16); appy. emphatic, and not improbably placed forward as marking what they observed with most scrupulosity; see Alf. *in loc.* It, however, can scarcely be considered exegetically exact to urge this verse against 'any theory of a Christian Sabbath' (Alf.), when the Apostle is only speaking of legal and Judaizing observances; see on Col. ii. 16.

παρατηρεῖσθε] 'Ye are studiously observing,' comp. Æth. *teṭāqabu* [where the conjug. (III. 1, Dillm.) does not seem without its forcé]; the force of the compound being appy. 'sedulo' (Meyer), not 'superstitiose observatis'

(Bretsch.),—a meaning which the passages adduced, e.g. Joseph. *Ant.* III. 5. 5, παρατηρεῖν τὰς ἐβδομάδας, Cod. A. *Relat. Pilat.* (Thilo, *Cod. Ap.* p. 806), τὸ σάββατον παρατηρεῖσθαι, do not substantiate. It may be observed that the primary use of παρὰ in this verb is appy. *local*, and by implication *intensive*, scil.—'standing close beside for the purpose of more effectually observing' (comp. Acts ix. 24, and see Rost u. Palm, *Lex.* s. v. Vol. II. p. 720): the secondary force is more distinctly *ethical*, but appy. restricted to the idea of *hostile* observation (Mark iii. 2, Luke vi. 7, xiv. 1); compare Polyb. *Hist.* xvii. 3. 2, ἐνεδρεῦεν καὶ παρατηρεῖν, and see exx. in Schweigh. *Lex. Polyb.* s. v., and in Steph. *Thes.* s. v. Vol. VI. p. 410.

The punctuation of this verse is doubtful. Tisch. Mey., Alf., al., place a mark of interrogation after ἐνιαυτούς, but appy. with somewhat less contextual probability than the simple period (*Lachm.*); as in this latter case the verse supplies a natural verification of the statement implied in the preceding question, explaining τίς τῆς δουλείας τρόπος, (Theod.), and forming a natural transition to the sadder tone of ver. 11. To derive a hint merely from the use of the pres. tense that the Galatians were then celebrating a Sabbatical year (Wieseler, *Chron. Apost.* p. 286, note), seems very precarious.

καιρούς] 'seasons,' i.e. of the festivals; compare Chron. viii. 13, τοῦ ἀναφέρειν κατὰ τὰς ἐντολὰς Μωϋσῆ ἐν τοῖς σαββάτοις, καὶ ἐν τοῖς μηνσί, καὶ ἐν ταῖς ἑορταῖς, τρεῖς καιρούς τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ, and Lev. xxiii. 4. ἐνιαυτούς] 'years,'—the 'sabbatical years, and (according to the usual explanation) the years of Jubilee. These latter,

καὶ μῆνας καὶ καιροὺς καὶ ἐνιαυτοὺς. <sup>11</sup> φοβοῦμαι ὑμᾶς, μήπως εἰκῇ κεκοπίακα εἰς ὑμᾶς.

Treat me now with reciprocity: you once despised me not even in my infirmity, but evinced towards me the deepest reverence and warmest love.

<sup>12</sup> Γίνεσθε ὡς ἐγώ, ὅτι καὶ γὰρ ὡς ὑμεῖς,

Meyer asserts, on the authority of Kranold (*de Anno Jubil.* p. 79), were never really celebrated; contrast, however, the direct command in Lev. xxv. 5, and comp. the distinct allusions to it in other places (*e.g.* Isaiah, lxi. 1, 2). Whether the year of Jubilee is *here* alluded to may be a matter of opinion; but that both *before* (opp. to Winer, *RWB.*, Art. 'Jubeljahr,' Vol. I. p. 626) and *after* the captivity it was fully observed, there seems no sufficient reason to doubt; see Kitto, *Bibl. Cyclop.* Art. 'Jubilee,' Vol. II. p. 162.

11. φοβοῦμαι ὑμᾶς] '*I am apprehensive of you,*' 'res vestrae mihi timorem incutiant,' Grot.; definite and independent statement receiving its further explanation from what follows; comp. Col. iv. 17, βλέπε τὴν διακονίαν.....ἵνα αὐτὴν πληροῖς, and see notes *in loc.* To regard this verse as an example of that kind of attraction, where a word, really belonging to the subordinate clause, is made the object of, and assimilated by the principal clause (Ust., Winer, *Gr.* § 66. 5, p. 552) does not seem grammatically exact, as in such cases, the object of the former clause is nearly always the subject of the latter (Scheuerl. *Synt.* § 49. 2, p. 507), *e.g.* Acts xv. 36, ἐπισκεψώμεθα τοὺς ἀδελφούς.....πῶς ἔχουσι: see *exx.* in Winer, *l. c.* and Kypke, *Obs.* Vol. I. p. 375. It will be best then with *Lachm.*, *Buttm.*, *al.* to place a comma after ὑμᾶς, and to regard μήπως κ.τ.λ. as a separate, explanatory clause.

μήπως—κεκοπίακα] '*lest haply I have (actually) laboured in vain.*' 'μή

etiam indicativum adjunctum habet, ubi rem a nobis *pro verâ haberi* indicare volumus,' Herm. *Viger*, No. 270; see also Winer, *Gr.* § 56. 2, p. 446, Klotz, *Devar.* Vol. I. p. 129, and notes on ch. ii. 2. Chrysost., not having appy. observed this idiom, has unduly pressed φοβοῦμαι and μήπως, and implied nearly a contrary sense; οὐδέπω, φησίν, ἐξέβη τὸ νανάγιον, ἀλλ' ἔτι τὸν χειμῶνα τοῦτο ὠδινοντα βλέπω; contrast Theod., μεμνημένος μὲν τῶν πόνων, τὸν δὲ καρπὸν οὐχ ὄρων.

εἰς ὑμᾶς] '*upon you*;' not 'in vobis,' Vulg., Clarom., Arm., but 'propter vos,' Æth., or more exactly, '*in vos*, emphatica locutio,' Beng.; comp. Rom. xvi. 6, ἐκοπίασεν εἰς ἡμᾶς. The meaning of εἰς ('looking towards,' Donalds. *Crat.* § 170) is thus not so much simply ethical, 'in reference to,' and hence '*for you*' (De W.),—this being more naturally expressed by a dat. *commodi* (Ecclus. xxiv. 34),—as ethically-local, '*upon you*,' Auth.; comp. Bernhardt, *Synt.* v. 10, p. 217: the Apostle's labour was directed *to* the Galatians, actually reached them, and so had passed *on* to them.

12. γίνεσθε ὡς ἐγώ] '*Become as I am*;' affectionate appeal calling on them to treat their Apostle with reciprocity (see below), and reminding them of their former love and reverence for him.

ὅτι καὶ γὰρ ὡς ὑμεῖς] '*since I have become as ye are*;' dissuasive from Judaism urged on the ground of his own dereliction of it; comp. 1 Cor. ix. 20, 21. The exact sentiment conveyed by these words has received several different expla-

ἀδελφοί, δέομαι ὑμῶν. οὐδέν με ἡδίκησατε<sup>13</sup> οἴδατε δὲ

nations. Of these (a) that of the Greek expositors—‘I was once a zealot for Judaism, as ye now are’ (ταῦτα πρὸς τοὺς ἐξ Ἰουδαίων, Chrys.)—is open to the objection that ἡμῶν (‘fui, nec amplius sum’) would have thus seemed almost a necessary insertion (Mey.); comp. Just. *ad Græc.* 5 (Wetst.), γίνεσθε ὡς ἐγώ, ὅτι καὶ γὰρ ἡμῶν ὡς ὑμεῖς. Again (b) that of Bengel, Fell, al., that it is only a scriptural mode of expressing warm affection (1 Kings xxii. 4), i.e. ‘love me as I love you,’ is certainly not in harmony with the use of γίνεσθε, and still less with the context, where apprehension (φοβοῦμαι ὑμᾶς) rather than love is what is at present uppermost in the Apostle’s thoughts. It seems best then (c) with Fritz., De W., and most modern expositors to regard the clause as urging a course of reciprocity on the part of the Galatians corresponding to that which had been pursued by the Apostle; ‘become free from Judaism like me, for I, though a native Jew, have become (and am) a Gentile like you,’ ‘I am τοῖς ἀνόμοις ὡς ἀνομος (1 Cor. ix. 21) now, though περισσοτέρως ζῆλωτής κ.τ.λ. (ch. i. 14) then:’ see Neand. *Planting*, Vol. i. p. 223 (Bohn), and Fritz. *Fritzsche. Opusc.* p. 232 sq., where the passage is fully discussed. ἀδελφοί, δέομαι ὑμῶν] ‘brethren, I beseech you;’ earnest entreaty (‘verba περιπαθῆ,’ Grot.) belonging not to what follows,—though so taken by Chrys., al., and all the ancient Vv.,—but with what precedes, as the δέησις is in the first and not the last portion. This passage is curious as one in which the best ancient, and the best modern interpreters, are, as happens but very rarely, in direct opposition to each other.

οὐδέν με ἡδίκησατε] ‘ye injured me in nothing;’ allusion to their past behaviour as a reason and motive why they should now accede to the entreaty just urged; ‘ye did not injure me formerly, do not injure me now by refusing to act as I beseech you to act.’ The connexion is thus, as the parallel aorists ἡδίκησατε, ἐξουθενήσατε, ἐξεπύσατε, seem distinctly to suggest, very close with what follows, ver. 13 and 14 (which really make up a single period) forming a sort of antithetical member (see below) to the present clause, and the aor. referring to the Apostle’s first visit. The usual interpretation ‘there is nothing personal between us’ (δηλῶν ὅτι οὐ μίσους οὐδὲ ἔχθρας ἦν τὰ εἰρημένα, Chrys.) is both exegetically untenable (there was no ἔχθρα in what he had said but the reverse), and grammatically precarious as implying in ἡδίκησατε either the force of a present or perfect. The interpr. reproduced by Rettig, *Stud. u. Krit.* 1830, p. 109, ‘ye have not injured me, but Christ’ (‘nihil me privatim læsisistis,’ Grot.), implies an emphasis on με which does not seem to exist (οὐδέν is surely the emphatic word), and equally tends to infringe on the force of the aorist.

13. οἴδατε δέ] ‘but ye know,’ ‘scitis potius;’ opposition, not so much of clauses (this would be οὐκ—ἀλλά, comp. Chrys.), as of the sentiments conveyed in the preceding clause and in the two verses which here follow; ‘when I first came among you, and that under trying circumstances to you, far from wronging me, ye received me as an angel of God.’

δι’ ἀσθενείαν τῆς σαρκός] ‘on account of weakness of the flesh;’ i.e. on account of some sickness or bodily

ὅτι δι' ἀσθένειαν τῆς σαρκὸς εὐηγγελισάμην ὑμῖν τὸ πρότερον, <sup>14</sup> καὶ τὸν πειρασμὸν ὑμῶν ἐν τῇ σαρκί μου

14. ὑμῶν] So *Lachm.* and *Tisch.* (ed. 2) with AB (C<sup>2</sup> adds τὸν) D<sup>1</sup>FG; 17. 39. 67\*\* . . . . Vulg., Clarom., Copt.; Cyr., Hieron., Aug., Ambrst., Sedul. (*Meyer, Bagge*). *Tischendorf* (ed. 2) reads μου τὸν with D<sup>3</sup>EJK; appy. great majority of mss.; Syr.-Phil. (appy. Syr., Goth.), Arm.; Chrys., Thdrt., Dam. Œcum. (*Rec., Scholz, Fritz.* om. μου, *Alf.*). Independently of the preponderance of external authority, the change from the easier to the more difficult reading seems so *very* probable, that, in spite of the internal objections of Fritz (*Opusc.* p. 245 sq.), we can here scarcely hesitate to adopt the reading, though not the punctuation (see note), of *Lachmann*. *Mill* (*Append.* p. 51) retracts his former opinion, and distinctly advocates ὑμῶν.

weakness, which caused the Apostle to stay longer with the Galatians than he had originally intended, and of which we know nothing beyond the present allusion: see, as to lexical usage, Winer, *Gr.* § 49. c, p. 356, Fritz. *Rom.* iii. 25, Vol. I. p. 197, and, as to the historical probability, Wieseler, *Chron. Apost.* p. 30, and Conyb. and Hows. *St. Paul*, Vol. I. p. 294 (ed. 1). Though, on the one hand, it may be admitted, that the line of demarcation between διὰ with the gen. and with the accus. is occasionally so faint that, in some few passages (esp. with *persons*), an interchange seems really to have taken place (see exx. in Steph. *Thes.* s.v., collected by Dindorf, and in Bretsch. *Lex.* s.v.,—but except Heb. v. 12, Rev. iv. 11, and appy. Rev. xii. 11), still in the present case there seems nothing so irreconcilable with the context (Peile, *Bagge*), or so improbable in itself as to lead us to adopt either of the two only possible (?) alternatives, (a) an enallage of case (Ust., al.), or (b) a temporal use of διὰ, scil. ‘during a period of sickness.’ To the first of these there is the great objection that no certain instance has yet been adduced from the N.T.,—neither John vi. 57 (see Lücke *in loc.*) nor Phil. i. 15 (see

notes *in loc.*) being exx. in point; and to (b) the equally valid objection that this species of temporal, or, more correctly speaking, local meaning, e.g. διὰ νύκτα, comp. διὰ πόντον, διὰ στόμα, &c., is only found in poetry, and that rarely Attic; comp. Bernhardt, *Synt.* v. 18, p. 236, Madvig, *Gr.* § 69. We seem bound then to maintain the simple meaning of the words, and to refer to our ignorance of the circumstances (Green, *Gr.* p. 300) any difficulties the expression may appear to involve.

τὸ πρότερον may be translated either ‘formerly’ (Deut. ii. 12, Josh. xi. 10, Joh. vi. 62, ix. 8), or ‘the first time’ (πρότερον, Heb. iv. 6, vii. 27). The latter is preferable; for, as Meyer observes, the words would be superfluous if St. Paul had been only *once*. Still no historical conclusions can safely be drawn from this expression alone; see Wieseler, *Chron. Apost.* p. 30, 277.

14. τὸν πειρασμὸν ὑμῶν] ‘your temptation,’ scil. ‘your trial which arose, or might reasonably have arisen, from the bodily infirmity on account of which I ministered among you;’ ἐν τῇ σαρκί μου coalescing with, and forming an explanatory addition to the otherwise seemingly ambiguous τὸν πειρασμ. ὑμῶν; comp. 2 Cor. x.



οὐκ ἐξουθενήσατε οὐδὲ ἐξεπτύσατε, ἀλλὰ ὡς ἄγγελον Θεοῦ ἐδέξασθέ με, ὡς Χριστὸν Ἰησοῦν. <sup>15</sup> τίς οὖν ὁ μακα-

10, ἡ δὲ παρουσία τοῦ σώματος ἀσθενής, καὶ ὁ λόγος ἐξουθενήμενος, and see *Mill* (*Append. to N.T.*), p. 51. The objection to this interpretation, founded on the absence of the art. before ἐν τῇ σαρκί μου (*Rück.*), is here not valid, as *πειράζειν ἐν τινι* (comp. *Eccelus*. xxvii. 5) is appy. an admissible construction; see *Winer*, *Gr.* § 20. 2, p. 123, and notes on *Eph.* i. 15. *Lachmann* places a period after μοῦ, and connects τὸν πειρασμ. ὑμ. with ver. 13; but this does very little to remove the difficulty in the former part of this verse, and makes the latter part intolerably harsh and abrupt.

ἐξεπτύσατέ]

‘loathed,’ ‘respuistis,’ *Vulg.*, *Clarom.*,

Ⲡⲓⲗⲧⲏ [abominati estis] *Syr.*: ‘plus

est ἐκπτύειν quam ἐξουθενεῖν, hoc enim contemptum, illud et abominationem significat,’ *Grot.*; see *Kypke*, *Observ.* Vol. II. p. 280. Of the compounds of πτύω, those with ἐν and ἐκ are only used in the *natural*, and not, as *καταπτ.*, *διαπτ.*, *αποπτ.*, in the *metaphorical* sense; see *Lobeck*, *Phryn.* p. 15 sq. Probably, as *Fritz.* suggests, ἐκπτ. was here used rather than the more common ἀποπτ. by a kind of alliteration after ἐξουθενήσατε, ‘non reprobastis aut respuistis,’ more esp. as a repetition of the same prep. in composition appears to be an occasional characteristic of the Apostle’s style; comp. *Rom.* ii. 17, xi. 7. *De Wette* feels a difficulty in ἐξουθ. and ἐξεπτ. being applied to *πειρασμός* on the part of the Galatians. Yet surely, whether referred to St. Paul or to the Galat., the expression is equally elliptical, and must in either case imply despising that which formed or suggested the *πειρασμός*.

ὡς Χριστὸν Ἰησοῦν] ‘(yea) as Christ Jesus;’ climactic, denoting the deep affection and veneration with which he was received; comp. 2 *Cor.* v. 20: the Galatians received the Apostle not only as an angel, but as One higher and more glorious (*Heb.* i. 4), even as Him who was the Lord of angels.

15. τίς οὖν] ‘Of what kind then,’ scil. ἦν [inserted in *DEK* (*ηFG*); mss.; *Chrys.*]; ‘qualis (not quanta), h. e. quam levis, quam inconstans, igitur erat,’ *Fritz.*: sorrowful enquiry, expressive of the Apostle’s real estimate of the nature of their μακαρισμός; οἴχεται, ἀπώλετο· καλῶς οὐκ ἀποφηνάμενος, ἀλλὰ δι’ ἐρωτήσεως ἐνδείξάμενος, *Theod. Mops.* If ποῦ be adopted, for which there is greater external authority [*ABCFG*; 6 mss.; *Boern.*, *Syr. Vulg.*, *Copt.*, *Arm. al.*; *Dam.*, *Hier. al.*], but which seems to bear every appearance of having been a correction (τὸ τίς ἀντὶ τοῦ ποῦ τέθεικεν, *Theod.*), then ἐστὶν must be supplied, and οὖν taken in its ‘vis *collectiva*,’ whereas in the present case, what has been called the vis *reflexiva* (‘takes up what has been said and continues it,’ *Donalds. Crat.* § 192) is more apparent; see *Klotz*, *Devar.* Vol. II. p. 719, and notes on *Phil.* ii. 1.

μακαρισμός ὑμῶν] ‘the boasting of your blessedness,’ ‘beatitudinis vestrae praedicatio,’ *Beza*; the Galatians themselves being obviously both the μακαρίζοντες (not St. Paul and others, *Ecum.*, comp. *Theoph.*) and the μακαριζόμενοι: see *Rom.* iv. 6 (where λέγει τὸν μακαρισμὸν = μακαρίζει), and comp. *Fritz. in loc.* The word is occasionally found in earlier writers (e.g. *Plato, Rep.* ix. 591 D, *Aristot. Rhet.* I. 9. 4) and is of common oc-

ρισμός ὑμῶν; μαρτυρῶ γὰρ ὑμῖν ὅτι εἰ δυνατόν τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς ὑμῶν ἐξορύξαντες ἐδώκατέ μοι. <sup>16</sup> ὥστε ἐχθρὸς ὑμῶν γέγονα ἀληθεύων ὑμῖν;

currence in the Greek liturgies; see Suicer, *Thesaur.* s. v. Vol. II. p. 290 sq.

τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς ὑμῶν] ‘your eyes,’ ‘oculos vestros,’ Vulg., Clarom.; not ‘your own eyes,’ Auth. (τοὺς ἰδίους ὀφθαλμούς), as the article and pronoun are found in the N.T. constantly associated with ὀφθ., where no emphasis is intended; comp. Joh. iv. 35, and see the numerous exx. in Bruder, *Concord.* s. v. p. 667. All inferences then from this passage that the ἀσθένεια of the Apostle was a disease of the eyes are in the highest degree precarious; see Alf. *in loc.*

ἐξορύξαντες] ‘having plucked out,’ ‘eruissetis et dedissetis,’ Vulg., Clarom.; participle expressive of an act immediately prior to, and all but synchronous with that of the finite verb; comp. Hermann, *Viger*, No. 224. That the verb ἐξορύττειν (‘usgraban,’ Goth.) is a ‘verbum solemne’ (Mey.) for the extirpation of the eye (1 Sam. xi. 2, Herod. viii. 116, &c.) may perhaps be doubted, as ἐκκόπτειν ὀφθαλμὸν is used in cases apparently similar (Judges xvi. 21, comp. Lucian, *Toxaris*, 40), though more generally applicable to the simple destruction of the organ: see Demosth. 247. 11, Aristoph. *Nub.* 24 (λίθω), Plutarch, *Lycurg.* 11 (βακτηρίᾳ). The Greek vocabulary on this subject is very varied; see the numerous synonyms in Steph. *Thes.* s. v. ὀφθαλμός.

ἐδώκατέ] ‘ye would have given,’ the ἄν [Rec. with D<sup>3</sup>EJK; mss.] being rightly omitted with greatly preponderating evidence [ABCD<sup>1</sup>FG; 2 mss.]; comp. John xv. 22, xix. 11. This omission of the article has a ‘rhetorical’ force (Herm.), and differs from the past tense with ἄν, as mark-

ing more definitely the *certainty* that the event mentioned in the apodosis would have taken place, if the restriction expressed or implied in the protasis had not existed; see Herm. *de Partic.* ἄν, p. 58 sq., Schmalfeld, *Synt.* § 79, p. 185. Whether this distinction can always be maintained in the N.T. is perhaps doubtful, as the tendency to omit ἄν in the apodosis (especially with the imperf.) is certainly a distinct feature of later Greek; see Winer, *Gr.* § 42. 2, p. 273, and comp. Ellendt, *Lex. Soph.* s. v. x. 1, Vol. I. p. 125.

16. ὥστε] ‘So then?’ ‘Ergo?’ Vulg., Clarom.; consequence (expressed interrogatively) from the present state of things as contrasted with the past,—‘so then, as things now stand, am I become your enemy?’ οὐχ ὑμεῖς ἐστε οἱ περιέποντες καὶ θεραπεύοντες, καὶ τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν τιμώτερον ἄγοντες; τί τοίνυν γέγονε; πόθεν ἡ ἐχθρα, Chrys. The consecutive force of ὥστε is more strongly pressed by Meyer, who accordingly connects the particle with the interrogation τίς οὖν μακαρ., of which it is to be conceived as expressing the special consequence, ‘is it in consequence of the unstable nature of your μακαρ., that &c.’—but this seems to involve the necessity of regarding μαρτυρῶ γὰρ κ.τ.λ. as parenthetical, and seems less in accordance with the context than the general and more abrupt reference to present circumstances; see De Wette *in loc.*

The use of ὥστε with interrog. sentences is briefly noticed by Klotz, *Devar.* Vol. II. p. 776.

ἐχθρὸς ὑμῶν γέγονα] ‘am I become your enemy,’ i.e. ‘hostile to you,’

Your false teachers only  
court you for selfish  
ends : and ye are fickle.

17 *Ζηλοῦσιν ὑμᾶς οὐ καλῶς, ἀλλὰ*  
Would that I were with you, and could alter my tone.

ܕܡܝܢ ܕܝܢܝܬܐ [dominus inimicitiae]

Syr., (both), 'inimicus vobis,' Vulg., Clarom., 'fijands' [Feind], Goth., Copt., Æth., Arm.,—nearly all regarding *ἐχθρός* as used substantively, and *αππγ.* actively, as in most of the languages above cited there are forms which would have distinctly conveyed the passive meaning. This latter meaning is adopted by Mey., Alf., al., and is not only grammatically admissible (*ἐχθρος*, as the gen. shows, acting here as a substantive), but even contextually plausible, as the opposition between the former love of the Galatians and their present aversion would thus seem more fully displayed. Still as the active meaning yields a good sense, and is adopted by most of the ancient Vv., and as there is also some ground for believing that *ὁ ἐχθρὸς ἄνθρωπος* (*Clem. Recogn.* I. 70, 71, 'ille inimicus homo') was actually a name by which the Judaists designated the Apostle, the active meaning is to be preferred; see Hilgenf. *Clem. Recogn.*, p. 78, note, Wieseler, *Chronol.* p. 277.

*ἀληθεύων*] 'by speaking the truth,' scil. 'because I speak the truth; *οὐκ οἶδα ἀλλήν αἰτίαν*, Chrys. To what present does the participle refer? Certainly not (a) to the present Epistle, as the Apostle could not now know what the effect would be (Schott); nor (b) to the first visit, when the state of feeling (ver. 15) was so very different,—but (c) to the second (Acts xviii. 23), when Judaism had probably made rapid advances; see Wieseler, *Chronol.* p. 277. No objection can be urged against this from the use of the pres. (imperf.) participle, as the action was still lasting; see Winer, *Gr.* § 45. 1, p.

304, Schmalfeld, *Synt.* § 202, p. 406.

17. *ζηλοῦσιν ὑμ.*] 'they are paying you court,' scil. they are showing an anxious zeal in winning you over to their own party and opinions: contrast between the honest truthfulness of the Apostle towards his converts, and the interested and self-seeking court paid to them by the Judaizing teachers. For an example of a similar use of *ζηλοῦν* ('sich eifrig um Jem. kümmern,' Rost. u. Palm, *Lex.* s.v.),—here neither exclusively in its better sense (2 Cor. xi. 2), nor yet in its worse (Acts vii. 9; comp. Chrys.), but in the neutral meaning of 'paying court to' ('studiose ambire,' Fritz.),—see Plut. vii. 762 (cited by Fritz.), *ὑπὸ χρείας τὸ πρῶτον ἔπονται καὶ ζηλοῦσιν, ὕστερον δὲ καὶ φιλοῦσιν.*

*ἀλλὰ ἐκκλείσαι κ.τ.λ.*] 'nay they desire to exclude you,' they not merely follow the positive and less dishonourable course of including you among themselves [Syr. reads *ἐγκλ.*, but *αππγ.* only from mistake] but the baser and more negative one of excluding you from others to make you thus court them. The omission of a gen. after *ἐκκλ.* (see Kypke, *Obs.* II. 181) makes it difficult to determine the objects from which the false teachers sought to exclude those whom they affected, and has caused the ellipsis to be supplied in various ways; e. g. *τῆς τελείας γνώσεως* (Chrys.), 'a Christo et fiducia ejus' (Luther), 'ab aliis omnibus' (Schott), 'e circulis suis,' i. e. 'by affecting exclusiveness to make you court them' (Koppe, comp. Brown),—the last ingenious, but all more or less arbitrary. The only clue afforded by the context is the position of *αὐτοὺς*, which suggests a marked *per-*

ἐκκλείσαι ὑμᾶς θέλουσιν, ἵνα αὐτοὺς ζηλοῦτε. 18 καλὸν δὲ

sonal antithesis, and the use of ἐκκλείσαι, which seems more naturally to refer to numbers or a community (Mey.) than to anything abstract or individual. Combining these two observations, we may perhaps with probability extend the reference from St. Paul (ed. 1, Fritz.) to that of the sounder portion of the Church with which he in thought associates himself, and from which he reverts back again to himself in ver. 18. The

moment of thought, however, rests really on the *verb*, not on the objects to which it may be thought to refer. The Galatians were courted, and that οὐ καλῶς, in every way: direct proselytizing on the part of these teachers (if they had been sincere in their convictions) might have worn a semblance of being καλόν; their course, however, was rather (ἀλλὰ) indirect, it was to *isolate* their victims, that in their isolation they might be forced to affect those who thus dishonestly affected them. Ἀλλὰ thus preserves its proper force, and becomes practically *corrective*; see Klotz, *Devar.* Vol. II. p. 2, 3, Hartung, *Partik.* Vol. II. p. 35. The reading ὑμᾶς which has still some few defenders (Scholef. *Hints*, p. 96, comp. De W.) appears to have been a conjecture of Beza. Though said to have been since found in a few mss., the assertion of Scholz, 'ἡμᾶς e codd. recent. fere omnibus' is a complete mis-statement.

[ζηλοῦτε]

'in order that ye may zealously affect them;' purpose of the ζηλοῦσιν οὐ καλῶς, ἵνα not being adverbial ('ubi, quo in statu,' Fritz., Mey.), but the simple conjunction, here as also in 1 Cor. iv. 6, associated with the indic., *per solæcismum*; see Winer, *Gr.* § 41. 5. 1, p. 259, and Green, *Gr.* p. 73, who

calls attention to the fact that both solæcisms appear in a contracted verb, where they might certainly have more easily occurred. Hilgenfeld cites as a parallel Clem. *Hom.* XI. 16 (read 6), ἵνα ὑπῆρχεν, but the preceding clause, εἰ θέλετε αὐτὸν ποιῆσαι, seems, structurally considered, in effect equivalent to εἰ ἐποίησεν, and ὑπῆρχεν only the imperf. 'in re irritâ vel infectâ,'—a usage appy. not familiar to this expositor (see p. 131, and comp. notes on ch. ii. 2), but perfectly regular and idiomatic; see Madvig, *Synt.* § 131, Schmalfeld, *Synt.* § 143, p. 294. It may be remarked that the MSS. and mss. (219\*\* [ζηλωτε], only excepted) are unanimous in the indic., and that all the ancient Vv. appear to have regarded ἵνα as a conjunction.

18. καλὸν δὲ τὸ ζηλοῦσθαι κ.τ.λ.]

'But it is good to be courted in a good way at all times;' contrasted statement of what it is to be courted in a good and lasting manner. There is some little obscurity in this verse owing to the studied and characteristic παρονομασία (comp. Winer, *Gr.* § 68. 1, p. 560) which marks the terms in which it is expressed. As the explanations of the verse are somewhat varied, we may perhaps advantageously premise the following limitations:—(1) All interpretations which do not preserve one uniform meaning of ζηλῶ in both verses (*e.g.* Rück., and even De W. and Fritz.) may be rejected: from which it would seem to follow that ἐν καλῷ does not point to the sphere of the ζηλοῦσθαι, in the sense of the virtues which called out the feeling (ἐπὶ τῇ τελειότητι, Theoph., comp. De W.),—as this would practically cause ζηλοῦν to pass from its neutral meaning 'ambire,' to the



τὸ ζηλοῦσθαι ἐν καλῷ πάντοτε, καὶ μὴ μόνον ἐν τῷ  
παρεῖναι με πρὸς ὑμᾶς. <sup>19</sup> τεκνία μου, οὓς πάλιν

more restricted 'admirari,'—but is to be regarded as simply adverbial (comp. Bernhardt, *Synt.* v. 8. b, p. 211), and perhaps as varied only from the preceding καλῶς to harmonize structurally with the following ἐν τῷ παρεῖναι. (2) ζηλοῦσθαι must be regarded as pass. (comp. Syr.), not as a middle, equiv. in sense to active (Vulg., Clarom., Goth.), as no evidence of such a use of ζηλοῦσθαι has yet been found. (3) The object of ζηλοῦσθαι must be *the Galatians*, as in ver. 17, and not (Ust.) St. Paul. (4) ἐν τῷ παρεῖναι is not to be translated *prospectively* (Peile), but must mean simply 'when I am with you.'

Thus narrowed then, the meaning would seem to be, 'But it is a good thing to be courted,—to be the object of ζῆλος, in an honest way (as you are by me, though not by them) *at all times*, and not merely just when I happen to be with you.' Thus ζηλοῦσθαι ἐν καλῷ forms, as it were, a compound idea=ζηλοῦσθαι καλῶς (Peile), and is in strict antithesis to the act. ζηλ. οὐ καλῶς in the preceding verse; see Wieseler, *Chron. Apost.* p. 278.


πρὸς ὑμᾶς] 'with you;' the primary idea of direction is frequently lost sight of, especially with persons; comp. John i. 1, 1 Thess. iii. 4, 2 Thess. ii. 5, and see notes on ch. i. 18.

19. τεκνία μου] 'my little children;' appropriate introduction to the tender and affectionate address which follows. Usteri, *Scholz*, *Lachmann*, and other expositors and editors connect these two words with ver. 18, putting a comma only after ὑμᾶς. By such a punctuation (suggested probably by a difficulty felt in the idiomatic δέ, ver. 20) the whole

effect of the present address is lost, and the calm and semi-proverbial comment of ver. 18, to which it now forms such a sudden and tender contrast, weakened by the addition of an incongruous appeal.

The appropriate and affectionate τέκνια (only here in St. Paul, but often in St. John) is changed by *Lachm.* into τέκνα [only with BFG], but rightly retained by the majority of recent editors.

ᾧδίνω] 'I am in travail;' not 'in utero gesto' (Heinsius, *Exerc.* p. 424, comp. Alf.),—a meaning for which there is no satisfactory authority in the N. T. or the LXX, but simply

'parturio,' Vulg., Clarom.,  [sum parturiens] Syr., with the idea, not so much of the pain, as of the long and continuous effort of travail: see exx. in Loesner, *Obs.* p. 333, and observe the tender touch in the πάλιν, scil. ὥστε τῶν παλαιῶν ᾧδίνων ἀγαγεῖν εἰς μνήμην. The use of ᾧδίνω in eccl. writers is illustrated by Suicer, *Thes.* Vol. II. p. 1595.

ἄχρις οὗ μορφωθῇ] 'until Christ be formed,' 'until the new man, Christ in us (ch. ii. 20, comp. Eph. iii. 17) receive, as I doubt not he will (ἀν perhaps designedly omitted; see iii. 19, and Herm. *de Partic.* ἀν, p. 40), his completed and proper form;' the obvious meaning of this word (ἐξεικονιῆσθαι, εἰδοποιεῖσθαι, see Heinsius, *Exerc.* p. 424) seeming to show that the metaphor is continued, though in a changed application. The doctrinal meaning of μορφ. is alluded to by Ust. *Lehrb.* II. 1. 3, p. 225 sq., but see esp. Waterland, *on Regen.* Vol. IV. 445, who satisfactorily shows that this passage cannot be urged in favour of a *second* regeneration. On the

ὁδίνω ἄχρῃς οὐ μορφωθῇ Χριστὸς ἐν ὑμῖν, <sup>20</sup> ἤθελον  
δὲ παρεῖναι πρὸς ὑμᾶς ἄρτι καὶ ἀλλάξαι τὴν φωνήν μου,  
ὅτι ἀποροῦμαι ἐν ὑμῖν.

meaning of ἄχρῃ and its distinction from μεχρῇ, see notes on 2 Tim. ii. 9.

20. ἤθελον δέ] ‘I could indeed wish;’ imperf. without ἄν; comp. Rom. ix. 3, Acts xxv. 22. In all such cases the simple imperf., which here appears in the true distinctive character of the tense (Bernh. *Synt.* x. 3, 373), must be referred to a suppressed conditional clause, *vellem* sc. *si possem, si liceret* (Fritz. *Rom.* ix. 3, Vol. II. p. 245), but must be distinguished from the imperf. with ἄν, which involves a thought (‘but I will not’) which is here not intended; see Herm. *de Partic.* ἄν, p. 56, Winer, *Gr.* § 41. 2, p. 253. The distinction drawn by Schömann (*Isæus* x. 1, p. 435, cited by Win.) between ἤθελον or ἐβουλόμην with ἄν (‘significat voluntatem a conditione suspensam, sc. *vellem, si liceret*’) and without ἄν (‘vere nos illud voluisse, etiam si omit-tenda fuerit voluntas, scilicet, quod frustra nos velle cognovimus,’—in such cases often with a preparatory μέν) is subtle, but appy. of limited application, even in earlier Greek: in later Greek it is still more precarious; see notes on ver. 15. The omission of ἄν in cases of ‘objective necessity’ is well treated by Stalbaum on Plato, *Sympos.* 190 c, p. 130.

δὲ has caused some difficulty to be felt in the connexion. Scholef. (*Hints*, p. 77) proposes to regard δὲ as redundant; Hilgenfeld commences with ἤθελον δὲ a new clause, leaving ver. 20 an unfinished address. This is not necessary; the present use of δὲ is analogous to its use with personal pronouns after vocatives or in answers (Bernhardy, *Synt.* III. 5, p. 73, Pors. *Orest.* 614), the principle of ex-

planation being the same, ‘adseveratio non sine oppositione;’ see Klotz, *Devar.* Vol. II. p. 365 sq. This ‘opposition’ Meyer traces in the tacit contrast between the subject of his wish, to be present with them, and his actual absence and separation.

ἄρτι] ‘now;’ see notes on ch. i. 9.

ἀλλάξαι τὴν φωνήν μου] ‘to change my voice,’ scil. to a milder, not necessarily to a more mournful (Chrys.), still less to a more severe tone (Michael.), which would be wholly at variance with the preceding affectionate address. There does not, however, appear any historical allusion to the tone which the Apostle used at his last visit (Wieseler, *Chron. Apost.* p. 280, note), but only to the severity of tone adopted generally in this epistle. The peculiar meanings of ἀλλάξαι adopted by Theodoret (τῶν μὲν τὴν ἐκτροπήν θρηγῆσαι τῶν δὲ τὸ βέβαιον θανατῶσαι; comp. also Theod. Mops.), Greg. Nyss. (μέλλων μετατι-θῆναι τὴν ἱστορίαν εἰς τροπικὴν θεωρίαν), Grotius (‘modo asperius modo lenius loqui’), Whitby (‘temper my voice’), al.,—seem all artificial, and are certainly not confirmed by the two exx. cited by Wetst., viz. Artemidor. II. 20, Dio Chrys. 59, p. 575, in both of which there are qualifications, which render the meaning more apparent.

The change of tense παρεῖναι, ἀλλάξαι, must not be overpressed (Peile), such a change being only due to the essential difference of meaning between the two verbs, and even in the case of other verbs being far from uncommon; see Jelf, *Gr.* § 401. 5, Winer, *Gr.* § 40. 2, p. 238.

ἀποροῦμαι] ‘I am perplexed,’ Arm.,  $\beta\iota\sigma\sigma\epsilon\lambda$

Ye understand not the deeper meanings of the law, as the allegory of Abraham's two sons, the one typical of the earthly, the other of the heavenly Jerusalem, will fully prove.

<sup>21</sup> Λέγετέ μοι, οἱ ὑπὸ νόμον θέλοντες εἶναι, τὸν νόμον οὐκ ἀκούετε; <sup>22</sup> γέγραπται γὰρ ὅτι Ἀβραὰμ δύο υἱοὺς ἔσχεν, ἓνα

[obstupesco] Syr., ἀπορ. being a pass. in a *deponent* sense; comp. John xiii. 22, Acts xxv. 20, 2 Cor. iv. 8. Fritz. (*Opusc.* p. 257) still adopts the pure pass. sense, 'nam in vestro cœtu de me trepidatur, i.e. sum vobis suspectus' (comp. Vulg., Clarom., 'confundor'), but this is at variance with the regular use of the verb in the N.T., and ill harmonizes with the wish which the Apostle has just expressed. He feels *perplexed* as to how he shall bring back the Galatians to the true faith; by ἀληθεύων he had called out their aversion, perhaps a change of tone might work some good. ἐν ὑμῖν] 'in you,'

scil. 'about you;' ἐν, as usual, marking as it were the sphere in which, or substratum on which the action takes place; see Winer, *Gr.* § 48. a, p. 345, and compare 2 Cor. vii. 16, θαρρῶ ἐν ὑμῖν. Other constructions of ἀπορ. are found in the N.T., e.g. with περί, John xiii. 22, and with εἰς, Acts xxv. 20.

<sup>21</sup> Λέγετέ μοι κ.τ.λ.] Illustration of the real difference between the law and the promise as typified in the history of the two sons of Abraham; see notes on ver. 24.

θέλοντες] 'are willing, desirous;' not without emphasis and significance; οὐ γὰρ τῆς τῶν πραγμάτων ἀκολουθίας, ἀλλὰ τῆς ἐκείνων ἀκαίρου φιλονεικίας τὸ πᾶν γινῆναι.

τὸν νόμον οὐκ ἀκ.] 'do ye not hear the law;' 'do ye not give ear to what it really says.' Various shades of meaning have been given to this verb. Usteri and Meyer retain the simplest meaning, with ref. to the custom of reading in the synagogues (Luke iv. 16),—an

interpr. to a certain degree countenanced by the ancient gloss ἀναγνώσκετε [DEFG; 3 mss.; Vulg., Clarom., al.]. As however (1) it is fairly probable that the law was not as commonly read in Christian communities as in the Jewish [Justin Mart. *Apol.* i. p. 83, only mentions τὰ ἀπομνημονεύματα τῶν ἀποστόλων, ἢ τὰ συγγράμματα τῶν προφητῶν; but this must not be pressed, as the earliest congregations, probably to some extent, adopted the practice of the synagogue; see Bingham, *Antiq.* XIII. 4], and (2) as οἱ θέλοντες refers rather to persons Judaically inclined than confirmed Judaists, the meaning 'give ear to' (scarcely so much as 'attento animo percipere,' Schott), seems most suitable in the present case; comp. Matth. x. 14, Luke xvi. 29, 31.

<sup>22</sup> γέγραπται γάρ] 'For it is written;' explanatory proof from the law of the justice of the negation involved in the foregoing question. The particle γάρ has here the mixed argumentative and explicative force in which it is so often found in these Epp., and approaches somewhat in meaning to the more definite *profecto*; see Hartung, *Partik.* γάρ, 2. 2, Vol. I. p. 464 sq., Klotz, *Devar.* Vol. II. p. 234 sq., and comp. Hand, *Tursell.* Vol. II. p. 376. The Apostle explains by the citation the meaning of his question, while at the same time he slightly proves the justice of putting it; see notes on 1 Thess. ii. 1.

τῆς παιδίσκης] 'the bond-maid;' the well-known one, Hagar. The word, though here, is not always so restricted; see Lobeck, *Phryn.* p. 239.

ἐκ τῆς παιδίσκης καὶ ἓνα ἐκ τῆς ἐλευθέρας. <sup>23</sup> ἀλλὰ ὁ μὲν ἐκ τῆς παιδίσκης κατὰ σάρκα γεγέννηται, ὁ δὲ ἐκ τῆς ἐλευθέρας διὰ τῆς ἐπαγγελίας. <sup>24</sup> ἅτινά ἐστιν

23. ἀλλά] ‘*Howbeit*.’ The full force of this particle may be felt in the statement of the complete opposition of character and nature between the two sons, which it introduces; ‘Abraham had two sons; though sprung from a common father, they were *notwithstanding* of essentially different characters.’ On the force of this particle, see the good article by Klotz, *Devar.* Vol. II. p. 1 sq.

κατὰ σάρκα] ‘*according to the flesh*,’ scil. ‘after the regular course of nature,’ Bloomf., κατὰ φύσεως ἀκολουθίαν, Chrys.; not perhaps without some idea of imperfection, weakness, &c., and, as the next clause seems to hint, some degree of latent opposition to πνεῦμα; see Müller, *Doctr. of Sin*, Vol. I. p. 355 (Clark), Tholuck, *Stud. u. Krit.* for 1855, p. 487, and comp. notes on ch. iii. 3.

διὰ τῆς ἐπαγγελίας] ‘*by means of, by virtue of*’ (Hamm.) *the promise*,’ not ‘under the promise’ (Peile); the prep. here marking not merely the ‘condition,’ ‘circumstances’ (δὲ ὑπομονῆς, Rom. viii. 25), but, as Usteri justly remarks, denoting the *causa medians* of the birth of Isaac. Through the might and by virtue of the promise (see Gen. xviii. 10) Sarah conceived Isaac, even as the Virgin conceived our Lord through the divine influence imparted at the Annunciation; see Chrys. *in loc.*, who, however, reads κατ’ ἐπαγγελίαν.

24. ἅτινα] ‘*All which things* viewed in their most general light;’ Col. ii. 23, ἅτινά ἐστι λόγον μὲν ἔχοντα. It is very doubtful whether Usteri is correct in maintaining that ἅτινα is here simply equivalent to ἃ. The difference between δς and δςτις may not be

always *very* distinctly marked in the N. T., but there are certainly grounds for asserting that in very many of the cases where δςτις appears used for δς it will be found to be used either,—

(1) *Indefinitely*; i.e. where the antecedent is more or less indefinite, either (a) in its own nature, from involving some general notion (Pape, *Lex. s. v.* δςτις, 2), or (b) from the way the subject is presented to the reader; e.g. Phil. i. 28 (where the subj. is really a portion of a sentence), Col. ii. 23, al.; in such cases the relative frequently agrees with the consequent, see exx. in Winer, *Gr.* § 24. 3, p. 150. The present passage appears to fall under this head, as the subject is not merely the facts of the birth of the two sons, but all the circumstances viewed generally:—(2) *Classically*, i.e. where the subject is represented as one of a class or category, e.g. ch. ii. 4, 1 Cor. iii. 17 (see Mey. *in loc.*); comp. Matth. Gr. § 483, Jelf, *Gr.* § 816. 4:—(3) *Explicatively*, e.g. Eph. i. 23 (see Harless *in loc.*); not merely in a causal sense, as is commonly asserted; see Ellendt, *Lex. Soph.* s. v. 3, Vol. II. p. 385, comp. Herm. *Æd. Rex*, 688:—or lastly (4) *Differentially*, i.e. where it denotes an attribute which essentially belongs to the nature of the antecedent; see Jelf, *Gr.* § 816. 5, Krüger, *Sprachl.* § 51. 8. 1 sq.

Great difference of opinion, however, still exists among scholars upon this subject. After the instances cited by Struve (who has said all that can be said in favour of an occasional equivalence), *Quæst. Herod.* I, p. 2 sq., it seems best to adopt the opinion of Ellendt, *l. c.*, that though the equivalence of δςτις and δς has been far too



ἀλληγορούμενα· αὗται γάρ εἰσιν δύο διαθηκαί, μία μὲν ἀπὸ ὄρους Σινᾶ, εἰς δουλείαν γεννώσα, ἥτις ἐστὶν Ἀγαρ.

generally applied, there are still a *few* instances even in classical Greek. In later Greek this permutation took place more often, see Rost u. Palm, *Lex.* s. v. II. Bb. 2, Vol. II. p. 547; still it must never be admitted unless none of the above distinctions can fairly be applied.

**ἐστὶν ἀλληγορούμενα]** ‘*are allegorized,*’ ‘*are allegorical,*’ ‘by the which things another thing is meant,’ Genev. Transl., ἐτέρως μὲν λεγόμενα, ἐτέρως δὲ νοούμενα, Schol. ap Matth.; ἀλληγορίαν ἐκάλεσε τὴν ἐκ παραθέσεως τῶν ἡδὴ γεγονότων πρὸς τὰ παρόντα σύγκρισιν, Theod. Mops. As the simple meaning of the word in this passage has been somewhat obscured by exegetical glosses, it may be observed the ἀλληγορεῖν properly means to ‘*express or explain one thing under the image of another*’ (comp. Plutarch, *de Isid. et Osir.* § 32, p. 363, “Ἕλληνες Κρόνον ἀλληγοροῦσι τὸν χρόνον), and hence in the pass., ‘*to be so expressed or explained,*’ comp. Clem. Alex. *Strom.* v. 11, p. 687, ἀλληγορεῖσθαι τινα ἐκ τῶν ὀνομάτων ὁσιώτερον, ib. *Protrept.* 11, p. 86, ὅφισ ἀλληγορεῖται ἡδονὴ ἐπὶ γαστέρα ἐρπονуса; Porphy. *Vit. Pythag.* p. 185 (Cantabr. 1655), where ἀλληγορεῖσθαι is in antithesis to κοινολογεῖσθαι; see exx. in Wetst. *in loc.*, and in Kypke, *Obs.* Vol. II. p. 282. The explanation of Chrys. is thus perfectly clear and satisfactory; οὐ τοῦτο δὲ μόνον (ἡ ἱστορία) παραδηλοῖ ὅπερ φαίνεται, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἄλλα τινα ἀναγορεύει. The remarks made above, ch. iii. 16, apply here with equal force to the late attempts of several modern expositors (*e.g.* Meyer, De Wette, Jowett) to represent this as a *subjective*, *i.e.* to speak plainly,—

an erroneous interpretation of St. Paul arising from his rabbinical education. It would be well for such writers to remember that St. Paul is here declaring, under the influence of the Holy Spirit, that the passage he has cited has a second and a deeper meaning than it appears to have: that it has that meaning, then, is a positive, objective, and indisputable truth; see Olshausen’s note *in loc.*, Hofmann, *Schriftb.* Vol. II. 2, p. 59, and the sound remarks of Waterland (*Pref. to Script.* Vol. IV. p. 159) on the general nature of an allegory.

**αὗται]** ‘*these women,*’ τῶν παιδίων ἐκείνων αἱ μητέρες ἡ Σάρρα καὶ ἡ Ἀγαρ, Chrys. The insertion of the art. before δύο (*Rec.*) is opposed to the authority of all the uncial MSS., and is rejected by nearly all modern editors.

**μία μὲν κ. τ. λ.]** ‘*one indeed from Mount Sinai,*’ scil. originating from, taking its rise from, ἀπό, with its usual local force, marking the place or centre (Alf.) whence the διαθήκη emanated; comp. Krüger, *Sprachl.* § 68. 16. 5. The μὲν has here no strictly correlative δέ, as that in ver. 26 refers to τῇ νῦν Ἱερουσ. in the verse immediately preceding; comp. Winer, *Gr.* § 63. 2. e, p. 508.

**εἰς δουλείαν γεννώσα]** ‘*bearing children unto bondage,*’ *i.e.* to pass under and to inherit the lot of bondage; δούλη ἦν [Ἀγαρ] καὶ εἰς δουλείαν ἐγέννα, Theoph.

**ἥτις ἐστὶν Ἀγαρ]** ‘*and this is Hagar.*’ The use of ὅστις here seems to fall under (4): it is this covenant peculiarly, this one of which the *differentia* is, that it originates from Sinai, which is allegorically identical with Hagar; see above, and esp. Jelf, *Gr.* § 816. 4.

25 τὸ γὰρ Ἄγαρ Σινᾶ ὄρος ἐστὶν ἐν τῇ Ἀραβίᾳ.

25. τὸ γὰρ Ἄγαρ Σινᾶ ὄρος] The reading adopted by *Lachm.* viz. τὸ γὰρ Σινᾶ with CFG ; 17 ; Boern., Vulg., Æth., Arm.; Cyr., Epiph., Dam.; Orig. (interpr.) Hieron., al. (*Ust., De W., Griesb.* 'forsitan; see Hofm. *Schriftb.* Vol. II. 2, p. 62) is plausible and gives a very satisfactory sense. Still *Tisch.* ed. 2 (see *Mill, Mey., Scholz.*) appears to have rightly returned to the *Text. Rec.*, as the juxtaposition of γὰρ and Ἄγαρ would render (on paradiplomatic considerations, Pref. p. xvi.) the omission of the latter word very probable. The conversion of the former into δὲ [*Tisch.* ed. 1 with ADE ; 37. 73. 80, Copt. (Wilk., not Bött.), Cyr. 1.] was perhaps suggested by the μὲν in ver. 24.

25. τὸ γὰρ Ἄγαρ κ.τ.λ.] [*For the word Hagar is Mount Sinai in Arabia,* i.e. among the Arabians ; τὸ δὲ Σινᾶ ὄρος οὕτω μεθερμηνεύεται τῇ ἐπιχωρίῳ αὐτῶν γλώττῃ, Chrys.: etymological reason, added almost parenthetically, for the foregoing statement of the allegorical identity of Mount Sinai and Hagar, τὸ not agreeing with Ἄγαρ but referring to it in its abstract form (Jelf, *Gr.* § 457. 1), and ἐν τῇ Ἀραβίᾳ not supplying a mere topographical statement (comp. Syr., Copt.), but serving to define the people by whom Sinai was so called ; τοῦτο τῇ τῶν Ἀράβων γλώσσῃ Ἄγαρ καλεῖται, Schol. ap. Matth.]

It is thus obvious that this interpretation presupposes that Ἄγαρ was a provincial name of the mountain. Nor does this seem at all improbable, though we are bound to say that the corroborative evidence from the modern appellations of the mountain, is less strong than the appeals to it (Bloomf., Forster, *Geogr. of Arabia*, Vol. I. p. 182) would seem to imply. The best authority for the assertion seems to be the careful and diligent Büsching (*Erdbeschr.* Vol. v. p. 535), who adduces the statement of Harant, that Sinai was still called 'Hadschar' in his time ('Hadsch heisst bekanntlich auch Fels,' Ritter, *Erkunde*, Vol. XVI. Part I. p. 1086), though now it is commonly called either 'Dschebel Musa' (in a more limited

reference), or 'Dschebel et Tûr,' see Ritter, *Erdk.* Vol. XIV. Part I. p. 535, Martiniere, *Dict. Geogr. et Crit.* s. v. 'Sinai.' It must also be said that the evidence from etymology is also not *very* strong, as the Arabian word 'Hadjar' (comp. Chald. ܚܝܝܢ Gen. xxxi. 47), appears certainly only to mean 'a stone' (see Freytag, *Lex. Arab.* s. v. Vol. I. p. 346), still,—even if we leave unnoticed the fact of there having been a town called Ἄγαρ in the vicinity (Ewald ; comp. Asseman, *Bibl. Orient.* Vol. III. 2, p. 753),—there are so many analogous instances of mountains bearing names in which the word 'stone' is incorporated (e.g. 'Weissestein,' al.), that there seems nothing unnatural in supposing that Ἄγαρ actually was, and possibly *may* be now, the strictly *provincial* name of the portion of the mountain now commonly called 'Dschebel Musa.' This St. Paul might have learnt during his stay in that country.

It must be admitted that we escape all this if we adopt the reading of *Lachmann*: τὸ γὰρ Σινᾶ . . . Ἀραβίᾳ will then form a parenthesis, and the emphasis will rest on ἐν τῇ Ἀραβίᾳ ; 'For Mount Sinai is *in Arabia*,'—Arabia, the home of the bond-maid's children, the *viol* Ἄγαρ, Baruch iii. 23 ; comp. Hofmann, *Schriftb.* Vol. II. 2. p. 62. In this case also διαθήκη is the subject of συστοιχεῖ (opp. to Hofm.), without

συστοιχεῖ δὲ τῇ νῦν Ἱερουσαλήμ, δουλεύει γὰρ μετὰ τῶν τέκνων αὐτῆς. <sup>26</sup> ἡ δὲ ἄνω Ἱερουσαλήμ ἐλευθέρα ἐστίν,

the grammatical distortion in making Hagar the subject. Still there is a difficulty in the covenant being said *συστοιχεῖν*; as *δουλεία* (*δουλεύει γάρ*) is plainly the *tertium comparationis* between Hagar and Jerusalem, and the assertion *ἥτις ἐστίν* 'Αγαρ is really not so much supported by the sentence which follows, as by the emphasis which is assumed to rest on *ἐν τῇ Ἀραβ.*, the last words of it. We have, therefore, nothing better to offer than the former interpretation.

**συστοιχεῖ δέ**] '*she stands too in the same file or rank with,*' 'is conformable with,' Arm., the nominative obviously being 'Αγαρ ('*quæ consonat,*' Clarom.), not *Σινᾶ ὅρος* (Vulg.), nor even *μία διαθήκη* (De W.), as there would thus be no point of comparison (*δουλεία*) between the subject of *συστοιχεῖ* and *ἡ νῦν Ἱερουσ.* (Mey.); see above. The *δὲ* ('und zwar,' Hilgenf.) appears to add a fresh explanatory characteristic, and retains its proper force in the latent contrast that the addition of a new fact brings with it; see Klotz, *Devar.* Vol. II. p. 362. *Συστοιχεῖν* is best illustrated by Polyb. *Hist.* x. 21 (cited by Wetst.), *συνυγούοντας καὶ συστοιχοῦντας διαμένειν*; where *σύνυγ.* evidently refers to soldiers in the same *rank*, *συστοιχ.* to soldiers in the same *file*: see Fell *in loc.*, where the two lists are drawn out; each name in which *συστοιχεῖ* with those in the same list, but *ἀντιστοιχεῖ* with those in the opposite list.

The geographical gloss of Chrys. *γειτνιάζει, ἄπτεται* ('qui conjunctus est,' Vulg., 'gemarko' [comp. 'marge'] Goth.), due probably to the assumption that *Σινᾶ ὅρος* is the nom. to *συστοιχεῖ*, is not exegetically tenable, and has been re-


jected by nearly all modern expositors.

**τῇ νῦν Ἱερ.**] '*the present Jerusalem,*' scil. *τῇ ἐνταῦθα*, *τῇ ἐπὶ γῆς*, Schol. ap. Matth.: '*antitheton supernæ; nunc temporis est, supra loci,*' Bengel.

**δουλεύει γάρ**] '*for she is in bondage,*' scil. *ταῖς νομικαῖς παρατηρήσεσιν*, Schol. ap. Matth., comp. Hofmann, *Schriftb.* Vol. II. 2, p. 61; the nom. being *ἡ νῦν Ἱερ.*, and the *γάρ* serving to confirm the justice of the assertion of *συστοιχία*.

The reading *δὲ* (*Rec.* with D<sup>3</sup>EJK; al.; Syr.-Phil. (marg.), al.; Ff.] is rightly rejected by most recent editors with preponderant external evidence, viz. ABCD<sup>1</sup>FG; many mss. and Vv.

**26. ἡ δὲ ἄνω Ἱερουσαλήμ**] '*But the Jerusalem above,*' contrast to the *ἡ νῦν Ἱερ.* of the preceding verse: the correspondence of Sarah, i.e. the other covenant, with the heavenly Jerusalem is assumed as sufficiently obvious from the context. The meaning of *ἄνω* can scarcely be considered doubtful. It cannot be *local* (Mount Sion, *ἡ ἄνω πόλις*, Elsner, al.) as this is inconsistent with the foregoing *νῦν*, nor yet *temporal* ('the ancient Jerus., the Salem of Melchizedek,' Michael, al.), as such a ref. is inconsistent with a context which only points to later periods,—but has simply its usual *ethical* reference, 'above,' 'heavenly,' '*quæ sursum est,*' Vulg., Clarom.,

 Syr.-Phil.; comp. Ἱερουσαλήμ ἐπουράνιος, Heb. xii. 22, Ἱερουσαλήμ, Rev. iii. 12, xxi. 2; see the rabbinical quotations in Wetst., and comp. Ust. *Lehrb.* II. I. 2, p. 182. As Jerusalem *ἡ νῦν* was the centre of Judaism and the ancient theocratic kingdom, so Jerusalem *ἡ ἄνω* is the

ἡ τις ἐστὶν μήτηρ ἡμῶν· <sup>27</sup> γέγραπται γάρ, Εὐφράνθητι  
 στεῖρα ἡ οὐ τίκτουσα, ῥῆξον καὶ βόησον ἡ οὐκ ὠδίνουσα,  
 ὅτι πολλὰ τὰ τέκνα τῆς ἐρήμου μᾶλλον ἢ τῆς ἐχούσης  
 τὸν ἄνδρα. <sup>28</sup> ὑμεῖς δέ, ἀδελφοί, κατὰ Ἰσαὰκ ἐπαγγελίας

typical representation of Christianity, and the Messianic kingdom.

On the threefold meaning of Ἱερουσ. in the N. T. (scil. the heavenly community of the righteous, the Church on earth, the new Jerus. on the glorified earth), and the distinction observed by St. John between Ἱεροσολῆμ (the sacred name) and Ἱεροσόλυμα, see Hengstenb. *on Apocal.* Vol. II. p. 319 (Clark); and on the general use and meaning of the expression, the learned treatise of Schoettgen, *Horæ Hebr.* Vol. I. p. 1205—1248.

ἡ τις κ.τ.λ.] ‘and this one, (this ἄνω Ἱερουσ.) is our mother;’ ἡ τις being used appy., as in ver. 25, in its ‘differential’ sense (see notes on ver. 24) and retaining the emphasis, which, as the order of the words seems to imply, does not rest on ἡμῶν (Winer).

The addition of πάντων before ἡμῶν (*Rec.*, [*Lachm.*], with AJK; mss.; Arab.-Pol., al.) is rightly rejected by *Tisch.* al., with BCDEFG; 5, 6, and majority of Vv. and Ff.

27. γέγραπται γάρ] ‘for it is written;’ proof of the clause immediately preceding, ἡ τις κ.τ.λ., from the prophetic consolation of Isaiah (ch. liv. 1), which though esp. addressed primarily to Israel and Jerusalem (Knobel, *Jes.* p. 380), was directed with a further and fuller reference to the Church of which they were the types. ῥῆξον] ‘break forth (into a cry).’ The ellipsis is usually supplied by φωνήν; see Rost u. Palm, s. v. ῥηγν., and the numerous examples of ῥῆξον φωνήν cited by Wetst. *in loc.* The critical accuracy of Schott leads him to supply εὐφροσύνην (Isaiah xlix. 13, lii. 9), reverting to εὐφράνθητι, on the prin-

ciple that the ellipsis is always to be supplied from the context; compare ‘erumpere gaudium,’ Terent. *Eun.* III. 5. 2. It is perhaps more simple to supply βοήν, derived from βόησον with which ῥῆξον is so closely joined, or still more probably, to regard ῥῆξον as understood from long usage to be simply equivalent to κράζον; ῥῆξατο κραζάτω, Hesych.

ὅτι πολλὰ μᾶλλον κ.τ.λ.] ‘for many are the children of the desolate more than of her that hath the husband,’ ‘multi filii desertæ magis quam &c.’ Vulg., Clarom., Goth.; πολλὰ μᾶλλον being not simply equivalent to πλείονα ἢ, but implying that both should have many, but the desolate one more than the other (Mey.). The compound expression τῆς ἐχούσης τὸν ἄνδρα answers to the simpler הַנִּשְׁתָּהּ (|<sub>o</sub>ΔΔΔΔ, Syr.;

sim. Æth., Arm.) in the original, and is thus little more than ‘the married one,’ the force of the art. (τὸν ἄνδρα) being perhaps, as Alf. observes, too delicate to be expressed in English.

This prophecy is somewhat differently applied by Clem. *ad Cor.* II. 2, and Orig. *in Rom.* vi. Vol. II. p. 33, (ed Lomm.), ἡ στεῖρα being referred more peculiarly to the Gentile church as opposed to the Jewish church (τῶν δοκούντων ἔχειν Θεόν); whereas St. Paul understands under the image of Sarah (μήτηρ ἡμῶν) the church, as composed both of Jews and Gentiles, and thus as in contradiction to the children of the law, the bond-children of the ancient theocracy.

28. ὑμεῖς δέ] ‘But ye;’ application of the foregoing allegory to the



τέκνα ἐστέ. 29 ἀλλ' ὥσπερ τότε ὁ κατὰ σάρκα γεννηθεὶς

case of those whom the Apostle is now addressing the δὲ being here μεταβατικόν (Hartung, *Partik.* δέ, 2. 3, Vol. I. p. 165, see notes on ch. i. 11, and marking a *transition* to the readers while also hinting at their contrast to the children of τῆς ἐχούσης τὸν ἄνδρα.

If the reading of *Rec.* ἡμ-ἐσμὲν be adopted, which, however, though well supported [ACD<sup>3</sup>E(?)JK; mss.; Syr., Vulg., Copt., Goth., Æth.-Platt, Arm.; Chrys., Theod., Theodrt., al.], is opposed to good external evidence [BD<sup>1</sup>E(?)FG; Clarom., Sah., mss.; Æth.-Pol.; Orig., Iren.; Ambr., Ambrst., al.], and is suspicious as appy. being a conformation to ver. 31, then δὲ must be considered as indicating a *resumption* of ver. 26, after the parenthetical quotation in ver. 27; see Klotz, *Devar.* Vol. II. p. 377, Hartung, *Partik.* δέ, 3. 1, Vol. I. p. 173.

κατὰ Ἰσαάκ] *'after the example of Isaac;'* κατὰ pointing to the 'norma' or example which was furnished by Isaac; so 1 Pet. i. 15, κατὰ τὸν καλέσαντα, Eph. iv. 24, Col. iii. 10: see Winer, *Gr.* § 49. d, p. 358. Several exx. of this usage are cited by Kypke, *Obs.* Vol. II. 284, and Wetst. *in loc.*

ἐπαγγελίας τέκνα] *'children of promise.'* These words admit of three interpretations;—(a) 'children who have God's promise;' or (b) 'children promised by God,' i.e. the seed promised by God to Abraham; or (c) 'children of, i.e. by virtue of, promise.' Both the emphasis, which appears from the order to rest on ἐπαγγ., and the words διὰ τῆς ἐπαγγ., ver. 23, seem decisively in favour of the last interpretation; comp. Rom. ix. 8, and see Fritz. *in loc.*

29. ἀλλ' ὥσπερ] *'Howbeit as;'* special notice of an instructive and

suggestive comparison between the circumstances of the types and of the antitypes, ἀλλὰ with its usual adversative force directing the reader's attention to a fresh statement, which involves a species of contrast to the former; 'ye are children of promise it is true, *howbeit* ye must expect persecution:' see esp. Chrys. *in loc.*, and comp. Klotz *Devar.* Vol. II. p. 29.

ἐδίωκεν] *'persecuted,' 'persequabatur,'* Vulg., Clarom., al.; imperf., as designating an action which still spiritually continues; see Winer, *Gr.* § 40. 3, p. 240. Whether the reference is to be regarded as (a) exclusively to Genesis xxi. 9, קִטְלָהּ . . . קָטְלָהּ אֱלֹהִים אֶת־יִצְחָק (Alf., Ewald, al.), or (b) to an ancient and therefore, as cited by St. Paul, *true* tradition of the Jewish Church (see below) will somewhat depend on the meaning assigned to קִטְלָהּ in Gen. *l.c.* That it *may* mean 'mocked' (opp. to Knobel *in loc.*) seems certain from Gen. xxxix. 14, 17, and indeed from the command in Gen. xxi. 10. As however it *does* appear to mean no more than 'playing like a child,' παίζοντα, LXX., 'ludentem,' Vulg. (see Tisch. *in loc.*, and Gesen. *Lex.* s.v.), and as Joseph. (*Antiq.* I. 12. 3), says only *κακουργεῖν αὐτὸν δυνάμενον*, it seems on the whole best to adopt (b); see Beresch. LIII. 15 (Wetst.), 'Ismael tulit arcum et sagittas et jaculatus est Isaacum, et præ se tulit ac si luderet,' and Studer (in Ust.), who alludes to a similar rabbinical interpretation founded on the cabbalistic equivalence in numbers of the letters in קִטְלָהּ and the explicit קָטַל; comp. Hackspan, *Notes on Script.* Vol. I. 220.

τὸν κατὰ Πνεῦμα] *'him that was according to the Spirit,'* scil. γεννηθέντα, supplied from the preceding clause. The prep. it need scarcely be

ἐδίδωκεν τὸν κατὰ Πνεῦμα, οὕτως καὶ νῦν. <sup>30</sup> ἀλλὰ τί λέγει  
 ἡ γραφή; Ἐκβαλε τὴν παιδίσκην καὶ τὸν υἱὸν αὐτῆς· οὐ  
 γὰρ μὴ κληρονομήσῃ ὁ υἱὸς τῆς παιδίσκης μετὰ τοῦ υἱοῦ  
 ὡς ἐλεutheras. <sup>31</sup> Διό,

As ye are free, stand  
 fast in your freedom.

said does not here point to the cause or medium, 'Dei opera' (Vatabl.), but simply 'according to,' i.e. in accordance with the working by promise of the Holy Spirit; comp. Rom. iv. 19, 20. Κατὰ σάρκα refers to the natural laws according to which Ishmael was born; κατὰ Πνεῦμα, the supernatural laws according to which Isaac was conceived and born.

οὕτως καὶ νῦν] 'so also is it now;' scil. those descended from Abraham κατὰ σάρκα (the Jews) still persecute the free children of promise (the Christians). The sentiment is expressed in general terms, but perhaps may here be conceived as pointed at the pernicious efforts of the Judaizers, which probably involved persecution both spiritual and material; comp. Meyer *in loc.* A good sermon on this text, though with a somewhat special application, will be found in Farindon, *Serm.* xi. Vol. i. p. 287 sq. (ed. 1849).

30. ἀλλά] 'Nevertheless;' strongly consolatory declaration (παρὰ μὲν ἱκανή, Chrys.) introducing a distinct contrast with the preceding declaration of the persecution, and calling away the thought of the reader to a totally fresh aspect; 'avocat mentem ab illis tristibus ad illam rem, quam jam opponit,' Klotz, *Devar.* Vol. ii. p. 6.

ἡ γραφή] 'the Scripture.' The following words are really the words of Sarah to Abraham, but confirmed, ver. 12, by God Himself; 'ejecta est Agar Sarâ postulante et Deo annuente,' Est.: The interrogative form which introduces the citation gives it force and vigour;

comp. Rom. iv. 3, x. 8, xi. 4.

οὐ κληρονομήσῃ] 'shall in no wise be heir,' emphatic: 'liberi autem ex concubinâ conditionis servilis aut extraneâ seu gentili a successione plane apud Ebræos excluderentur,' Selden, *de Success.* cap. 3, Vol. ii. p. 11. Hammond cites the instance of Jephthah, who was thrust out by his brethren, under the second condition of the law, as the son of a strange woman; Judges xi. 2. With regard to the use of οὐ μὴ with the aor. subj. [κληρονομήσει BDE; mss.; Theoph.], it may be observed that the distinction drawn by Hermann (*Æd. Col.* 853) between οὐ μὴ with future indic. (duration or futurity) and with aor. subj. (speedy occurrence) is not applicable to the N.T., on account of (1) the varying readings (as here); (2) the decided violations of the rule where the MSS. are unanimous, e.g. 1 Thess. iv. 15; and (3) the obvious prevalence of the use of the subjunctive over the future, both in the N.T. and 'fatiscens Græcitas;' see Lobeck, *Phryn.* p. 722, Thiersch, *Pentat.* ii. 15, p. 109, and exx. in Gayler, p. 433. On the general use of the united particles see Winer, *Gr.* § 56. 3, p. 450, and esp. Donalds. *Orat.* § 394, Gayler, *Partic. Neg.* p. 405, exx. p. 430, and on the best mode of translation, notes on 1 Thess. iv. 15 (*Transl.*).

31. διό] 'Wherefore;' commencement of a short semi-paragraph stating the consolatory application of what has preceded ('quamobrem; aptius duas res conjungit,' Klotz, *Devar.* Vol. ii. p. 173), and passing into an

ἀδελφοί, οὐκ ἐσμέν παιδίσκης τέκνα ἀλλὰ τῆς ἐλευ-  
 θέρας. V. <sup>1</sup> τῇ ἐλευθερίᾳ ἣ ἡμᾶς Χριστὸς ἠλευθέρω-

1. τῇ ἐλευθερίᾳ κ.τ.λ.] The difficulty of deciding on the true reading of this passage, owing to the great variation of MSS., is *very* great. The reading of *Lachm.*, τῇ ἐλευθερίᾳ ἡμᾶς Χριστὸς ἠλευθέρωσεν. στήκετε οὖν, is plausible, and well supported, as ἦ is omitted by ABCD<sup>1</sup>; mss.; Copt., Damasc., al.; still the doubtful meaning of the dat. ἐλευθερ. (not the article, at which Rück.

exhortation in the following verse. It is *very* difficult to decide on the exact connexion, as St. Paul's use of διὸ does not appear to have been very fixed. Sometimes, as Rom. ii. 1, Eph. ii. 11, iii. 13, iv. 25, it begins a paragraph; sometimes (especially with καὶ) it *closely* connects clauses, as Rom. i. 24, iv. 22, 2 Cor. iv. 13, v. 9, Phil. ii. 9; while in 2 Cor. xii. 10, 1 Thess. v. 11 (imperat.), it closes a paragraph, though not in a way strictly similar to the present. On the whole, it seems most probable that St. Paul was about to pass on to an application of, not a deduction from, the previous remarks and citation. He commences with διὸ, but the word ἐλευθέρας suggesting a digression (see Davidson, *Introd.* Vol. II. p. 148), he turns the application, by means of τῇ ἐλευθερίᾳ, into an inferential exhortation (*Æth.* erroneously makes the first clause a reason, 'quia Christus'), ver. 1, and recommences a new parallel train of thought with ἵδε ἐγώ. We thus put a slight pause after iv. 30, and a fuller one after v. 1. If ἡμεῖς δὲ be adopted [AC; mss.; Copt.; Cyr. (1), Damasc., al.] the connexion will be more easy. Ver. 30 describes the fate of the bond children; ver. 31 will then form a sort of consolatory conclusion, deriving some force from the emphatic κληρον.; 'but we shall have a different fate; we shall be inheritors, for we are children, not of a bond-maid, but of a free-woman.' This reading is, however, more than doubtful, as

appearing to be only a repetition from ver. 28. For ἀρα (*Rec.*), which would perhaps imply a little more decidedly than διὸ a continuance of what was said (Donalds. *Crat.* § 192), the external evidence [JK (ἀρα οὖν FG, Theodrt.)] is very weak, and the probability of correction not inconsiderable. παιδίσκης 'of a bond-maid,' scil. 'of any bond-maid.' The omission of the article *may* be accounted for,—not by the negative form of the proposition (Middleton *in loc.*), but by the principle of correlation, whereby when the governing article is anarthrous (here *possibly* so after the predicative ἐσμέν, Middl. p. 43) the governed becomes anarthrous also; see Middl. *Gr. Art.* III. 3. 7, p. 50 (ed. Rose) comp. Winer, *Gr.* § 19. 2. b, p. 113 sq. As however παιδίσκη appears in every other place with the art. (even after the prep. in ver. 23), the present omission is perhaps more probably regarded as intentional, and as designed to give a general character to the Apostle's conclusion; see Peile *in loc.* Τῆς ἐλευθέρας cannot, however, be translated 'of a free woman.'

CHAPTER V. 1. τῇ ἐλευθερίᾳ κ.τ.λ.] 'Stand firm, then, in the freedom for which, &c.' inferential exhortation from the declaration immediately preceding. Of the many explanations which the expression τῇ ἐλευθερίᾳ στήκειν has received, the two following appear to be the most probable; (α) 'libertati stare, quam deserere est nefas,' Fritz. *Rom.* xii. 12, Vol. III.

σεν στήκετε οὖν, καὶ μὴ πάλιν ζυγῷ δουλείας ἐνέχεσθε.

stumbles), and the abrupt character of the whole, make it, on internal grounds, very difficult to admit. *Tisch.* (so *Matth.*, *Scholz*, *Rinck*, *Rück.*, *Olsh.*, al., though differing in other points) seems rightly to have retained ᾗ with D<sup>3</sup>EJK (FG ᾗ ἐλευθ. ἡμ.; comp. *Vulg.*, *Clarom.*); mss. *Syr.*; *Chrys.*, *Theod.* (2), al., as the Η is less likely to have arisen from a repetition of the first letter of ΗΜΑΣ (*Mey.*), than to have been omitted from having been accidentally merged in it. His omission of οὖν, however, with DE; *Vulg.*, *Clarom.*, *Syr.* (*Philox.*); *Theodrt.* (2) against ABC<sup>1</sup>FG; 10. 17. 31. 37, al.; *Boern.*, *Augiens.*, *Goth.*, *Copt.*, al.; *Cyr.*, *Aug.*, al.—does not seem tenable. The order Χριστὸς ἡμᾶς (*Rec.*) has but weak external support [*CJK*; mss.; *appy.* some Vv.; *Chrys.*, *Theod.*], and is reversed by most recent editors.

p. 80, *Winer*, *Gr.* § 31. 3. obs. p. 244 (ed. 5; less distinctly p. 188, ed. 6); (β) 'quod attinet ad libertatem, stare,' *Bretschn.*, *Meyer* on 2 *Cor.* i. 24. The objection to (α) is, that such expressions as τῇ θλίψει ὑπομένειν are not strictly similar, as the idea of a hostile attitude (dat. incommodi) is involved in the dative, 'calamitatem non subterfugientes,' &c., so ὑποστῆναί τινι, μένειν τινι (*Bernh. Synt.* III. 13. b, p. 98), and *Hom. Il.* xxi. 600, στῆναί τινι. The latter interpretation seems thus the most correct; the dative, however, must not be translated too laxly ('as regards the freedom'), as it serves to call attention to the exact sphere in which, and to which, the action is limited, e.g. ἔστη τῇ διανοίᾳ, *Polyb.* xxi. 9. 3; see *Scheuerl. Synt.* § 22. a, p. 179, and notes on ch. i. 22. It may be remarked that we sometimes find an inserted ἐν (1 *Cor.* xvi. 13, comp. *Rück.*) without much apparent difference of meaning, still it does not seem hypercritical to say that in this latter case the idea of the 'sphere or element in which' was designed by the writer to come more distinctly into view; comp. *Winer, Gr.* § 31. 8, p. 194. On the meaning of στήκειν, which *per se* is only 'stare' (*Vulg.*, *Clarom.*), but which derives its fuller meaning from the context; comp.

*Chrys.*, στήκετε εἰπὼν, τὸν σάλον ἔδειξε, and see notes on *Phil.* i. 27. ᾗ 'for which,' dat. commodi. The usual *ablational* explanation 'quâ nos liberavit' (*Vulg.*), scil. ἣν ἡμῖν ἔδωκεν (so expressly *Conyb.*), may perhaps be justified by the common constructions χαίρει χαρᾷ, &c., but as it is very doubtful whether this construct. occurs in St. Paul's Epp. (1 *Thess.* iii. 9 seems an instance of *attraction*; see notes *in loc.*), it seems safer to adhere to the former explanation; see *Meyer in loc.* (obs.). For a good sermon on the notion of Christian liberty, see *Bp. Hall, Sermon* xxvi. Vol. v. p. 339 sq. (*Talboys*). πάλιν refers to the previous subser-vience of the Galatians to heathenism; see notes on ch. iv. 9. ζυγῷ δουλείας] 'the yoke of bondage,' not 'a yoke &c.,' *Copt.*, *Ewald*, al.; the anarthrous δουλεία (comp. *Winer, Gr.* § 19. 1, p. 109) being *appy.* used somewhat indefinitely to mark the general character of the ζυγόν, and by the principle of correlation causing the governing noun to lose its article; see *Middleton, Gr. Art.* III. 3. 6, and comp. notes on ch. v. 31. It will be observed that πάλιν is more easily explained on the hypothesis of ζυγῷ being taken indefinitely; the present view, however, seems most in accordance with the definite statement in



If ye submit to circumcision, ye are bound to the whole law, and your union with Christ is wholly void.

<sup>2</sup> Ἴδε ἐγὼ Παῦλος λέγω ὑμῖν ὅτι ἐὰν περιτέμνησθε Χριστὸς ὑμᾶς οὐδὲν ὠφελήσει· <sup>3</sup> μαρτύρομαι δὲ πάλιν παντὶ

ver. 2; ζυγὸν δὲ δουλείας τὴν κατὰ νόμον ζωὴν, Theod. On the use of the gen. as denoting the *predominant nature* or *quality* inherent in the governing noun, see Scheuerl. *Synt.* § 16. 3, p. 115, and comp. Soph. *Aj.* 944, οἶα δουλείας ζυγά, Æsch. *Agam.* 365, δουλείας γάγγαμον.

ἐνέχεσθε] 'be held fast;' not exactly

ῥαῖς [mancipemini, subjici-

atis vos], but simply 'implicamini,' Beza, with ref. perhaps to the tenacity of the hold, and the difficulty to shake it off; comp. Beng. For exx. of the use of the verb both in a physical (Herod. II. 121, ἐνέχομαι τῇ παγῇ), and in an ethical sense (Plutarch *Symp.* II. qu. 3. 1, ἐνέχεσθαι δόγμασιν Πυθαγορικοῖς), see Kypke, *Obs.* Vol. II. p. 285, and Wetst. *in loc.*

2. Ἴδε ἐγὼ Παῦλος] 'Behold I Paul,' emphatic and warning declaration (πόση ἀπειλή, Chrys.) of the dangerous consequences, and worse than uselessness of undergoing circumcision. The Apostle's introduction of his own name (comp. 2 Cor. x. 1, Eph. iii. 1), prefaced by the arresting Ἴδε ('attentionem excitantis est,' Grot.), has been differently explained. The most natural view seems to be that it was to increase conviction (θαῤῥούντος ἦν οἷς λέγει, Chrys., comp. Theod.) and to add to the assertion the weight of his Apostolic dignity; τῆς τοῦ προσώπου ἀξιοπιστίας ἀρκούσης ἀντὶ πάσης ἀποδείξεως, Chrys. On the accentuation of Ἴδε, which, according to the grammarians, is oxyton in Attic and paroxyton in non-Attic Greek, see Winer, *Gr.* § 6. 1, p. 47.

ἐὰν περιτέμν.] 'if ye be circumcised,' i.e. 'if you continue to follow that rite,' the present marking the action as one still going on. On the use of ἐὰν with pres. subj., comp. notes on ch. i. 8, 9. οὐδὲν ὠφελήσει] 'shall profit you nothing;' the fut., having no ref. whatever to the nearness of the Lord's παρουσία (Mey.), but simply marking the certain *result* of such a course of practice; 'Christ (as you will find) will never profit you anything;' see Winer, *Gr.* § 40. 6, p. 250, and comp. Schmalz. *Synt.* § 57, p. 116 sq.

3. μαρτύρομαι δέ] 'yea I bear witness,' 'testificor autem,' Vulg., Clarom., not 'enim,' Beza; further and slightly contrasted statement; the δὲ not being merely connective, but as usual, implying a certain degree of opposition between the clause it introduces and the preceding declaration; 'not only will Christ prove no benefit to you, but you will in addition become debtors to the law;' see Klotz, *Devar.* Vol. II. p. 362, Hermann, *Viger.* No. 343. b, and for a notice of the similar use of 'autem,' Hand, *Tursell.* Vol. I. p. 562.

The verb μαρτύρομαι, a δις λεγόμεν., in St. Paul's Epp. (Eph. iv. 24, comp. Acts xx. 26), is here used in the sense of μαρτυροῦμαι, appy. involving the idea of a solemn declaration, as if before witnesses; comp. notes on Eph. iv. 24. That there is no ellipsis of Θεὸν (Hilgenf., Bretschn.) appears plainly from Eph. l.c., and from the similar usage of the word in classical Greek, e.g. Plato, *Phileb.* 47 D, ταῦτα δὲ τότε μὲν οὐκ ἐμαρτυράμεθα, νῦν δὲ λεγόμεν. Dindorf in Steph. *Thes.* s.v. cites Eustath. *Il.* p. 1221. 33, ὡς αἱ ἱστορίαι μαρτύ-

ἀνθρώπῳ περιτεμνομένῳ ὅτι ὀφειλέτης ἐστὶν ὅλον τὸν νόμον ποιῆσαι. <sup>4</sup> κατηργήθητε ἀπὸ τοῦ Χριστοῦ οἵτινες

ρονται.

**πάλιν** may refer to the preceding verse, or to a previous declaration of the same kind made by word of mouth. The former is more probable, as παντὶ ἀνθρώπῳ appears a more expanded application of ὑμῶν, ver. 2; οὐχ ὑμῶν λέγω μόνον, φησὶν, ἀλλὰ καὶ παντὶ ἀνθρώπῳ περιτεμν., Chrys.; see Neander, *Planting*, Vol. I. p. 214 note (Bohn).

**περιτεμνομένῳ**. 'submitting to be circumcised,' 'undergoing circumcision,' 'circumcidente se,' Vulg., Clarom., or, more idiomatically 'qui curat se circumcidi,' Beza,—but less accurately, as the participle is anarthrous, and what is called a tertiary predicate; see Donalds. *Crat.* § 306, ib. *Gr.* § 495. The tense περιτεμν., not περιτεμθέντι or περιτεμμημένῳ, must not be overlooked: it was not the circumcised, as such, that had become in this strict sense ὀφειλέται ὅλον τὸν νόμον ποιῆσαι, but he who was designedly undergoing the rite. "Ὅλον, as its position shows, is emphatic; ὅλην ἐφείλκυσσεν τὴν δεσποτείαν, Chrys.

4. **κατηργήθητε ἀπὸ τοῦ Χρ.**] 'Ye were done away from Christ,' 'Your union with Christ became void,' scil. 'when you entered upon the course which now ye are pursuing;' further and forcible explanation of Χριστὸς ὑμᾶς οὐδὲν ὠφελήσει (ver. 2), the absence of all connecting particles serving to give the statement both vigour and emphasis. The construction is what is called 'prægnans' (Rom. vii. 2, 6, see Winer, *Gr.* § 66. 2, p. 547); ἀπὸ, strictly considered, not belonging to κατηργήθητε in the sense of ἡλευθερώθητε ἀπὸ, but to some word which can easily be supplied, e.g. κατηργήθητε καὶ ἐχωρίσθητε ἀπὸ Χρ., 'nulli estis redditi et a

Christo avulsi;' comp. 2 Cor. xi. 3, φθείρεσθαι ἀπὸ, and see Fritz. *Rom. l.c.* Vol. II. p. 8. 9. The verb καταργέω is a favourite word with St. Paul, being used in his Epp. (the Ep. to the Hebrews not being included) twenty-five times. In the rest of the N.T. it is used only twice, Luke xiii. 7, Heb. ii. 14, and in the whole LXX. only four times, all in Esdras. It is rare in ordinary Greek; see Eurip. *Phæniss.* 753, and Polyb. *Frag. Hist.* 69. The τοῦ is omitted by *Lachm.* with BCD<sup>1</sup>FG; 2 mss.; Theoph.,—but, as being less usual, esp. when preceded by a prep., is more probably retained, with AD<sup>3</sup>E JK; nearly all mss.; Chrys., Theod., Dam., al. (*Tisch.*).

**ἐν νόμῳ δικαιοῦσθε]** 'are being justified in the law,' 'in lege,' Vulg., Clarom.; ἐν not being instrumental (Ewald), but pointing to the sphere of the action; comp. notes on ch. iii. 11. The pres. δικαιοῦσθε is correctly referred by the principal ancient and modern commentators to the feelings of the subject (ὡς ὑπολαμβάνετε, Theophyl., 'ut vobis videtur,' Fritz. *Opusc.* p. 156); comp. Goth. 'garaihtans qīþīþ izvis' [justos dicitis vos]. On this use of the *subjective* present (commonly employed to indicate certainty, prophetic confidence, expectation of speedy issue, &c.), see Bernh. *Synt.* X. 2, p. 371, Schmalfeld, *Synt.* § 54. 2, p. 91.

**τῆς χάριτος ἐξέπεσате]** 'ye fell away from grace;' the aor., as in the first clause, referring to the time when legal justification was admitted and put forward; see, however, notes to *Transl.* On the meaning of ἐκπίπτειν τινος ('aliquā re excidere, scil. ejus jacturam facere') see Winer, *de Verb.*

ἐν νόμῳ δικαιούσθε, τῆς χάριτος ἐξεπέσατε. <sup>5</sup> ἡμεῖς γὰρ Πνεύματι ἐκ πίστεως ἐλπίδα δικαιοσύνης ἀπεκδεχόμεθα.

*Comp.* Fasc. II. p. 11, and *comp.* Plato, *Rep.* VI. 496, ἐκπεσεῖν φιλοσοφίας, Polyb. XII. 14. 7, ἐκπίπτειν τοῦ καθήκοντος. The Alexandrian form of aor. ἐξεπέσατε is noticed and illustrated by exx. in Winer, *Gr.* § 13. 1, p. 68 sq.; *comp.* Lobeck, *Phryn.* p. 724.

5. ἡμεῖς γάρ] ‘For we,’ proof of the preceding assertion by a declaration *e contrario* of the attitude of hope and expectancy, not of legal reliance and self-confidence, which was the characteristic of the Apostle and of all true Christians. If δὲ had been used, the opposition between ἡμεῖς and οἱ τῶν (ὅτι) would have been more prominent than would seem in harmony with the context and with the conciliatory character of the present address.

Πνεύματι] ‘by the Spirit,’ ‘Spiritu,’ *Vulg.*, *Clarom.*, with an implied contrast to the σὰρξ which was the active principle of all legal righteousness; *comp.* ch. iii. 3, and notes *in loc.* The dative is not equivalent to ἐν Πνεύματι (*Copt.*), still less to be explained as merely adverbial, ‘spiritually’ (*Middl. in loc.*), but, as the context suggests, has its definite ablative force and distinct personal reference; our hope flows from faith, and that faith is imparted and quickened by the Holy Spirit. No objection can be urged against this interpr. founded on the absence of the article, as neither the canon of Middleton (*Gr. Art.* p. 126, ed. Rose), nor the similar one suggested by Harless (*Ephes.* ii. 22),—that τὸ Πνεῦμα is the personal Holy Spirit, πνεῦμα the indwelling influence of the Spirit (*Rom.* viii. 5), can at all be considered of universal application;

see ver. 16. It is much more natural to regard Πνεῦμα, Πνεῦμα ἅγιον, and Πνεῦμα Θεοῦ as proper names, and to extend to them the same latitude in connexion with the article; see Fritz. *Rom.* viii. 4, Vol. II. p. 105.

ἐκ πίστεως] ‘from faith,’ as the origin and source (*comp.* notes on ch. iii. 22),—in opposition to the ἐν νόμῳ of the preceding clause, which practically includes the more regular antithesis ἐξ ἔργων.

ἐλπίδα δικαιοσύνης] ‘the hope of righteousness.’ This is one of those many passages in the N.T. (see Winer, *Gr.* § 30. 1, p. 168) in which it is difficult to decide whether the genitive is *subjecti* or *objecti*; the ἐν διὰ δυοῖν, ‘spem et justitiam (æternam),’ suggested by Aquinas, being clearly inadmissible. If (α) the gen. be *subjecti*, ἐλπίδα δικαιοσ. must be ‘ipsum præmium quod speratur, sc. vitam æternam’ (*Grot.*), ‘coronam gloriæ quæ justificatio manet’ (*Beza*), ἐλπίς being used μετωνυμικῶς for the thing hoped for: if (β) *objecti*, then simply ‘speratam justitiam,’ the hope which turns on δικαιοσύνη as its object,—fairly paraphrased by *Æth.*, ‘we hope we may be justified;’ *sim. Tynd.*, *Cran.* Of these (β) seems clearly most in accordance with the context, as this turns not so much upon any adjunct to δικαιοσύνη as upon δικαιοσύνη itself; ‘Ye,’ says St. Paul, in ver. 4, ‘think that ye are already in possession of δικαιοσ. (δικαιοῦσθε): we on the contrary hope for it.’ There is no difficulty in δικαιοσύνη thus being represented *future*. For in the first place this view necessarily results from the contrast between Judaism and Christianity. The Jew regarded δικαιοσ. as something outward, pre-

ἡ ἐν γὰρ Χριστῷ Ἰησοῦ οὔτε περιτομή τι ἰσχύει οὔτε ἀκροβυστία, ἀλλὰ πίστις δι' ἀγάπης ἐνεργουμένη.

sent, realizable: the Christian as something inward, future, and, save through faith in Christ, unattainable. And in the second place, δικαιοσύνη is one of those divine results which, as Neander beautifully expresses it, 'stretch into eternity:' it conveys with it and involves the idea of future blessedness and glorification; οὗς ἐδικαίωσεν τοὺτους καὶ ἐδόξασεν, Rom. viii. 30; see Neand. *Planting*, Vol. I. p. 478 note, (Bohn).

ἐλπὶς ἀπεκδεχόμεθα] 'tarry for,' 'patiently wait for.' This expressive compound has two meanings (a) *local*, with reference either to the place *from which* the expectation is directed to its object ('in quo locatus aliquem expectes,' Fritz.), or, more usually, the place *whence* the object is expected to come ('unde quid expectaretur,' Winer),—a decided trace of which meaning may be observed in Phil. iii. 20: (b) *ethical*, with ref. to the assiduity of the expectation, 'studiose constanter expectare,'—the meaning in the present case and appy. in all the remaining passages in the N.T.; comp. Rom. viii. 19, 23, 25, 1 Cor. i. 7, Heb. ix. 28, 1 Pet. iii. 20 (*Lachm., Tisch.*), and see Tittmann, *Synon.* p. 106, Fritz. *Opusc.* p. 156, Winer, *Verb. Comp.* Fasc. iv. p. 14.

It may be added that the expression ἐλπὶς ἀπεκδ. is not pleonastic for ἐλπ. δικ. ἐχομεν (Ust., comp. *Æth.*), but, as Fritz. observes, forcible and almost poetical (Eur. *Alcest.* 130, ἐλπὶς προσδέχωμαι), ἐλπὶς being the cognate accus.; compare Acts xxiv. 15, ἐλπὶς... ἦν καὶ αὐτοὶ οὗτοι προσδέχονται, Tit. ii. 13, προσδεχόμενοι τὴν μακαρίαν ἐλπίδα. The whole clause then may be thus paraphrased: 'by the assistance of

the Holy Spirit we are enabled to cherish the hope of being justified, and the source out of which that hope springs is faith;' comp. Ust. *Lehrb.* II. 1, p. 90 sq., and for a fuller exposition of the verse, Chillingworth, *Works*, p. 402 sq. (Lond. 1704), Mantou, *Serm.*, Vol. IV. p. 927 sq. (Lond. 1698).

6. ἐν γὰρ Χριστῷ Ἰησ. ] 'For in Christ Jesus;' confirmation of the preceding statement that the ἀπεκδοχή was ἐκ πίστεως; when there is a union with Christ, neither circumcision nor uncircumcision avails anything, but faith only; it is clear then why we entertain the hope of righteousness *from faith*. The solemn formula ἐν Χρ. Ἰησ. is not to be explained away, as 'in Christi regno, ecclesiâ' (Paræus), 'Christi religione' (Est.), 'Christi lege' (Grot.),—all of which fall utterly short of the true meaning,—but, as the regular use of ἐν Χρ. and the addition of Ἰησοῦ distinctly suggest, conveys the deeper idea of 'union, fellowship, and incorporation' in Christ crucified: comp. notes on ch. ii. 17. For an elaborate but wholly insufficient explanation of the vital expression ἐν Χρ., comp. Fritz. *Rom.* viii. 1, Vol. II. p. 82; and contrast with it the deep and spiritual illustrations of Bp. Hall, *Christ Mystical*, ch. 2, 3.

δι' ἀγάπης ἐνεργουμένη] 'energizing, displaying its activity through love,' ζῶσα δέκνεται, Theoph., 'efficax est,' Bull, Andrewes (*Serm.* v. Vol. III. p. 193); comp. 1 Thess. i. 3, τοῦ κόπου τῆς ἀγάπης, Polyc. *ad Phil.* § 3, πίστιν . . . ἐπακολουθούσης τῆς ἐλπίδος προαγούσης τῆς ἀγάπης, and see especially Ust. *Lehrb.* II. 1. 4, p. 236 sq., and reff. in notes on



Who perverted you?

Whosoever they are

they shall be punished, for their doctrine is not mine. Yea, I wish they would cease from all communion with you.

7 Ἐτρέχετε καλῶς τίς ὑμᾶς ἐνέκοψεν

1 *Thess. l.c.* The verb ἐνεργεῖσθαι may have two meanings, (a) passive,

'is made perfect,' ἰσχυρῶς [quæ

perficitur, Schaaf, but see Capell. *in loc.*] Syr., 'adschueghyal,' Arm.,

—maintained by the older Romanist divines, Bellarm. al. (see Petav. *de*

*Incar.* viii. 12. 16, Vol. v. p. 407), as well as several Protestant inter-

preters, Hammond, al., and even the recent editors of Steph. *Thesaur.* s.v.;

or (b) active, 'is operative,' Vulg., Clarom., Goth., Copt.,—as main-

tained by nearly all recent commen-

tators. Of these (a) is perfectly lexically tenable (Polyb. *Hist.* i. 13,

5, ἐνεργεῖται πόλεμος), but distinctly at variance with the usage of the

word in the N.T. (see Meyer, 2 *Cor.* i. 6, Bretsch. *Lex.* s.v.), while (b)

harmonizes with the prevailing usage, and can be correctly distinguished

from the active; ἐνεργεῖν being 'vim exercere,' and commonly applied to

persons, ἐνεργεῖσθαι 'ex se (aut suam) vim exercere,' a species of what

has been called the 'dynamic' middle (Krüger, *Sprachl.* § 52. 8), and com-

monly applied to things, see Fritz. *Rom.* Vol. II. p. 17, Winer, *Gr.* § 38.

6, p. 231. Although the pass. meaning is not now maintained by

the best critical scholars of the Church of Rome, the passage is no less

strongly claimed as a testimony to the truth of the Tridentine doctrine

(Sess. vi. c. 7) of *fides formata*; see Windischm. *in loc.*, and comp.

Möhler, *Symbolik*, § 16, p. 131 note, § 17, p. 137.

7. Ἐτρέχετε καλῶς] 'Ye were running well;' forcible and yet natural

transition from the brief statement of the characterizing principle of

Christian life, once exemplified in the Galatians, but now lost sight of and

perverted; ἐπαινεί τὸν δρόμον καὶ θρηνεῖ τοῦ δρόμου τὴν παύλαν, Theod.

τίς ὑμᾶς ἐνέκοψεν] 'who did hinder you;' not without some expression of

surprise, πῶς ὁ τοσοῦτος ἐνεκόπη δρόμος; τίς ὁ τοσοῦτον ἰσχύσας, Chrys.; comp.

ch. iii. 1. The primary meaning of the verb ἐγκόπτειν (Hesych. ἐνεκοπτόμεν· ἐνεποδιζόμεν, Suid. ἀναχατίζει· ἀνα-

ποδίζει· ἐγκόπτει) appears to be that of *hindering* by *breaking up* a

road (e.g. Greg. Nazianz. *Or.* xvi. p. 260, ἡ κακίας ἐγκοπτομένης δυσπα-

θεία τῶν πονηρῶν, ἡ ἀρετῆς ὁδοποιουμένης εὐπαθεία τῶν βελτιόνων; comp.

'intercidere,' e.g. Cæsar. *Bell. Gall.* II. 9, pontem, &c.); while that of *an-*

*ac*κόπτειν (*Rec.*) is rather that of *hindrance* with the further idea of

*thrusting back*; comp. Hom. *Odys.* xxi. 47, θυρέων ἀνέκοπτεν ὄχῃας.

The reading of *Rec.* (ἀνέκοψεν) is, however, opposed to all the uncial

MSS., and appy. to nearly all mss. and Ff., and neither on internal (opp.

to Bloomf.) nor external grounds has any claim on attention. The accus.

is similarly found with ἐγκόπτειν, Acts xxiv. 4, 1 *Thess.* ii. 18; see also

*Themist. Or.* xiv. p. 181 c.

τῇ ἀληθ. μὴ πείθεσθαι] 'that ye should not obey the truth;' infin. expressive

of the *result* or effect, with some trace of the *purpose* or end contemplated,

this being one of those forms of the 'consecutive' sentence, which may be

regarded as partly *objective* and as partly *final*; see Donalds. *Gr.* § 602.

The popular explanation that μὴ with the infin., after certain negative and

prohibitive verbs, is pleonastic (Mey. comp. Herm. *Viger*, No. 271), is now

justly called in question (see esp.

τῇ ἀληθείᾳ μὴ πείθεσθαι; <sup>8</sup> ἢ πεισμονῇ οὐκ ἐκ τοῦ

Klotz, *Devar.* Vol. II. p. 668), the true explanation being that the *μὴ* is prefixed to the infinitive, whether in its more simply objective form (Donalds. *Gr.* § 584 sq.), or its more lax and general ref. to result (Bernh., *Synt.* IX. 6. b, p. 364, Madvig, *Synt.* § 156. 4), to indicate the further idea of some latent purpose involved in the action which specially contemplated or tended to the effect expressed by the infinitive; see esp. Schmalfeld, *Synt.* § 181. 2, p. 359, and for an illustrative example comp. Aristoph. *Pax*, 315, ἐμποδῶν ἡμῖν γένηται τὴν θεὸν μὴ ἐξελκύσαι; see Madvig, *Synt.* §. 210. The elliptical mode of explanation adopted by Gayler (*de Partic. Neg.* p. 359) in the parallel expressions ἀρνούμαι μὴ δρᾶσαι, sc. ‘nego, et dico me non fecisse’ is appy. doubtful in principle, and certainly is not here applicable. *Lachm.* omits the article before ἀληθ. but only with AB, and appy. a few mss.

8. ἢ πεισμονῇ] ‘the persuasion,’ ‘suasio,’ Clarom., scil. ‘servandi legalia,’ Lyra; the subst. being regarded as active, and the article (not ‘this pers.’ Arm., Auth.,—a most doubtful usage in the N.T., see Winer, *Gr.* § 18. I, p. 97 sq.) marking the particular (counter-)persuading of the false teachers implied in the *τίς ὑμᾶς ἐνέκοψεν*. Owing to the apparent patronomasia, and the nature of the termination (comp. Donalds. *Cratyl.* § 255), the meaning of πεισμονῇ is slightly doubtful. As the similar form πλησμονῇ means both *satiety* (the state) and *expletio* (the act), Col. ii. 23, Plato, *Symp.* 186 c, πλ. καὶ κένωσις,—so πεισμονῇ may mean (a) the state of being persuaded, i.e. ‘conviction’ (Θεοῦ τὸ καλεῖν τὸ δὲ πείθεσθαι τῶν ὑπακούοντων, Theod.), or (b) the act

of persuading ‘persuadendi sollertia,’ Schott.; comp. Chrys. on 1 *Thess.* i. 4, οὐ πεισμονῇ ἀνθρωπίνῃ ... ἦν ἡ ... πείθουσα. Of these (a) has here the support of the Greek expositors (τὸ πεισθῆναι τοῖς λέγουσιν, Ecum., comp. Chrys., Theoph.), and certainly on that account deserves consideration; (b) however, is to be preferred, as lexically defensible (see below), as in harmony with the active τοῦ καλοῦντος; ἢ πεισμ. pointing to a gracious act in which the human will is regarded more as subjected to the divine influence (John vi. 44), τοῦ καλ. to one in which it is regarded more as free; comp. Mey. *in loc.* In three out of the four instances cited by Wetst. from Eustath. (*ad. Il.* a, p. 21. 46; 99. 45, *Il.* ι, p. 637. 5), the prevailing meaning appears to be ‘pervicacia;’ but in Justin Mart. *Apol.* I, 53, αὐταρκεῖς εἰς πεισμονήν, Epiphani. *Hæres.* xxx. 21, εἰς πεισμονήν τῆς ἐαυτῶν πληροφορίας, Apollon. *de Synt.* p. 195. 10, τὴν ἐξ ἀλλήλων πρὸς ἀλλήλους πεισμονήν, the active meaning is sufficiently distinct. Ignat. *Rom.* 3, is commonly adduced, but here Cod. Colb. reads *σιωπῆς*.

οὐκ ἐκ τοῦ καλοῦντος] ‘is not from him who calleth you,’ i.e. does not emanate, does not result from, see note, ch. ii. 16; not an answer to the preceding question, which is rather an expression of surprise than a mere interrogation,—but a warning declaration. The ὁ καλῶν is obviously not St. Paul (Locke), nor even Christ (Theoph.), but as usual, God; the act of calling in St. Paul’s Epp. (e.g. *Rom.* ix. 11, 24; 1 *Cor.* i. 9, vii. 15, al.) being regularly ascribed to the Father; see notes and reff. on ch. i. 6. The tense of the participle need not be pressed either as a definite pres. (‘non desinit etiam nunc vocare,’

καλοῦντος ὑμᾶς. 9 μικρὰ ζύμη ὅλον τὸ φύραμα ζυμοί.  
 10 ἐγὼ πέποιθα εἰς ὑμᾶς ἐν Κυρίῳ ὅτι οὐδὲν ἄλλο φρονή-  
 σετε· ὁ δὲ ταρασσῶν ὑμᾶς βαστάσει τὸ κρίμα, ὅστις ἂν ᾗ.

Beza), or, still less probably as an imperf. ('qui vos vocabat,' Beng.),—ὁ καλῶν, as Chrys. appears to have felt (οὐκ ἐκάλεσεν ὑμᾶς ὁ καλῶν), being only the common substantival participle; see the numerous exx. collected by Winer, *Gr.* § 45. 7, p. 316, comp. Bernhardt, *Synt.* vi. 23, p. 318, Madvig, *Syntax*, § 180. b., and notes on 1 *Thess.* v. 24.

9. μικρὰ ζύμη κ.τ.λ.] 'a little leaven leaveneth the whole lump;' proverbially expressed warning (comp. 1 *Cor.* v. 7), forming a sort of antithetical continuation of what has preceded. It is somewhat doubtful whether ζύμη is to be considered as (a) having an abstract reference to the false teaching (τὸ μαρὸν τοῦτο κακόν, Chrys.; comp. Theoph.), or as (b) pointing in the concrete ('hi pauci,' Paræus; comp. Aug., Jerome) to those who disseminated it; see Clem. *Hom.* viii. 17 (cited by Hilgenf.), where the race of men living before the flood are characterized as a κακὴ ζύμη. On the one hand, (a) yields a pertinent sense, and is appy. confirmed by Matth. xvi. 11., and by 1 *Cor.* l.c. (where ver. 8 seems distinctly to show that ζύμη does not mean the individual so much as his sin): on the other, the active meaning assigned to πεισμονή, and still more the seeming quantitative limitation hinted at in the use of the individualizing singular in ver. 10 (comp. Beng.) appears to preponderate in favour of (b). We adopt therefore the concrete reference, and necessarily continue it to the following φύραμα; 'vel pauci homines perperam docentes possent omnem [totum] cætum corrumpere,' Winer *in loc.*

10. ἐγὼ] 'I for my part;' em-

phatic, and not without a reassuring contrast. The insertion of δὲ [C<sup>1</sup>FG; a few mss.; Demid., Aug., Syr.-Phil., al.] is due to the desire to make this contrast still more apparent.

εἰς ὑμᾶς] 'with regard to you;' this more lax use of εἰς is noticed by Winer, *Gr.* § 53, p. 473, and Bernh. *Synt.* v. 11. 3, p. 220.

The addition of the words ἐν Κυρίῳ (sc. Ἰησοῦ, Rom. xiv. 14, comp. Winer, *Gr.* § 19. 1, p. 113) serves to designate the ground of the hope, and to show that it was not an earthly and doubtful, but a heavenly (Phil. ii. 24) and certain assurance which St. Paul entertained; comp. 2 *Thess.* iii. 4, πεποιθήμεν δὲ ἐν Κυρίῳ ἐφ' ὑμᾶς, where ἐπὶ is used in a sense little different from the present εἰς, to denote the objects about whom the hope was felt, ἐν Κυρ. the nature of that hope; see notes on 2 *Thess.* l.c., where distinctions are drawn between the ethical uses of εἰς, ἐπὶ, and πρός.

οὐδὲν ἄλλο] 'nothing else,'—than what? Either specially,—than the subject and purport of the words immediately preceding; or generally,—than the doctrines which St. Paul had propounded. The latter accords best with the future φρονήσετε, which seems more naturally used in reference to the general issue (ὅτι διορθώσεσθε, Chrys.), than merely to the time when the words would be read. Alf. refers to Phil. iii. 15 (comp. Usteri, 'no novel sentiments'), but there the word is ἐτέρως; see notes *in loc.*

ὁ δὲ ταρασσῶν] 'but he that disturbeth you;' contrast, not with the preceding ἐγὼ (Rück.), but generally with the expression of confidence which has just preceded; ὁ ταρασσ. not being used on the one

11 ἐγὼ δέ, ἀδελφοί, εἰ περιτομὴν ἔτι κηρύσσω, τί ἔτι

hand, for οἱ παράσσοντες (Brown), nor on the other, in ref. to some *one particular* false teacher (Olsh.; contrast Davids. *Introd.* Vol. II. p. 315), but, in accordance with the exact selective and definitive force of the article, to the one who, for the time being, comes under observation. Οἱ παράσσοντες ὑμᾶς (ch. i. 7) are the class generally, ὁ παράσσω is the individual of the class who may happen to call forth the Apostle's censure; ἐπῆρε τὸν λόγον, Chrys.; comp. Madvig, *Synt.* § 14. **βαστάσει τὸ κρίμα** ['shall bear ('ut grave onus,' Beng.), the judgment (he deserves)'; κρίμα not being equivalent to κατάκριμα, nor used as cause for effect, sc. 'punishment' (Schott, Olsh.), but retaining its proper meaning both here and Rom. ii. 3, al. and with app. ref. to the judgment which he will receive from God; δίκας ὀφείλουσι τῷ Θεῷ, Theod. The idea of 'punishment,' or 'condemnation,' is conveyed by, and to be deduced from the context; see Fritz. *Rom. l.c.*, Vol. I. p. 94. **ὅστις ἂν ᾖ**]

'whoever he may be;' not with any reference to the dignity of the momentarily-selected individual (κἂν μεγάλοι τινες δοκῶσι καὶ ἀξιόπιστοι, Theoph.), but simply with the usual *inclusive* reference of the formula; comp. Acts iii. 23.

11. ἐγὼ δέ, ἀδελφοί] 'But I, brethren,'—with abrupt reference to what might have been said of himself. The connexion between this and the preceding verse is not perfectly clear. The use of the expression ὁ παράσσω appears to have suggested the remembrance that he himself was open to the charge of being a subverter, inasmuch as he had circumcised Timothy. The replication is final and decisive; 'But if it be a fact that I really do still preach *circumcision*, what further

ground is there for persecuting me?' i.e. 'the very fact of my persecution is a proof that I am not a preacher of *circumcision*;' see esp. Theoph. *in loc.*

**εἰ περιτ. ἔτι κηρύσσω]** 'if I preach *circumcision*,' 'if, as is assumed to be a matter of fact (comp. notes on ch. i. 9), *circumcision* is still what I preach;' the emphasis resting not on κηρύσσω (τουτέστιν οὐκ οὕτω κελεύω πιστεῦειν . . περιέτεμον μὲν γὰρ [τὸν Τιμόθεον], οὐκ ἐκήρυξα δὲ περιτομὴν, Chrys.) but on the prominently placed περιτομὴν. The ἔτι does not suggest any contrasted reference to the period before the coming of Christ ('still—as in the ante-Christian times,' Olsh.),—a reference which would here be very pointless, nor again to any special change in the Apostle's teaching since he had become a Christian,—for which there is not the *slightest* grounds, but simply to the period prior to his conversion, 'still, in contrast to my former Judaism;' comp. Wieseler, *Chronol.* p. 206, note. The Apostle might not have 'preached' *circumcision* before his conversion, but he strenuously advocated (περισσοτέρως ζηλωτῆς ὑπάρχων τῶν πατρικῶν μου παραδόσεων, ch. i. 14) all the principles of Judaism; comp. Neander, *Planting*, p. 304, note. The present tense is probably used, as Schott observes, from his having the present accusation of his adversaries in his mind.

**τί ἔτι διώκομαι]** 'why am I still persecuted,' almost 'why am I to be, &c.,' this second ἔτι being, as De Wette observes, *logical*; see Rom. iii. 7, τί ἔτι καὶ γὰρ ὡς ἁμαρτωλὸς κρίνομαι, 'what further ground is there for,' &c., Rom. ix. 19, al.

**ἄρα]** 'then after all, 'ergo,' Vulg., Clarom. (see Hand, *Tursell.* Vol. II. p. 450 sq.); inference from what has



διώκομαι; ἄρα κατήργηται τὸ σκάνδαλον τοῦ σταυροῦ.  
 12 ὄφελον καὶ ἀποκόψονται οἱ ἀναστατούντες ὑμᾶς.

preceded, not perhaps here without some tinge of ironical reference to a conclusion that could not have been expected. The fundamental idea of ἄρα is 'distance or progression (to another step in the argument)'; from which the *derivative* meaning—that at the advanced point at which we have arrived, our present view is different to our antecedent one, can easily be deduced; see esp. Donalds. *Crat.* § 192. That this, however, is the normal and *primary* idea of the particle (see Hartung, *Partik.* ἄρα, I. 3, Vol. I. p. 422) cannot now be maintained; see Klotz, *Devar.* Vol. II. p. 160 sq., where the whole question is discussed at great length. According to this writer, ἄρα involves 'significationem levioris cujusdam ratiocinationis, quæ indicat *rebus ita comparatis*, aliquid ita aut esse aut fieri,' in *Devar.* p. 167.

The interrogatory form (ἄρα), as adopted by Syr., Ust., al., seems here less forcible and appropriate.

τὸ σκάνδαλον τοῦ σταυροῦ] 'the offence of the cross,' 'offendiculum crucis,' Beza; the offence which the Jews took at Christianity, because faith in a crucified Saviour,—faith without legal observances, was alone offered as the means of salvation; οὐδὲ γὰρ οὕτως ὁ σταυρὸς ἦν σκανδαλίζων τοὺς Ἰουδαίους ὡς τὸ μὴ δεῖν πείθεσθαι τοῖς πατέροις νόμοις, Chrys.; comp. 1 Cor. i. 18, &c, see Brown, *Galat.* p. 278, Usteri, *Lehrb.* II. 2. 1, p. 253, Σκάνδαλον, though occurring (quotations included) 15 times in the N.T., and 25 times in the LXX and Apocrypha, is scarcely ever found 'apud profanos.' Σκανδάληθρον (τὸ ἐνιστάμενον ταῖς μυάγραις, Poll. *Onomast.* x. 34), occasionally occurs; e.g. in a

metaphorical sense, Aristoph. *Acharn.* 687.

12. ὄφελον] 'I would that;' indignant wish called forth by the last deduction, and by the thought of the antagonism of circumcision to the cross of Christ; see Ewald *in loc.*, and comp. ch. ii. 21. This word is used *purely* as a particle, both in the N.T. (see 1 Cor. iv. 8, 2 Cor. xi. 1), and in the LXX, e.g. Exod. xvi. 3, Numb. xiv. 2, xx. 3, Psalm cxviii. 5; see Winer, *Gr.* § 41. 5. 2, p. 270, Sturz, *de Dialect. Maced.* s. v. § 12. Its construction, therefore, here with a future, though unusual and (app. according to Lucian, *Solœc.* 1) solœcistic, need not have caused Bengel to alter the punctuation (τὸ σκάνδαλον τοῦ σταυροῦ ὄφελον.), and to connect ὄφελον as a kind of exclamation ('velim ita sit!') with what precedes. On the similar use of ὄφελον and ὄφελε in later writers, compare Matth. *Gr.* § 513. obs. 3, and on the correct and classical use ('ὄφελον non nisi tum adhiberi, quum quis optat, ut fuerit aliquid, vel sit, vel futurum sit, quod non fuit, aut est, aut futurum est'), see Herm.

*Viger*, No. 190.

καὶ

ἀποκόψονται] 'they would even cut themselves off (from you.)' The exact meaning of these words has been much discussed. The usual passive translation ('abscindantur,' Vulg., Goth., appy. Syr. [Schaaf], Æth. Platt, Arm.), cannot be defended, as the N. T. furnishes no certain instance of a similar enallage. The most plausible is 1 Cor. x. 2, καὶ πάντες ἐβαπτίσαντο, but even here the middle voice (sc. 'baptismum susceperunt,' Beng.) may be correctly maintained; see Winer, *Gr.* § 38. 4, p. 228, and exx. in Jelf, *Gr.* § 364. 4. a. We

Do not misuse your freedom, but love one another. Love is the fulfilment of the law; hatred brings destruction.

13 Ὑμεῖς γὰρ ἐπ' ἐλευθερίᾳ ἐκλήθητε, ἀδελφοί· μόνον μὴ τὴν ἐλευθερίαν εἰς ἀφορμὴν τῇ σαρκί, ἀλλὰ διὰ τῆς ἀγάπης δουλεύετε

have thus only two possible translations, (α), '*I would that they would even cut themselves off* (plane discedant) from communion with you,' Bretschn.; or (β) '*I would that they would* (not only circumcise, but) *even castrate themselves*;' μὴ περιτεμένεσθωσαν μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀποκοπτέσθωσαν, Chrys., ἀποκόπους ἑαυτοὺς ἐποίησαν, Œcum.: see exx. in Wetst. *in loc.* This latter reference to bodily mutilation is adopted by the principal patristic expositors, as well as by most modern writers; and it must be admitted that thus not only καὶ is more readily explained, and the expression of the *wish* (ὄφελον) more easily accounted for, but that there is also a species of parallelism in the use of κατατομήν, Phil. iii. 2. Still as there seems no certain trace of this *corporeal* reference in any of the ancient Vv.,—as in some (Æth.-Platt, and perhaps Arm.) the reference seems plainly *ethical*,—as there is a *seeming* contrast in the καλεῖν ἐπὶ of the confirmatory clause which follows, and as this seems alone suited to the earnest gravity with which St. Paul is here addressing his converts, we adopt somewhat unhesitatingly the *former* interpretation.

The Apostle's deep insight into the exact spiritual state of the Galatians, and the true affection that throughout the Epistle tempers even his necessary severity, leads him here to express as a *wish*, what he might have (as in 1 Cor. v. 11) urged as a command: comp. Waterl., *Works*, Vol. III. p. 458.

οἱ ἀναστατ. ὑμᾶς] '*they who are unsettling you*,' Hamm., sc. '*your subverters*;' the participle with its case becoming by means of the article a

kind of substantive; see notes and reff. on ch. i. 23. The verb ἀναστατοῦν (Hesych. ἀνατρέπειν) occurs three times in the N.T. (Acts xvii. 6, xxi. 38) as an equivalent of the more usual ἀνάστατον ποιεῖν, but is of rare occurrence (Wetst. on Acts xvii. 6), and is said to belong to that somewhat numerous class of words (Tittm. *Synon.* p. 266) which are referred to the Macedonian dialect; see Sturz, *de Dial. Maced.* § 9, p. 146. It has a stronger meaning than ταράσσω, and is admirably paraphrased by Chrys., ἀπὸ τῆς ἄνω Ἱερουσαλήμ καὶ τῆς ἐλευθέρας ἐκβαλόντες, βιαζόμενοι δὲ καθάπερ αἰχμαλώτους καὶ μετανάστας πλανᾶσθαι.

13. ὑμεῖς γάρ] '*For ye*,' commencement of a new paragraph, and according to Olsh., De W., al., of a new portion (the hortatory) of the Epistle; ἐνταῦθα λοιπὸν δοκεῖ μὲν εἰς τὸν ἥθικόν ἐμβαλεῖν λόγον, Chrys. St. Paul knew so well the human heart, its tendencies and temptations, and saw so clearly how his own doctrine of Christian liberty might be perverted and adulterated, that he at once hastens, with more than usual earnestness, to trace out the ineffaceable distinctions between true spiritual freedom, and a carnal and antinomian licence. There is, however, no marked or abrupt division, but one portion of the epistle passes insensibly into the other.

γάρ is thus not illative (Turner), nor a mere particle of transition (Brown), but stands in immediate connexion with the preceding words, which it serves to confirm and justify; 'and I may well wish that they would cut themselves off from your communion, for ye were called

ἀλλήλοις. 14 ὁ γὰρ πᾶς νόμος ἐν ἐνὶ λόγῳ πεπλήρωται,

to a state with which they have nothing in common.' The reading δέ, found in FG; 80; Chrys., Aug., al., seems a very palpable correction.

ἐπ' ἐλευθερίᾳ] 'for freedom,' ἐπὶ here denoting the *purpose* or *object* for which they were called; comp. 1 Thess. iv. 7, οὐ γὰρ ἐκάλεσεν ὑμᾶς ὁ Θεὸς ἐπὶ ἀκαθαρσίᾳ, where see notes *in loc.* Further exx. will be found in Winer, *Gr.* § 48. c, p. 351, and in Rost u. Palm, *Lex.* s.v. II. 2. f, Vol. I. p. 1040.

μὴ τὴν ἐλευθερίαν] 'make not your liberty,' scil. ποιείτε, τρέπετε [not, however, used in N.T.], δώτε (FG; Boern., al.), or some similar verb. Instances of this very intelligible and idiomatic omission of the verb after μὴ are cited by Hartung, *Partik.* μὴ, 6. b. 4, Vol. II. p. 153, Klotz, *Devar.* Vol. II. p. 669, Winer, *Gr.* § 66. I. 5, p. 663: comp. Hor. *Epist.* I. 5. 12, 'Quo mihi fortunas, si non conceditur uti.' Such ellipses must of course be common in every cultivated language.

διὰ τῆς ἀγάπης] 'by the love ye evince,' 'by your love,' not 'in your love' (Peile), with any reference to state or condition (comp. Rom. iv. 11, δι' ἀκροβυστίας, viii. 25, δι' ὑπομονῆς, al.; Winer, *Gr.* § 47. i, p. 339), but simply 'per caritatem,' Vulg., Armen. [instrumental case], Copt.; love was to be the means by which their reciprocal δουλεία was to be shown.

The reading τῇ ἀγάπῃ τοῦ Πνεύματος, found in DEFG; 31; Clarom., Goth., Copt. [Wilk., but not Böttich.]; Bas., al., is an addition suggested by the preceding σαρκός.

δουλεύετε] 'be in bondage,' 'serve,' Vulg., Clarom.; in antithesis to the preceding ἐλευθερίαν: οὐκ εἶπεν ἀγαπᾶτε ἀλλήλους, ἀπλῶς, ἀλλὰ δουλεύετε, τὴν ἐπιτεταμένην δηλῶν φιλίαν, Chrys.

14. ὁ γὰρ πᾶς νόμος] 'For the whole law;' confirmation from Scripture of the command immediately preceding, διὰ τῆς ἀγάπης κ.τ.λ. A few instances of this order occur in the N.T.; see Middl. *Greek Art.* ch. VII. p. 104, note, where Rose cites Acts xx. 18, 1 Tim. i. 16 (sing.), Acts xix. 7 (plural); add xxvii. 37. ἐν ἐνὶ λόγῳ] 'in one word,' scil. in one declaration or commandment: comp. Rom. xiii. 9.

πεπλήρωται] 'hath been (and is) fulfilled.' This reading is supported no less by external evidence [ABC; 6 mss.; Marc. in Epiph., Damasc. (2), Aug.] than by internal probability. While πληροῦται (*Rec.*) would imply that the process of fulfilment was still going on, the perfect πεπλήρωται suitably points to the completed and permanent act; comp. Rom. xiii. 8, ὁ ἀγαπῶν τὸν ἕτερον νόμον πεπλήρωκεν, —a meaning of the perf. which Marcion (according to Tertull. *adv. Marc.* v. 4) appears, either ignorantly or wilfully, to have misunderstood, 'adimpleta est, quasi jam non adimplenda.'

It may be observed that there is no discrepancy between this passage and Matth. xxii. 38, Mark xii. 29; for, as Meyer observes, St. Paul here takes a lofty spiritual eminence, from which, as it were, he sees all other commands so subordinated to the law of love, that he cannot consider the man who has fulfilled this in any other light than as having fulfilled the whole law: comp. Usteri, *Lehrb.* II. I. 4, p. 242, Reuss, *Théol. Chrét.* IV. 19, Vol. II. p. 204 sq. The explanation of Vorstius and others, πληροῦσθαι = ἀνακεφαλαιοῦσθαι, Rom. xiii. 9, here falls far short of the full spiritual meaning of the passage, and also is at variance

ἐν τῷ Ἀγαπήσεις τὸν πλησίον σου ὡς σεαυτὸν, <sup>15</sup> εἰ δὲ ἀλλήλους δάκνετε καὶ κατεσθίετε, βλέπετε μὴ ὑπὸ ἀλλήλων ἀναλωθῇτε.

Walk according to the Spirit, whose fruits no law condemns; and not according to the flesh, the works of which exclude from the kingdom of God,

<sup>14.</sup> σεαυτὸν] *Tisch.* (ed. 2) here adopts the more difficult, though not wholly unusual reading ἐαυτὸν (see Winer, *Gr.* § 22. 5) too much in defiance of external authority. Σεαυτὸν is supported by ABCDEK; very many mss.; Marc. ap. Epiph., Theodoret, Dam. (*Rec.*, *Griesb.*, *Scholz*, *Tisch.* ed. 1, *Lachm.*). Ἐαυτὸν appears only in FGJ; appy. the majority of mss.; Theophyl., Œcum. (*Mey.*, *Tisch.*). Usteri very plausibly suggests the falling away of one of the contiguous sigmas in the course of transcription.

with the regular meaning of πληρ. in the N.T.; see Matth. iii. 15, Rom. viii. 4, xiii. 8. Col. iv. 17.

ἀγαπήσεις] ‘Thou shalt love.’ The use of the imperativ future appears in the N.T. under three forms; (a) as a mild imperative, in simple prohibition; comp. Matth. vi. 5, οὐκ ἔση ὡς οἱ ὑποκριταί; (b) as a strong imperative, including prohibition and reproof; comp. Acts xiii. 10, οὐ παύσῃ διαστρέφων τὰς ὁδοὺς Κυρίου; (c) as a legislative imperative,—both negatively (Matth. v. 21, Rom. vii. 7, al.), and positively, as here, and Rom. xiii. 9. The two former usages (which in fact may be considered as one, varied only by the tone of the speaker) are common in classical Greek, see Jelf, *Gr.* § 413. 1, 2, Bernh. *Synt.* x. 5, p. 378: the latter seems distinctly Hebraistic; comp. Gayler, *Part. Neg.* II. 3. 3, p. 75, Winer, *Gr.* § 43. 5, p. 282. The uses of the future in the LXX appear to be very varied, and serve to express, negatively, *quod non convenit* (Gen. xx. 9), *quod non potest* (Gen. xxxii. 12: comp. Matth. iv. 4, al.), and positively, *quod licet* (Numb. xxxii. 24), *quod solet* (Deut. ii. 11). These are almost purely Hebraistic: see esp. Thiersch, *de Pentat.* III. § 11 sq.

<sup>15</sup> δάκνετε καὶ κατεσθίετε] ‘bite

and devour;’ οὐκ εἶπε, δάκνετε, μόνον, ὅπερ ἐστὶ θυμουμένου, ἀλλὰ καὶ κατεσθίετε, ὅπερ ἐστὶν ἐμμένοντος τῇ πονηρίᾳ. ὁ μὲν γὰρ δάκνων ὀργῆς ἐπλήρωσε πάθος· ὁ δὲ κατεσθίων θηριωδίας ἐσχάτης παρέσχεν ἀπόδειξιν, Chrys. Instances of a similar use of δάκνετε are cited by Kypke, *Obs.* Vol. II. p. 287, Wetst. *in loc.*

ἀναλωθῇτε] ‘be consumed,’ ‘consumamini,’ Vulg., Clarom.: continuation of the metaphor, there being appy. a species of climax in the three verbs δάκνετε, κατεσθίετε, and ἀναλωθῇτε. The meaning is sufficiently explained by Chrys., ἡ γὰρ διάστασις καὶ ἡ μάχη φθοροποιὸν καὶ ἀναλωτικὸν καὶ τῶν δεχομένων αὐτήν, καὶ εἰσαγόντων.

<sup>16.</sup> λέγω δέ] ‘Now I say.’ The Apostle now reverts to the first portion of the command in ver. 13, μὴ τὴν ἐλευθερίαν εἰς ἀφορμὴν τῇ σαρκί. Πνεύματι] ‘by the Spirit;’ not exactly ‘in (khen) the Spirit,’ Copt., still less ‘Spiritui vitam consecrate’ (dat. commodi; Fritz. *Rom.* Vol. I. p. 225), but simply ‘Spiritu,’ Vulg., Clarom.,—the dative being here what is called the dat. *normæ*, and indicating the metaphorical path, manner, or rule of the action; comp. ch. vi. 16, Acts xv. 1, Phil. iii. 16, and see Hartung, *Casus*, p. 79, Winer, *Gr.* § 31. 6. b, p. 193, Bernh. *Synt.* III. 14, p. 102,



ἐπιθυμίαν σαρκὸς οὐ μὴ τελέσητε. <sup>17</sup> ἡ γὰρ σὰρξ ἐπιθυμεῖ

17. ταῦτα γάρ] So *Lachm.* and *Tisch.* (ed. 1), with BD<sup>1</sup>EFG; 17; Vulg., Clarom., Copt., Arm.; Latin Ff. (*Mey.*, *Alf.*, *Bagge*),—and appy. correctly, as δέ, though strongly supported, viz., by ACD<sup>3</sup>JK; nearly all mss.; Syr. (both), Æth. (both); Chrys., Theodoret, Dam., al. (*Rec.*, *Griesb.*, *Scholz*) is much more likely to have been a change from γάρ (to avoid the seeming awkwardness of a repetition of the particle) than vicē versâ. There is also some weight in the internal evidence; the repetition of γάρ being so well-known a characteristic of the Apostle's style.

and exx. collected by Fritz. *Rom.* xiii. 13, Vol. III. p. 142. It is necessary to observe that Πνεύματι is not 'after a heavenly or spiritual manner,' Peile (*κατὰ τὰς πνευματικὰς ἐντολάς*, Schol. ap. Matth.),—a very insufficient paraphrase, nor even, 'in accordance with indwelling grace' (Πνεῦμα δὲ τὴν ἐνοικοῦσαν χάριν, αὕτη γὰρ ἐπὶ τὰ κρείττω ποδηγεί τὴν ψυχὴν, Theod.), as all such glosses tend to obscure the true nature of the contrast between Πνεῦμα and σὰρξ. Whenever these two words stand thus opposed it has been satisfactorily shown by Müller (*On Sin*, Vol. I. p. 354 sq., Clark,) that the Πνεῦμα is not either the spiritual part of man (das Geistige), or the human spirit, if even always strengthened by the Holy Spirit,—the 'divinized spiritual' (das Geistliche; comp. Reuss, *Théol. Chrét.*, Vol. II. p. 54), but the Holy Spirit itself, in so far as it is conceived the governing principle in man, the active and animating principle of Christian life, the Πνεῦμα τῆς ζωῆς ἐν Χρ. ᾿Ιησ. Rom. viii. 2, the Πν. Νριστοῦ, Πν. Θεοῦ, *ib.* ver. 9: see also Neander, *Planting*, Vol. I. p. 467 (Bohn), and esp. Hofmann, *Schriftb.* Vol. I. p. 254 sq.

On the omission of the article, see notes on ver. 5, and on the meaning of περιπατεῖν as implying life in its regular and practical manifestations, see notes on *Phil.* iii. 12, and on 1 *Thess.* iv. 12.

ἐπιθυμίαν σαρκός] 'the desire of the

flesh;' scil. all the motions and desires of the merely natural man, all that tends to earth and earthliness. The meaning of σὰρξ in this important and deeply suggestive passage deserves the reader's careful consideration. The context seems clearly to show that here, as in many other passages in the N. T., σὰρξ is not merely the carnal as opposed to the spiritual, —the purely sensational part of man, but comprehends in a more general notion the whole 'life and movement of man in the world of sense' (Müller), or perhaps, to speak a little more precisely, the 'whole principle and realm of earthliness and earthly relations' (σάρκα ἐνταῦθα τὸν λογισμὸν καλεῖ τὸν γεώδη, Chrys.); selfishness, as Müller has well observed, ever appearing in the background. The transition from this to the more definitely ethical notions of weakness, sin, and sensationalism, which Müller has too much lost sight of (see notes on *Col.* ii. 11), is thus easy and natural; see esp. the good article of Tholuck, *Stud. u. Krit.* for 1855, p. 485—488, Müller, *On Sin*, Vol. I, p. 350 sq. (Clark), and comp. Beck, *Seelenl.* II. 18, p. 53, Delitzsch, *Bibl. Psychol.* v. 6, p. 325 sq.

οὐ μὴ τελέσητε] 'ye shall not accomplish;' 'non perficietis,' Vulg., Clarom.; comp. Matth. x. 23, οὐ μὴ τελέσητε τὰς πόλεις. This clause may be translated either (a) imperatively; καὶ being the simple copula joining two imperativ clauses,

κατὰ τοῦ Πνεύματος, τὸ δὲ Πνεῦμα κατὰ τῆς σαρκός· ταῦτα γὰρ ἀλλήλοις ἀντίκειται, ἵνα μὴ ἂν θέλητε ταῦτα ποιῆτε.

the first expressed affirmatively, the second negatively (Copt., Arm., Æth., and more recently Hamm., Mey., al.), or (b) as a *future*, in which case καὶ will be *consecutive*, and nearly equiv. to 'ita fiet ut;' comp. notes on *Phil.* iv. 12. Of these (a) is perfectly admissible on grammatical grounds; for the general principle—that οὐ μὴ with the 2nd pers. fut. is *prohibitive*, and that, with the other persons of the future and all persons of the subj., it enounces a *negation*, and not a prohibition (Hermann on *Elmsl. Med.* 1120, p. 391)—includes so many scarcely doubtful exceptions even in classical Greek (see exx. in Gayler, *Partic. Neg.* p. 435), that it may be sometimes doubted whether the first negative both in οὐ μὴ and μὴ οὐ may not really be 'oratorium magis quam logicum' (Gayler). Be this as it may, it seems certain that in later Greek and esp. in the LXX, this use of οὐ μὴ in nearly all combinations, but esp. with subj., is so very abundant (see exx. in Gayler, p. 440), that no grammatical objections (opp. to Bloomf.) can be urged against the *prohibitive* usage. As, however, there is no *distinct* instance of such a construction in the N.T., and still more as the next verses seem more naturally to supply the reasons for the assertion than for the command, it seems best with Vulg., Clarom., Syr., and appy. Goth. (see De Gabel. *Gr. Goth.* § 182. 1. b. 3) to adopt the *future* translation. On the use of the subj. aor. for the future in negative enunciations, see notes and reff. on ch. iv. 30; and on the subject of the verse as limited to religious contentions, see 2 sermons by Howe, *Works*, Vol. III. p. 123 sq. (ed. Hewlett).

17. ἡ γὰρ σὰρξ κ.τ.λ.] 'for the flesh lusteth against the Spirit;' reason for the foregoing declaration that walking after the Spirit will preclude the fulfilling the lusts of the flesh; 'merito hoc addit cum in uno eodem homine regenerato sit caro et Spiritus: cujus certamen copiosissime explicatur, Rom. VII. [15—20],' Beza. In the following words the order ἀντίκ. ἀλλήλοις [*Rec.* with JK; mss.; Ff.] is rightly reversed with greatly preponderating authority. ἵνα μὴ] 'to the end that ye may not;' not 'so that ye cannot do,' Auth. (οὐκ ἐπὶ αἰτίας εἶπεν, ἀλλ' ὡς ἀκούουθον κατὰ τὸ οἰκεῖον ἰδίωμα, Theod.), but with the usual and proper (telic) force of ἵνα, 'ut non quæcunque vultis illa (ista, Cl.) faciatis,' Vulg., Clarom., comp. Goth., Æth.: the object and end of the τὸ ἀντικεῖσθαι on the part of each Principle is to prevent man doing what the other Principle would lead him to; 'τὸ Πνεῦμα impedit vos, quo minus perficiatis τὰ τῆς σαρκός, contra ἡ σὰρξ adversatur vobis ubi τὰ τοῦ Πνεύματος peragere studetis,' Winer; see Fritz. *Excurs. in Matth.* p. 838, Baur, *Paulus*, p. 533 sq., and comp. the very good remarks of Hammond, *Serm.* VII. Part I. p. 123 (Angl. Cath. Libr.), where, although he quotes the eventual (ecbatic) sense of ἵνα in translation he almost appears to adopt the final sense in his remarks and deductions. On the use of ἵνα in the N.T., see notes on *Eph.* i. 17, Fritz. *Excurs. l.c.*, and Winer, *Gr.* § 53. 6, p. 406, and for a notice and example of its secondary-telic, or sub-final use, notes on 1 *Thess.* v. 4. Neither this derivative sense, however, nor any assumed eventual force (opp. to Ust. and De W.) is here to

18 εἰ δὲ Πνεύματι ἄγεσθε, οὐκ ἐστὲ ὑπὸ νόμον.

be ascribed to the particle, both being appy. inconsistent with the probable meaning of *θέλητε*; see next note.

*ἃ ἂν θέλητε*] ‘*whatsoever ye may wish.*’ This latter clause will admit of three different explanations, according as *θέλητε* is referred to (a) the carnal will; John viii. 44, 1 Tim. v. 11; (b) the moral or better will, or (c) the free-will in its ordinary acceptance. Of these explanations, the first (a), though supported both by Chrys., Theod., and several distinguished modern expositors (Bull, *Harm. Ap.* II. 9. 25 sq., Neander, *Planting*, Vol. I. p. 468, ed. Bohn), must still be pronounced logically inconsistent with *ταῦτα γὰρ ἄλλ. ἀντικ.*, which seems rather to point to the opposition incurred than the victory gained by the Spirit. The second (b), though perhaps in a less degree, is open to the same objection, notwithstanding the support it may be thought to receive from Rom. vii. 15 sq., where *θέλειν* seems to point to the imperfect though better will; see Calv., Schott, De W., who conceive that St. Paul is here expressing briefly what in Rom. I. c. he is stating more at length. The simple and logical connexion of the words is, however, much better supported by (c), subject only to this necessary and obvious limitation, that this *ισόρροπος μάχη* must be only predicated, in its full extent, of the earlier and more imperfect stages of a Christian course; see Olsh. *in loc.* The state of the true believer is conflict, but *with final victory*,—a truth that was felt even by the Jews, among whom Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and more especially Joseph, were ever cited as instances of a victorious issue: Schoettg. *de Luctā Carnis et Spiritus*, III. 10, 11 (Vol. I. p. 1204).

18. εἰ δὲ κ.τ.λ.] ‘*But if ye be led by the Spirit;*’ contrasted state to the struggle described in the preceding verse; ‘*ubi vero Sp. vincit, acie res decernitur,*’ Beng. When the Spirit becomes truly the leading and guiding principle, then, indeed, the doubtful struggle has ceased; there would be no fulfilling of the works of the flesh, and by consequence no longer any bondage to the law; comp. Maurice, *Unity of N. T.*, p. 510, and Baur, *Paulus*, p. 534, note.

Πνεύματι ἄγεσθε], ‘*by the Spirit;*’ instrumental dative; comp. 2 Tim. iii. 6, *ἀγόμενα ἐπιθυμίαις ποικίλαις*, and see Winer, *Gr.* § 31. 7, p. 194, and exx. collected by Kypke, *Obs.* Vol. II. p. 172. Who can doubt, says Müller (*Doctr. Sin.*, Vol. I. p. 355, Clark), that Πν. ἄγεσθ. here entirely corresponds in the mind of the Apostle with Rom. viii. 14, Πνεύματι Θεοῦ ἄγονται; and that thus the fuller and deeper meaning of Πνεῦμα must be maintained throughout this paragraph.

οὐκ ἐστὲ ὑπὸ νόμον] ‘*ye are not under the law;*’—not, on the one hand, because there is now no need of its beneficial influences (οὐ δέχεται τῆς ἀπὸ τοῦ νόμου βοηθείας, Chrys., al.), nor on the other, because it is now become an alien principle (Usteri, *Lchrb.* I. 4. A, p. 57), but simply—‘*because, it finds nothing in you to forbid or to condemn;*’ see ver. 23. The more obvious conclusion might have seemed, ‘*ye are not under the influences of the flesh;*’ but as the law was confessedly the principle which was ordained against the influences and ἔργα τῆς σαρκός (Rom. vii. 7 sq.), the Apostle (in accordance with the general direction of his argument) draws his conclusion relatively rather to the prin-






ἔχθραι, ἔρις, ζήλος, θυμοί, ἐριθείαι, διχοστασίαι, αἰρέσεις,

the latter, however, seems here more probable, sorcery, as Meyer notices, being especially prevalent in Asia; see Acts xix. 19. On the subject generally, see Delitzsch, *Bibl. Psychol.* iv. 17, p. 262, sq. Both in this and the following words there is much variation between the sing. and plural forms. *Rec.* commences the list of plurals with ἔχθραι; the singulars ἔρις [ABD<sup>1</sup>; mss.] and ζήλος [A? BD<sup>1</sup> E (FG ζήλους); 17. Goth.] seem, however, to have the critical preponderance and are adopted by *Lachm.* *Tisch.*, and most modern editors.

θυμοί] ‘displays of wrath;’ both this and the associated plurals serving to denote the various concrete forms of the abstract sins here specified; see exx. of θυμοί noticed by Lobeck, *Ajax*, 716, Bernhardy, *Synt.* II. 6, p. 62, and esp. the good note of Heinichen on Euseb. *Eccl. Hist.* VIII. 6, Vol. III. p. 18 sq. The meaning of θυμός, as its derivation implies [θύω, perhaps connected with Sanscr. *dhu*, ‘agitare,’ Pott, *Etym. Forsch.* Vol. I. p. 211], is not so much ‘inimicitia hominis acerbi et iracundi’ (Tittm. *Synon.* p. 133), as *iracundia*, or rather *excarescentia*, the principal idea being that of ‘eager motion towards,’ ‘impulse;’ see esp. Donalds. *Crat.* § 473,—where, however, the derivation of θύω is plausibly referred to ΘΕ-, on the principle of ‘suggestion by contrast.’ It thus differs from ὀργή, both in its *rise*, as more sudden (Luke iv. 28, Acts xix. 28), and its *nature*, as less lasting (compare Ecclus. xlviii. 10, κοπάσαι ὀργὴν πρὸ θυμοῦ); see Trench, *Synon.* § XXXVII., Fritz. *Rom.* Vol. I. p. 105, and notes on Eph. iv. 31.

ἐριθείαι] ‘caballings;’ comp. Syr.  [rebellio, calumnia]. The

accurate meaning of the word ἐριθεία appears to have been missed by most of the older, and indeed most of the modern expositors, by whom it is commonly connected with ἔρις (comp. *Ecum.*), and understood to mean ‘contention;’ comp. ‘*rixa*,’ Vulg., ‘*inritationes*,’ Clarom. Its true etymological connexion is, however, with the Homeric word ἐρίθος, ‘a day-labourer,’ and thence either with ἔριον (τὴν ἐργαζομένην τὰ ἔρια, Phavor. *Eclog.* p. 201, ed. Dind.), or more probably with \*EPΩ, ἐρδω, ἐρέθω; comp. Lobeck, *Patholog.* p. 365. Its meaning, then, is (α) *Labour for hire*; comp. Suidas, s. v. δεκάεσθαι; (β) *Scheming* or *intriguing for office*, ‘ambitus;’ comp. Aristot. *Pol.* v. 2. 3, p. 1302, (ed. Bekk.); (γ) *Party-spirit*, a contentious spirit of faction; comp. Schol. ap. Matth. ἐριθ’ ἐμφιλόνεικοι πράξεις, and Steph. *Thes.* s. v. where there are also traces of a right perception of the true meaning. Of these (γ) seems to be the prevailing meaning in the N. T., where ἐριθ. occurs no less than 7 times, and in the following combinations: in Rom. ii. 8, οἱ ἐξ ἐριθ. are coupled with οἱ ἀπειθοῦντες τῇ ἀληθείᾳ, and in antithesis to οἱ καθ’ ὑπομονὴν ἔργον ἀγαθοῦ; in 2 Cor. xii. 20, ἐριθείαι are enumerated between θυμοὶ and καταλαλῖαι; in Phil. i. 16, ἐριθ. is in antithesis to ἀγάπη; ib. ii. 3, it is connected with κενοδοξία, and in James iii. 14. 16, with ζήλος. In Ignat. *Phuad.* 8, ἐριθ. s. opposed to χριστομάθεια. It would thus seem that in all these passages, with the exception perhaps of Rom. *l.c.*, and Phil. *l.c.*,—where the context points less to party-spirit, than to the contentiousness it gives rise to (see notes on Phil. i. 17, *Transl.*)—the meaning of ἐριθ. is fairly covered by the defi-

21 φθόνοι, φόνοι, μέθαι, κῶμοι, καὶ τὰ ὅμοια τούτοις· ἃ προλέγω ὑμῖν, καθὼς καὶ προεῖπον, ὅτι οἱ τὰ τοιαῦτα

21. φόνοι] Omitted by *Tisch.* with B; 17. 33. 35. 57. 73; Demid. Aug.\*; Clem., Marcion ap Epiph., Iren.; Cypr., Hieron. (distinctly), Ambrst., Aug. ([*Lachm.*], approved by *Mill*). The authorities for the text are ACDEFGJK; great majority of mss; Clarom., Boern., Vulg., Syr. (both), Copt., al.; Chrys., Theod., al. (*Rec.*, *Griesb.*, *Scholz*, *Mey.*, *Alf.*, *Bagge*). These so decidedly preponderate, the characteristic paronomasia is so probable, and the omission in transcription owing to the similarity in words so very likely, that we do not hesitate to restore φόνοι.

dition of Fritz. as 'summa invidia peccatore inclusa proclivitasque ad machinationes;' see Rückert on *Rom.* ii. 8, and esp. Fritz. Excursus on ἐριθός, ἐριθεία, ἐριθεύομαι, *Comm. on Rom.* Vol. I. p. 143 sq.

διχοστασίαι, αἱρέσεις] 'divisions, parties;' the 'standing apart' (comp. 'tvisstasseis,' Goth.) and divisions (*Rom.* xvi. 17) implied in the former word, leading naturally to the more determinate choice ('electio præsertim disciplinæ cujusdam,' Schott) exercised in the formation of the latter; comp. Theoph. and Bagge in *loc.*

21. μέθαι, κῶμοι] 'drunkennesses, revellings,' 'ebrietas, comessationes,' Vulg., Clarom.; the latter being the more generic and inclusive, to which the former was the usual accompaniment. On the nocturnal κῶμοι (τὰ ἀσελγῇ καὶ πορνικὰ ἄσματα, συμπόσια, Hesych.) of the ancients see Schwarz. *de Comiss. Vet.*, Altdorf, 1744, Welcker in Jacobs, *Philostr.* i. 2, p. 202 sq. and on the derivation of the word [appy. connected with κοιμάω, and from a root κτ-] Benfey, *Wurzellex.* Vol. II. p. 150.

ἃ προλέγω ὑμῖν] 'about which I tell you before-hand;' either 'præmoneo, priusquam veniat dies retributionis, sive iudicii, quem hic respicit,' Est., or more simply, 'prædico, ante eventum,' Beng.; comp. 1 *Thess.* iii. 4. It is not necessary to refer ἃ to πρᾶσσοντες,

as an accus. derived by attraction from the accus. *objecti* after that word (Schott, Olsh.); the ordinary explanation, 'quod attinet ad ea quæ,' (Camerar.), being perfectly satisfactory. In such cases, the relative is really governed by the finite verb as a species of 'quantitative' accus.; its prominence in the sentence, and *appy.* absolute use being designed to call attention to that on which the thought or action principally turns; comp. John viii. 54, and see Scheuerl. *Synt.* § 8. 4, p. 55. Such sentences often involve a slight, but perfectly intelligible, anacoluthon; see Fritz. *Rom.* vi. 10, Vol. I. p. 393, and comp. notes on ch. ii. 20.

καθὼς καὶ προεῖπον] 'as I also told you before-hand,' sc. when I was with you; the καὶ *appy.* reminding them that these were warnings not new to them. The particle is omitted in BFG; Amit., Demid.; Chrys. (1), al., and bracketted by *Lachm.*, but rightly retained as part of the text by most recent editors, the external evidence in its favour [ACDEJK; nearly all mss., and most Vv.; Clem., Chrys., Theod.] being so greatly preponderant.

τὰ τοιαῦτα] 'such things as these,' 'all such things.' The article with τοιοῦτος denotes a known person or thing, or the whole class of such, but not an undefined individual out of the class; as in that

πράσσοντες βασιλείαν Θεοῦ οὐ κληρονομήσουσιν. <sup>22</sup> ὁ δὲ καρπὸς τοῦ Πνεύματος ἐστὶν ἀγάπη, χαρά, εἰρήνη,

case τοιοῦτος is anarthrous: see Kühner on Xenoph. *Mem.* i. 5. 2, and Krüger, *Sprachl.* § 50. 4. 6.

**βασιλ.** Θεοῦ οὐ κληρον.] ‘shall not inherit the kingdom of God;’ comp. Eph. v. 5, where with equal pertinence the declaration is made of present time. On the meaning of the inclusive term βασιλεία Θεοῦ,—that kingdom which was completely established at the ascension (see Jackson, *Creed*, x. 45. 2), of which Christ is the founder, and Christ (and God, Rev. xi. 15, xii. 10) the King, and of which the true Christian, even while here on earth, is a subject, see esp. Tholuck, *Bergpred.* p. 72 sq., Bauer, *Comment. Theol.* II. p. 107 sq., Heemskerck, *Notio τῆς βασ. κ.τ.λ.* (Amst. 1839), and the comments of Reuss, *Théol. Chrét.* II. 4, Vol. I. p. 180 sq. On its distinction, (whether ‘in sensu initiali or finali’) from the more collective and, so to say, localized ἐκκλησία, see Stier, *Ephes.* Vol. II. p. 252 sq.

22. **καρπός**] ‘fruit;’ used appy. with a significant reference to the organic development from their root, the Spirit (Olsh., Bloomf.); διὰ τὴν δὲ καρπὸν καλεῖ τοῦ Πν.; ὅτι τὰ μὲν πονηρὰ ἔργα ἐξ ἡμῶν ἰγίγνεται μόνον διὸ καὶ ἔργα καλεῖ τὰ δὲ καλὰ οὐ τῆς ἡμετέρας ἐπιμελείας δεῖται μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῆς τοῦ Θεοῦ φιλανθρωπίας, Chrys. It is possible that no marked distinction may be intended (Mey.), still, as καρπὸς is nearly always used by St. Paul ‘in bonam partem’ (Rom. i. 13, vi. 22, xv. 28, Eph. v. 9, Phil. i. 11, 22, iv. 17), and as even in Rom. vi. 21, where it is used in ref. to evil works, the same meaning (‘what fruit,’ i.e., ‘what really beneficial result had ye, &c.’) appears to be pre-

served, we may safely press the peculiar meaning and significance of the term: see an excellent sermon on this text by Sanderson, *Serm.* xvii. (ad Aul.), p. 594 sq. (Lond. 1689).

**ἀγάπη, χαρά**] ‘love, joy;’ ἀγάπη, as Mey. observes, standing at the head, as the moving principle of all the rest (comp. 1 Cor. xiii. 1 sq.), and χαρά following, as that special gift of the Spirit (comp. 1 Thess. i. 6), which ought to be the pervading principle of Christian life (Phil. iv. 4); comp. Reuss, *Théol. Chrét.* IV. 18, Vol. II. p. 202.

**εἰρήνη**] ‘peace;’ not so much here in ref. to peace with God (Phil. iv. 7, see notes in loc.) as, in accordance with the associated and partially contrasted terms ἐχθραὶ κ.τ.λ. (ver. 20),—peace with one another; comp. 1 Thess. v. 15. On the meaning of μακροθυμία (*clementia*, quā iræ temperans delictum non statim vindices,’ Fritz. *Rom.* Vol. I. p. 98), see notes on Eph. iv. 2, and for its distinction from ὑπομονή, notes on Col. i. 11.

**χρηστότης, ἀγαθωσύνη**] ‘benevolence, goodness.’ These words are nearly synonymous. The former (defined in [Plato] *Def.* 412 E, as ἡθους ἀπλαστία μετ’ εὐλογιστίας) may perhaps denote that benevolence and sweetness of disposition (‘benignity,’ Wicl., Rhem.) which finds its sphere and exercise in our intercourse with one another; comp. Tit. iii. 4, where it is joined with φιλανθρωπία, and see Tittm. *Synon.* p. 140, Planck, *Comment. Theol.* Part I. p. 197, and the citation from Jerome in Trench, *Synon.* Append. p. 198 (ed. 1). The

latter (ἀγαθ.), a somewhat rare word (though occurring in three other places in St. Paul’s Epp., Rom. xv. 14,

μακροθυμία, χρηστότης, ἀγαθωσύνη, πίστις, <sup>23</sup> πραΰτης,

Eph. v. 9, 2 Thess. i. 11), seems more than ἡ ἀνηρτισμένη ἀρετὴ (Phavorinus, Zonaras) or even, 'animi ad optima quæque propensio' (Gom. on Rom. xv. 14), and may not improbably be extended to that 'propensio' as exhibited in *action*, the propension both to will and do what is good; see Stier, Ephes. Vol. II. p. 265, and comp. Suicer, Thes. Vol. I. p. 16. The idea of 'bountifulness,' Nehem. ix. 25, is necessarily included. It may thus be distinguished from the somewhat late word ἀγαθότης (Lob. Phryg. p. 350), which rather denotes 'goodness in its essence,' and is thus commonly used in reference to God.

πίστις] 'faith,' not merely 'fidelitas, veracitas in promissis' (Men. ap. Pol. Syn.), i.e., 'good faith' (Matth. xxiii. 23; Tit. ii. 10, πίστις ἀγαθὴ), but trustfulness (Conyb.), faith in God's promises and mercies and loving trust towards men; comp. 1 Cor. xiii. 7, πάντα πιστεύει, where, like μακροθυμία and χρηστότης (ver. 4), it stands as one of the characteristics of ἀγάπη.

23. πραΰτης] 'meekness,' 'modestia,' Vulg. The πραὺς is defined by Tittmann, Synon. p. 140, as 'mansuetus, qui æquo animo omnia fert (sanftmüthig),' comp. Aristot. Eth. iv. 11. This, however, seems wholly insufficient: the Christian grace of πραΰτης is not mere gentleness or ἀπαρξία, (τὸ δυσκίνητον εἶναι πρὸς τὰς ὀργάς, Stob. Floril. I. 18), but appy. denotes a submissiveness to God as well as man, and may be distinguished from ἐπιεικεία as having its seat in the inner spirit, while the latter seeks to embody itself in acts; see Trench, Synon. § XLIII., and notes on Col. iii. 12. On the orthography πραΰτης (appy. the more Attic form,

Phot. Lex. p. 386) or πραύτης, comp. Lobeck, Phryg. p. 403.

ἐγκράτεια] 'temperance,' the exercise of control over passions and desires; comp. Acts xxiv. 25, 2 Pet. i. 6: ἐγκρ. δὲ ἐστὶν ἀρετὴ τοῦ ἐπιθυμητικοῦ καθ' ἣν κατέχουσι τῷ λογισμῷ τὰς ἐπιθυμίας ὁρμώσας ἐπὶ τὰς φαύλας ἡδονάς, Stob. Floril. I. 18. It is distinguished by Diog. Laert. from σωφροσύνη as implying a control over the stronger passions, whereas the latter implies a self-restraint in what is less vehement; ἡ σωφροσύνη ἡρεμίας ἔχει τὰς ἐπιθυμίας, ἡ δὲ ἐγκράτεια σφοδράς, Suid. Lex. s.v. Vol. I. p. 1138 (ed. Gaisf.). The addition of ἀγγελία (D<sup>1</sup>EFG; Clarom. Vulg. [not Amit.; Bas., al.] is rightly rejected by appy. all editors.

τῶν τοιούτων] 'all such things,' not masc. (Theod.), but as seems much more natural, and is perhaps suggested by the art. (Olsh.), neut. in reference to the preceding virtues; comp. the somewhat parallel passage, Stobæus, Floril. 18, fin., ἀκολουθεῖ δὲ τῇ ἀρετῇ χρηστότης, ἐπιεικεία, εὐγνωμοσύνη, ἐλπίς ἀγαθὴ, ἔτι δὲ καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα. Brown's argument (p. 307) is certainly not convincing, 'τοιούτων not τοιαύτων,'—a curious oversight.

οὐκ ἔστι νόμος] 'there is no (condemnatory) law.' The explanation per meiosis, 'tantum abest ut iis legis Mosaicæ terrores sint metuendi, ut potius Deo sint grati,' Rosenm. (cited by Brown), is not satisfactory. St. Paul draws a contrast between the legal judgment under which the former class lay, and the freedom from it which those who are led by the Spirit enjoy; comp. Bull, Exam. Censuræ, xvii. 16, where, however, the masc. interpr. of τοιούτων is adopted.



ἐγκράτεια κατὰ τῶν τοιούτων οὐκ ἔστιν νόμος. <sup>24</sup> οἱ δὲ τοῦ Χριστοῦ τὴν σάρκα ἐσταύρωσαν σὺν τοῖς παθήμασιν καὶ ταῖς ἐπιθυμίαις. <sup>25</sup> εἰ ζῶμεν Πνεύματι, Πνεύματι καὶ

24. τοῦ Χριστοῦ] *Tisch.* adds Ἰησοῦ with ABC; mss.; Copt., Sahid., Æth. (both); Cyr. (often), Doroth., Bas., Procop., Dam., al.; Aug. [*Lachm.*] The external authorities for the omission are DEFGJK (FG add *εντες*, scil. *οντες*); Vulg., Clarom., Syr. (both), Goth., Arm.; Chrys., Theodoret, Pseud-Ath., al.; very many Lat. Ff. (*Rec., Griesb., Scholz, Alf.*). Owing to the importance of ABC, the external evidence may perhaps be considered slightly in favour of the addition; the order, however, is so unusual (Eph. iii. 1, Col. ii. 6, but in both with var. readings), and external evidence for and against so nearly balanced, that we decide in favour of the shorter reading.

24. οἱ δέ] ‘*Now they;*’ slightly contrasted application of the whole foregoing particulars to the special case of Christians, δὲ not being simply continuative (Auth.), nor yet resumptive, in ref. to ver. 16 (De W.), or to ver. 18 (Beng.), but almost syllogistic, the application to Christians forming a sort of practical ‘*propositio minor*’ to the foregoing group of verses. The connexion of the whole paragraph, then, from ver. 16 appears to be as follows;—‘The Spirit and the flesh are contrary to each other; if the flesh prevail, man is given over to all sin, and excluded from the kingdom of God: if the Spirit be the leading principle, man brings forth good fruits, and is free from the curse of the law. *Now* the distinguishing feature of the true Christian is the crucifixion of the flesh; consequently, as must be obvious from what has been said, the living in and being led by the Spirit;’ see Rückert *in loc.*

ἐσταύρωσαν] ‘*crucified,*’ scil. when they became Christians, and by baptism were united with Christ in His death; comp. Rom. vi. 3. Though this ethical crucifixion is here designated as an act *past* (comp. Rom. vi. 6, ὁ παλαιὸς ἡμῶν ἄνθρωπος συνεσταύρωθη), it really is and must be a continuing act as well; comp. Rom. viii.

13. This however the aor., with its usual and proper force, leaves unnoticed; it simply specifies, in the form of a general truth, the act as belonging to the past, without affirming or denying any reference to the present; see Fritz. *de Aor. Vi*, p. 17, notes on 1 Thess. ii. 16, and comp. Soph. *Antig.* 1318 (last line) ἐδίδαξαν, on which Wex remarks, ‘*unum exemplum, quod aliquando evenerit, tanquam norma proponitur:*’ see also Schmalfeld, *Synt.* § 60. 2, p. 128. In all such cases the regular reference of the tense to the past may be *felt* in the kind of summary way in which the action is stated,—the sort of implied dismissal of the subject, and procedure to something fresh; comp. Donalds. *Gr.* § 433.

On the vital truth, that our crucifixion of the flesh is included and involved in that of Him with whom we are united, comp. Usteri, *Lehrb.* II. 1. 3, p. 202 sq.; and on the whole verse read the good sermon of South, *Serm.* XXIII. Vol. IV. p. 338 sq. (Lond. 1843).

25. εἰ ζῶμεν Πνεύματι] ‘*If we live by the Spirit;*’—‘if, as a matter of fact (see notes on ch. i. 9), we *live* (emphatic) by the efficacy and operation of the Spirit; assumption naturally arising from the preceding declaration of crucifixion of the opposing prin-

στοιχῶμεν. <sup>26</sup> μὴ γινώμεθα κενόδοξοι, ἀλλήλους προκαλούμενοι, ἀλλήλοις φθονοῦντες.

ciple, the flesh ; ‘enecatâ in hominibus Christianis τῇ σαρκί, necesse est in iisdem vivat suamque vim libere exserat τὸ Πνεῦμα,’ Schott. The omission here of all illative particles makes the exhortation more forcible and emphatic ; comp. 1 Cor. iii. 17. There is some little difficulty in the explanation of the dative Πνεύματι. It is certainly not (a) a dat. of *manner*, scil. ‘spiritually’ Middl. ; as thus not only the force of the verse, but the connexion with what precedes, arising from the opposition of the Πνεῦμα and the σὰρξ, is completely lost. Nor again (b) is it a dative of *relation*,—‘si vitam nostram ad Spiritum referimus, ad Spiritum etiam dirigamus vitam,’ Fritz (*Rom.* xiii. 13, Vol. III., p. 142) ; for though *Rom.* xiv. 6-8 supplies a somewhat parallel sentiment, the antithesis between the two clauses is thus obviously deprived of all force and pertinence. On the whole then, the ordinary explanation (c) would seem to be most satisfactory, according to which Πνεύματι is to be regarded as a form of the *instrumental* or *ablative* dative (Winer, *Gr.* § 31. 7, p. 194), and as here adopted rather than διὰ with the accus. (*John* vi. 57, comp. Winer p. 356), as thus forming a sharper antithesis to the dative which follows,—‘if we live by the Spirit (if the Spirit is our principle of life) by the Spirit let us also walk ;’ comp. 2 Cor. iii. 6, τὸ δε Πνεῦμα ζωοποιεῖ, and see Neand. *Planting*, Vol. 1. p. 469 sq. (Bohn). The second Πνεύματι is obviously the dat. *normæ*, scil. κατὰ τοὺς ἐκείνου νόμους πολιτευόμενοι, Chrys. ; see notes on ver. 16. Fritz. (*Rom.* iv. 22, Vol. I. p. 225), explains it as a dat. *commodi*, ‘Spiritui vitam consecrate ;’ but this, on *Rom.*

xiii. 13, he appears to have retracted. **στοιχῶμεν**] ‘let us walk.’ The hortatory imperative is not without some doctrinal significance (Ust.) ; the Apostle evidently assuming the union and co-existence of the Divine and human powers in the heart of the true Christian ; comp. Beck, *Seelenl.* I. 8, p. 20, II. 13, p. 32 sq., Usteri, *Lehrb.* II. 1. 3, p. 218 note. The command is substantially the same as that in ver. 16, except perhaps that στοιχεῖν [στιχ.] may imply a more *studied* following of a prescribed course, than the more general περιπατέω (notes on *Phil.* iii. 18) ; comp. Polyb. *Hist.* XXVIII. 5. 6, στοιχεῖν τῇ τῆς συγκλήτου προθέσει, Dion. Hal. *Antiq.* VI. 65, στοιχεῖν ταῖς πλείοσι γνώμασι, and the somewhat unusual expression στοιχεῖν μιᾷ γυναικί, Schol. Arist. *Plut.* 773.

<sup>26</sup>. μὴ γινώμεθα κ.τ.λ.] ‘Let us not become ;’ not ‘let us not be,’ Auth., (comp. Syr.), but ‘ne efficiamur’ Vulg., Clarom., ‘vair-*phamma*,’ Goth., there being appy. no less in the verb than in the person an intentional *mildness*, which seems to imply that the sin of κενοδοξία had not yet taken root, though the very warning suggests that it was to be expected. The verse thus forms a suitably concluding warning against those particular sins of the Galatians to which the Apostle alluded in ver. 13-15 and at the close of ver. 20, and belongs to Chap. v., though it also serves very naturally to connect the doctrinal with the more directly admonitory portion of the Epistle, which begins with the next chapter. A close connexion with Chap. vi. (Mey., al.) seems clearly at variance with the introductory ἀδελφοί (comp. ch. iv. 12), and the change of person.

Ye who are spiritual should bear and forbear: examine yourselves before ye judge others.

VI. Ἀδελφοί, ἐὰν καὶ προλημφθῇ ἄνθρωπος ἐν τινι παραπτώματι, ὑμεῖς οἱ

ἀλλήλ. προκαλούμενοι] ‘provoking each other;’ scil. εἰς φιλονεικίας καὶ ἔρεις, Chrys. ‘calling one another out to the field of controversy,’ Brown; see Herodian, *Hist.* vi. 9, (Oxon., 1704), προκαλεῖται ἡμᾶς εἰς μάχην, and simply, Polyb. *Hist.* i. 46. 11, προκαλούμενος τοὺς πολεμίους.

The meaning of φθονοῦντες has been modified by some commentators, ‘withholding out of envy’ (Olsh.), ‘hating’ (Brown). This is not necessary; φθονεῖν is the correlative act on the part of the weak, to the προκαλεῖσθαι on the part of the strong. The strong vauntingly challenged their weaker brethren: the weak could only retaliate with *envy*. It may be remarked that φθονεῖν does not occur elsewhere in N. T.; in James iv. 2, the correct reading is φονεύετε.

CHAPTER VI. 1. ἀδελφοί] ‘Brethren;’ conciliatory mode of address introducing the more directly admonitory portion: ‘latet in hoc etiam uno verbo argumentum,’ Beza.

ἐὰν καὶ προλημφθῇ] ‘if a man be even surprised or caught;’ ‘præoccupatus fuerit,’ Vulg., Clarom., Syr., ‘gafauhaidan,’ Goth. The verb προλημφθῇ has received several different interpretations, in accordance with the different meanings assigned to πρό. The more strict *temporal* meaning, ‘antea,’ whether referred to the arrival of the Epistle (Grot.), to a recurrence of the offence (Winer), or to the attempt at restoration,—the λαμβάνεσθαι taking place before the καταρτ. (Olsh.),—is unsatisfactory, as the emphatic position of προλημφθῇ and the force of καὶ are thus both obscured. The common reference to the *unexpectedness* of the sin (‘notat improvisam

occupationem,’ Vorst., ἐὰν συναρπαγῇ, Chrys.), is also inconsistent with καὶ, as this meaning of πρό would tend to excuse and qualify, whereas καὶ seems to point out an aggravation of the offence. If, however, πρό be referred to the *power of escape*,—‘be caught before he could escape,’ ‘flagrante delicto,’—not only the intensive force of καὶ, but the emphatic position of προλημφθῇ and the general tenor of the exhortation is fully preserved. This meaning of προλαμβ., it must be admitted, is rare, but see exx. in Kypke, *Obs.* Vol. II. p. 289, and esp. Wisdom, xvii. 17, προληφθεις, τὴν δυσάλυκτον ἔμενεν ἀνάγκην.

On the Alexandrian form προλημφθῇ, see Winer, *Gr.* § 5, 4, *Tisch. Prolegom.* p. xx., and on the difference between ἐὰν καὶ and καὶ ἐὰν, see note, ch. i. 8, Herm. *Viger*, No. 307, Klotz, *Devar.* Vol. II. p. 519.

ἐν τινι παραπτώματι] ‘in any transgression,’ in any particular act of sin, esp. on the side of error, stumbling, or transgression of a command. On the distinction between παράπτωμα (more particular), and ἁμαρτία (more general), see notes on Eph. ii. 1.

ὑμεῖς οἱ πνευματικοί] ‘ye the spiritual ones,’ ‘ye that are spiritual.’ The tenor of the exhortation, coupled with the similar distinctions which St. Paul seems elsewhere to have recognised in his converts (e.g., 1 Cor. iii. 1), appears in favour of the opinion that the Apostle is here designating not merely those who were *subjectively* πνευματικοί, i.e., who thought themselves so (comp. Windischm.), but those who were *objectively* πνευματ., those who had remained true to him and his doctrines; see Olsh. *in loc.* That the teachers are mainly addressed

πνευματικοὶ καταρτίζετε τὸν τοιοῦτον ἐν πνεύματι πραΰ-  
τητος, σκοπῶν σεαυτόν, μὴ καὶ σὺ πειρασθῇς. <sup>2</sup> ἀλλήλων

2. ἀναπληρώσετε] *Tisch.* (ed. 2) reads ἀναπληρώσατε with ACDEJK; appy. nearly all mss.; Syr.-Philox., perhaps Goth. [but conjunct. acts both for fut. and imper.; De Gabel. *Gr.* § 182, 186]; Clem., Ath., Chrys., Theodoret,

in ver. 1-6, and the hearers and laity in ver. 6-10, is also probable.

καταρτίζετε] 'restore.' The technical meaning ἀπὸ τῶν ἐξαρθημάτων 'reponere in artu luxata membra,' Steph. (*Thes.* Vol. IV. p. 1213), adopted by Beza, Bloomf., Brown, al., does not appear here alluded to, as examples of the simple ethical sense (διορθοῦτε, Chrysost.) are sufficiently common; comp. Herodot. v. 28, καταρτίζειν (Μίλητον), Stob. *Floril.* I. 85, καταρτ. φίλους διαφερομένων, Greg. Nazianz. *Orat.* XXVI. Vol. I. p. 443 B, πόθεν οὖν ἄρξομαι καταρτίζειν ὑμᾶς, ἀδελφοί (cited by Dindorf).

πνεύματι πραΰτητος] 'the spirit of meekness;' not merely 'a meek spirit,'—a wholly inadmissible dilution of the true meaning of the words,—but a spirit of which the principal constituent (comp. Bernhardt, *Synt.* III. 44, p. 161) or *characterizing quality* (Scheurl. *Synt.* § 16. 3, p. 115) is πραΰτης, compare Winer, *Gr.* § 34. 2. b, p. 212. The anarthrous πνεῦμα (but after a prep.) refers *ultimately*, as Chrysostom felt, to the Holy Spirit, one of whose especial charisms is 'gentleness;' see ch. v. 23. This reference, however, must not be over-stated, or expressed by the use of a capital letter; for, as in 1 Cor. iv. 21 (where πν. πραΰτητος is joined with ἀγάπη), so here πν. seems *immediately* to refer to the state of the inward spirit as wrought upon by the Holy Spirit, and *ultimately* to the Holy Spirit as the inworking power; comp. Rom. i. 4, πν. ἀγιοσύνης, viii. 15, πν. νιοθεσίας, 2 Cor. iv. 13, πν. τῆς πίστεως, Eph. i. 17, πν. σοφίας, in

all which cases πν. seems to indicate the Holy Spirit, and the abstract gen. the specific χάρισμα; see Hamm. *in loc.*, and notes on 2 Tim. i. 7.

σκοπῶν σεαυτόν] 'looking to thyself;' temporal clause stating the (proper) concomitants of the action ('considering all the time thy own case'), or perhaps with a secondary-causal force hinting at the reasons for it; see Krüger, *Sprachl.* § 56. 12. 1, Schmalfeld, *Synt.* § 207, and comp. Donalds. *Gr.* § 615. For instances of the emphatic and individualizing enallage of number, see Bernhardt, *Synt.* XII. 5, p. 421. *Lachm.* connects this clause with ver. 2, putting a full stop after πνεύμ. πραΰτητος, and a comma after πειρασθῇς, but thereby obviously weakens the whole force and point of the address. The πνευματικοὶ were reminded of their own liability to fall into temptation: why? Surely not to urge them merely *generally* to bear one another's burdens, but *particularly* to evince their Christian spirit, by restoring one who had fallen, only after all, as they themselves might.

μὴ κ.τ.λ.] 'lest thou also shouldst be tempted' scil. in a like case; subjunctive ('verentis est ne quid nunc sit, simulque nescire se utrum sit necne significantis,' Herm. Soph. *Ajax*, 272), and in the *aor.*, in reference to an event still impending; see Winer, *Gr.* § 56. 2, p. 447, and the copious list of exx. of this and similar constructions in Gayler, *Part. Neg.* p. 325.

2. ἀλλήλων τὰ βάρη] 'the burdens of ONE ANOTHER;' the ἀλλήλ., as Meyer rightly observes, being emphatic, not, however, with any oblique



τὰ βάρη βαστάζετε, καὶ οὕτως ἀναπληρώσετε τὸν νόμον

Dam., al. (*Rec.*, *Griesb.*, *Scholz*). The authorities for text are BFG ; 2 mss. ; Vulg., Clarom., Syr., Arm., Copt., Sahid., Æth. (both) ; Theodoret. (ms.) Aster. Procl., Marc. erem. ; Tert., Cypr., al. (*Lachm.*, *Tisch.* ed. 1, *Meyer*, *De Wette*, approved by *Mill*, *Prolegom.*, p. 123). The preponderance of MSS. evidence is thus plainly in favour of the imper. ; still the testimony of the *Vv.* joined with the extreme probability of a change from the fut. to the imp. (see *Mill*, *l.c.*) seems sufficient to authorize the rejection of a reading, which on strict grammatical principles may be pronounced *somewhat* suspicious.

reference to the burden of the Law (Alf.), but simply in opposition to that selfish feeling which would leave each one to bear his own ; contrast the Apostle's own example, 2 Cor. xi. 29. The meaning of this expressive word must not be too much circumscribed. It seems chosen, with inclusive ref. to all forms of weaknesses (*ἀσθενήματα*, Rom. xv. 1), sufferings, and, perhaps more especially, *sins* ; the purport of the command being φέρειν τὰ τῶν πλησίων ἐλαττώματα, Chrys., or, with more exactness, ἐπικουφίζειν τὴν ψυχὴν ὑπὸ τῆς τοῦ ἁμαρτήματος συνειδήσεως βεβαρμένην, Theod. Mōps. p. 129.

**βαστάζετε** [*'bear,' i.e., sustain as a superimposed burden.* On the particular use and meaning of *βαστάζειν* in the important doctrinal statement, Matth. viii. 17,—as exemplified by this passage, see Magee, *Atone-ment*, No. XLII, Vol. I. p. 415 sq.

**καὶ οὕτως ἀναπληρώσετε** [*'and thus shall ye fulfil,'—thus, in this way, and no other, viz., by following the exhortation just given. Future after imperat., as in ch. v. 16. On the whole (see crit. note), the future seems the more probable, as well as perhaps the more strictly grammatical reading ; for though no opposing argument can be founded on the use of the imper. aor., combined with the imper. present (the former often stating the general command, the latter some of the details ; comp. Schömann, *Isæus*, p. 235),*

still in the case of this particular verb the use of the present (comp. Barnab. *Ep.* ch. 21, ἀναπληροῦτε πᾶσαν ἐντολήν), is much more natural. The compound ἀναπληροῦν is not simply synonymous with πληροῦν (*Rück.*, al.), but appears in all cases to denote a *complete* filling up, and to point to a *partial* rather than an entire vacuum ; 'hæc demum erit perfecta legis impletio,' Winer, *Verb. Comp.* Fasc. III. p. 11 ; comp. Plut. *Poplic.* § 11, ἀνεπλήρωσε τὴν βουλὴν ὀλιγανδροῦσαν ('made up the full number of'), and see notes on *Phil.* iii. 30. The explanation of Chrys., κοινῇ πάντες πληρώσατε, is not satisfactory.

**τὸν νόμον τοῦ Χρ.**] [*'the law of Christ ;'* not generally 'le mobile des actes du Chretien' (*Reuss, Théol. Chr.* iv. 16, Vol. II. p. 168), but definitely 'the law of love,' (τὴν ἀγάπην φησίν, Theod. Mōps.), which He gave (*John* xiii. 34, ἐντολὴν καινὴν δίδωμι ὑμῖν, ἵνα ἀγαπᾶτε ἀλλήλους ; *1 John* iii. 23, ἀγαπῶμεν ἀλλήλους καθὼς ἔδωκεν ἐντολὴν ἡμῖν), and which He so graciously exemplified, αὐτὸς γὰρ τὰς ἁμαρτίας ἡμῶν ἀνέλαβε καὶ τὰς νόσους ἐβάστασεν, *Schol. ap. Matth.* The peculiar term νόμος is *perhaps* here chosen with some reference to the case of the Galatians : they affected an observance of the law of Moses, here was a law of Christ in which was included the fulfilment of the whole law ; comp. ch. v. 14. This '*novum præceptum Christi*' is illus-

τοῦ Χριστοῦ. <sup>3</sup> εἰ γὰρ δοκεῖ τις εἶναι τι μηδὲν ὄν, φρεναπατᾷ ἑαυτόν. <sup>4</sup> τὸ δὲ ἔργον ἑαυτοῦ δοκιμαζέτω

trated and explained by Knapp, *Script. Var. Arg.* No. x. p. 369 sq.

3. εἰ γὰρ κ.τ.λ.] ‘For if any one thinks &c.’ confirmation of the foregoing exhortation to gentleness and humility, by showing the evils of the opposite course. The best motive to indulgence towards others is, as Olsh. remarks, the sense of our own weakness.

μηδὲν ὄν] ‘when he is nothing,’ ‘being all the time nothing;’ temporal, or in the more accurate language of Schmalfeld, ‘temporal-concessive’ participle, stating what the man after all is, in spite of his opinion of himself; see the exx. in Schmalfeld, *Synt.* § 207. 2, p. 415. Alford finds in this use of the subjective μηδὲν rather than οὐδὲν (absolute) a fine irony,—‘being if he would come to himself, and look on the real fact.’ This, however, is somewhat precarious, as the use of the subjective negation with participles is the prevailing usage in the N.T.; see Green, *Gr.* p. 122. While then we may press οὐ when so connected, we must be careful in overpressing μή; see notes on 1 *Thess.* ii. 15, iii. 1. For illustrative exx.

of the general form of expression, see Wetst. *in loc.*, and Kypke, *Obs.* Vol. II. p. 291; one of the most apposite is, Plato, *Apol.* p. 41 E, ἐὰν δοκῶσι τι εἶναι, μηδὲν ὄντες.

φρεναπατᾷ] ‘deceiveth his own mind,’ ‘inwardly deceiveth himself;’ comp. Goth., ‘frapja-marzeins ist,’ [intellectus deceptio est]. The verb is an ἀπαξ. λεγ. in the N.T.; comp., however, φρεναπάτης, Tit. i. 10, and James i. 26, ἀπατῶν καρδίαν αὐτοῦ. This last passage may perhaps enable us to draw a distinction between ἀπατᾷ ἑαυτόν and φρεναπατᾷ ἑαυτόν. The

former may imply a deception which had something objective to rest upon; the latter a more studied, inward-working, and purely subjective deception; comp. notes on Tit. i. 10. Hence the force of the command which follows, τὸ ἔργον δοκιμαζέτω, put to the proof his outward acts, and form his judgment upon them. The gloss of Hesych. (χλευάζει), or even of Zonaras (διαπαίζει) does not, consequently, seem quite sufficient.

The order ἑαυτὸν φρεναπ. [*Rec.* with DEFGJK; al.] is well supported, but inferior in point of critical authority to that of the text (*Lachm.*, *Tisch.*, with ABC; 80, al.), and not improbably a correction to give ἑαυτὸν studied prominence.

4. τὸ ἔργον ἑαυτοῦ δοκιμ.] ‘prove his own work;’ put to the test all that he is particularly engaged on; ‘rem non opinionem de se,’ Beng. The singular with the article is appy. here used collectively (De W., Mey.), scil. τὰς ἑαυτοῦ πράξεις, Theophyl., τὰ βεβιωμένα αὐτῷ, Æcum.; ‘universam agendi rationem complectitur,’ Schott: comp. Rom. ii. 15, 1 Pet. i. 17, and see Winer, *Gr.* § 27. 1, p. 157. On the meaning of δοκιμάζειν (μετ’ ἀκριβείας ἐξετάζειν, Theoph.), see notes on Phil. i. 10, Suicer, *Thesaur.* s.v. Vol. I. p. 936, and for a good practical sermon on this and the preceding verse, see Usher, *Serm.* III. Vol. XIII. p. 31 sq. (ed. Elrington).

τὸ καύχημα κ.τ.λ.] ‘his ground of boasting.’ The true meaning of this passage has been somewhat obscured by a neglect of the exact meaning and force of the different words. (1) The concrete καύχημα, *gloriandi materies* (Rom. iv. 2, 1 Cor. ix. 15, 16, al.), must not be confounded with

ἕκαστος, καὶ τότε εἰς ἑαυτὸν μόνον τὸ καύχημα ἔξει, καὶ οὐκ εἰς τὸν ἕτερον· 5 ἕκαστος γὰρ τὸ ἴδιον φορτίον βαστάσει.

*καύχῃς*, *gloriatio* (Rom. iii. 27, al.), the distinction between these words being appy. always observed in the N.T.,—even in 2 Cor. v. 12, ix. 3, al. (2) The article is not used *κατ' ἐξοχήν*, but pronominally (Middleton, ch. v. 3), 'his ground of boasting,' the *καύχημα* which properly belongs to him; comp. 1 Cor. iv. 5, *τότε ὁ ἑπαῖνος γενήσεται ἐκάστω*. (3) The prep. *εἰς* must in each clause bear the same meaning (opp. to De Wette); the most simple and suitable appearing to be, 'with regard to,' 'in relation to,' not 'contra,' Schott (which can be justified, *e.g.* Luke xii. 10, but connected with *ἑαυτ.* would involve an artificial explanation); comp. 2 Cor. xi. 10, *ἡ καύχῃς αὐτῇ οὐ σφραγίσεται εἰς ἐμέ*, Eph. iii. 16, *κραταιωθῆναι...εἰς τὸν ἔσω ἄνθρωπον*; comp. Winer, *Gr.* § 49. a, p. 354, Bernh. *Synt.* v. 11, p. 220. (4) The force of *τὸν ἕτερον* (not *ἕτερον*, as implied by Auth.) must not be overlooked, scil. 'the one with whom he is contrasting himself;' 'his neighbour,' Copt., Arm. The meaning of the whole clause then will be, 'If any one wishes to find matter for boasting, let it be truly searched for in his own actions, and not derived from a contrast of his own fancied virtues with the faults of others;' comp. Hammond *in loc.* True Christian *καύχημα*, like St. Paul's, must be found either in a deep and thankful acknowledgment of blessings and successes (*ἐν Κυρίῳ καυχάσθω*, 2 Cor. x. 17), or in afflictions and weakness (2 Cor. xi. 30, xii. 5), which still more show forth both the mercy and the mighty power of the Lord; comp. 2 Cor. xii. 9.

5. ἕκαστος γάρ] 'For each man;' confirmatory clause standing in close connexion with the last words of ver. 4, and assigning the reason why a man would have little real ground or justice for claiming spiritual superiority over his neighbour: he had only to look at himself, to see that he had his own burden to bear; καὶ σὺ κάκεινος τὸ ἴδιον φορτίον βαστάσετε, Œcum.

φορτίον] 'load;' not identical with the preceding βάρος, ver. 2 (Vulg., Clarom., Arm.,—but not any of the other Vv.), which perhaps is used as a more general term in reference to the community at large, while φορτ. has a more *individualizing* reference to the particular load of sins and infirmities which each one, like a wayfarer (comp. Wisdom xxi. 6, Xenoph. *Mem.* iii. 13. 6), had to carry: 'alia sunt onera participandæ infirmitatis, alia reddendæ rationis Deo de actibus nostris: illa cum fratribus sustentanda communicantur, hæc propria ab unoquoque portantur,' August. *de Consens. Evang.* ii. 30. 72. The qualitative and humbling distinction of Chrys. (*τοῖς δυνάσει τοῦ φορτίου καὶ τῆς ἀχθοφορίας πιέζων αὐτῶν τὸ συνειδός*), and the quantitative of Beng. ('φορτίον, par ferentis viribus: βάρος quæ excedunt') do not appear so natural or probable. The allusion which Conyb. here finds to Æsop's well-known fable (the Πῆραι δύο? p. 165, ed. De Furia) is not very plausible, as the point of the fable and the tenor of this verse are far from being identical.

βαστάσει]

'shall bear,' scil. 'has to bear,' 'must bear.' The future does not here refer to the day of judgment (Theod., al.; see

Be liberal to your  
teachers: as ye sow  
now, whether it be to the flesh or to the Spirit, so shall ye reap.

6 Κοινωνεῖτω δὲ ὁ κατηχούμενος τὸν

ch. v. 10), nor even (like ξῆει) to the future period when the conviction is arrived at, 'will find he has to bear' (Windisch., al.), but is appy. used *ethically*, in ref. to what according to the nature of things *must* be the case; comp. notes on Eph. v. 31, Thiersch, *de Pent.* III. 11, p. 158 sq., and see exx. in Jelf, *Gr.* § 406. 3, and Bernhardy, *Synt.* x. 5, p. 377. It was not so much from a sense of future responsibility, as from a consciousness of present *unavoidable* ἀχθοφορία, that a man would be led to think humbly of himself and kindly of his neighbour. The observation of Fritzsche on the use of the future is worthy of citation; 'Futurum in sententiâ generali recte ponitur, quandoquidem rei quæ in nullum tempus non convenire videatur, etiam futuro tempore locum futurum esse jure sumitur,' on *Rom.* vii. 3, Vol. II. p. 9.

6. κοινωνεῖτω δὲ κ.τ.λ.] 'but let him that is instructed share with, &c.:' exhortation to the duty of sharing temporal blessings with others, placed in contrast (δὲ) to the foregoing declaration of individual responsibility in spiritual matters. With regard to the construction there is some little doubt whether κοινωνεῖν is here transitive ('sit benignus in magistrum in omni bonorum genere' Fritz. *Rom. l.c.*; comp. Chrys., πᾶσαν ἐπιδεικνύσθω περὶ αὐτὸν δαψίλειαν), or intransitive. The verb has three constructions in the N. T.; (a) with gen. of the *thing*, only Heb. ii. 14; (b) with dat. of *thing*, the common construction, *Rom.* xii. 13, xv. 27, 1 Tim. v. 22, 1 Pet. iv. 13, 2 John 11; (c) dat. of *person*, the *thing* under the regimen of a prep., *Phil.* iv. 15. In all these instances (even in *Rom.* xii. 13) the meaning seems clearly *intransitive*. The same

appears to be the meaning in the present case: for though the transitive constr. is lexically admissible (Thom. Mag. κοινωνῶ σοι ὦν ἔχω, ἀντὶ τοῦ μεταδίδωμι), and yields a perfectly good sense, still the prevailing use of κοινωνεῖν in the N. T., the analogy of construction between this passage and *Phil.* iv. 15, οὐδεμία μοι ἐκκλησία ἐκωνώνησεν εἰς λόγον δόσεως καὶ λήψεως, and the general context supply arguments in favour of the *intransitive* meaning, which seem distinctly to preponderate.

ὁ κατηχούμε. τὸν λόγον] 'he that is instructed in the word,' scil. in the Gospel (see *Acts* xv. 7, τὸν λόγον τοῦ εὐαγγελίου, and comp. *Luke* i. 2), τὸν λόγον being the accus. of reference, or what is termed 'the qualitative object' (Hartung, *Casus*, p. 55, 61) after the pass. part. κατηχούμενος (*Acts* xviii. 25); see Winer, *Gr.* § 32. 5, p. 104, and esp. Schmalfeld, *Synt.* § 25, compared with § 16, ad fin. With regard to the meaning of κατηχέω which has here been somewhat unduly pressed, we may observe that the word appears to have four meanings; (α) *sono*; ἀντὶ τοῦ ἡχῶ, *Suidas*; (β) *sono impleo*; comp. *Lucian, Jup. Trag.* 39, κατὰδουσι καὶ κατηχοῦσι; (γ) *vivâ voce erudio*, προτρέπομαι καὶ παραινῶ,

*Suid.*; comp. *Syr.* ܩܬܝܚܐ [qui

audit], *Æth.*, and see *Joseph. Vit.* § 69, where this meaning seems confirmed by the context ἀληθείαν ἐμαρτύρει; and lastly (δ), with a more general and unrestricted reference, *edocceo* (διδάσκω, *Hesych.*, *Zonaras*), — *appy.* the meaning in the present

case ('sa laisida,' *Goth.*, 𐌱𐌰𐌶𐌵𐌹𐌸𐌰 [qui instituit] *Syr.-Phil.*), and in the majority of the passages in the N. T.



λόγον τῷ κατηχοῦντι ἐν πάσιν ἀγαθοῖς. 7 μὴ πλανᾶσθε, Θεὸς οὐ μυκτηρίζεται. ὃ γὰρ ἐὰν σπείρῃ ἄνθρωπος, τοῦτο καὶ θερίσει. 8 ὅτι ὁ σπείρων εἰς τὴν σάρκα ἐαυτοῦ ἐκ τῆς

(Luke i. 4, Acts xviii. 25, Rom. ii. 18,—perhaps even 1 Cor. xiv. 20, Acts xxi. 21, 24), in which it occurs; the idea of *oral* teaching being merged in that of general instruction however communicated. On the use of the word, esp. in Eccl. writers, see Suicer, *Thesaur.* s. v. Vol. I. p. 69 sq., where this word is fully explained.

ἐν πάσιν ἀγαθοῖς] ‘*in* (sphere of the action of *κοινωνεῖν*) *all good things*,’ i.e. ‘all temporal blessings;’ compare 1 Cor. ix. 11. There does not seem sufficient reason for leaving the ancient interpretation, *κελεύει τοῖς πνευματικῶν ἀπολαύουσι μεταδιδόναι τῶν σαρκικῶν*, *Æcum.*: see Neand. *Planting*, Vol. I. p. 152 note (Bohn). The usual objections are based on the isolation of the verse from ver. 5 and ver. 7, which this interpretation is thought to cause. This, however, does not appear to be the case. The concluding words of ver. 5, if left without any further addition, might have been misconstrued into an implied declaration, that it was not right to be chargeable on anybody. This the Apostle specially, but almost parenthetically, obviates, indicating with δὲ (see above) the contrast between the spiritual and the temporal application.

7. μὴ πλανᾶσθε] ‘*Be not deceived*.’ continuation of the subject in a more general and extended way, though still not without reference to the subject of the special command. This solemn and emphatic mode of admonition is used by St. Paul in two other passages, 1 Cor. vi. 9, and xv. 33; in the former with reference to an evil act, in the latter to an evil conclusion, just mentioned. In the

present case the reference appears rather to what *follows*; though a reference to what precedes (‘*præstringit tenaces*,’ Paræus) need not be excluded. Ignatius uses the same form, *Eph.* 5, 10, *Philad.* 3, *Smyrn.* 6.

οὐ μυκτηρίζεται] ‘*is not* (actually, or with impunity) *mocked*,’ ‘non irridetur,’ *Vulg.* This emphatic word is used several times in the LXX, and occasionally in later classical writers: *μυκτηρίζειν λέγουμεν τοὺς ἐν τῷ διαπαίξειν τινὰς τοῦτό πως τὸ μέρος* (*μυκτηῖρα*) *ἐπισπῶντας*, *Etym.* *M.* s. v. *μυκτήρ*, p. 594 (ed. Gaisf.). Elsner (*Obs.* Vol. II. p. 199) has illustrated this meaning by a few examples, e.g. Quintil. *Inst.* VIII. 6. 59, Sueton. *August.* 4, Cicero, *Epist. Fam.* xv. 19. In Hippoc. p. 1240 D, it occurs in the sense of ‘bleeding at the nose.’

ὃ γὰρ ἐὰν κ.τ.λ.] ‘*for whatsoever a man soweth*,’ confirmation of the truth of the preceding assertion by means of a significant image (comp. Matth. xiii. 39) derived from the natural world.

τοῦτο καὶ θερίσει] ‘*this—and nothing else than this—shall he also reap*,’ the καὶ with its ascensive force pointing to the regularly developed issues. Wetst. *in loc.* aptly cites Cic. *de Orat.* II. 65, ‘ut se mentem feceris ita metes.’ On this text see two sermons by Farindon, *Serm.* LXI., LXII. Vol. I. p. 52 sq. (Lond. 1849).

8. ὅτι ὁ σπείρων] ‘*because he that is sowing*,’ reason for the concluding τοῦτο καὶ θερίσει, and exemplification of it in spiritual things; he that is sowing one kind of seed (the Spirit) will reap the regular products and developments of that seed; he that is sowing another (the flesh), those of that other: ὡς περ γὰρ ἐπὶ τῶν σπερ-

σαρκὸς θερίσει φθοράν, ὁ δὲ σπείρων εἰς τὸ Πνεῦμα ἐκ τοῦ Πνεύματος θερίσει ζῶν αἰώνιον. 9 τὸ δὲ καλὸν ποιοῦντες μὴ ἐγκακῶμεν· καιρῷ γὰρ ἰδίῳ θερίσομεν μὴ

μάτων οὐκ ἐνι σπείροντα ὀρόβους (vetches) σίτον ἀμῆσαι· δεῖ γὰρ τοῦ αὐτοῦ γένους καὶ τὸν σπῆρον εἶναι καὶ τὸν ἀμητόν, Chrys.

εἰς τὴν σάρκα ἑαυτοῦ] ‘unto, or for, his own flesh,’ not ‘in carne sua,’ Vulg., Clarom.; for though the flesh and the Spirit are represented under the image of two corn-fields, in which seed is sown, and from which the harvest is gathered, the meaning of εἰς is still not local (‘in, tanquam in agrum,’ Beng.), but, in accordance with its more usual meaning, *ethical* (‘carni suæ,’ Beza, comp. Copt.); the prepp. used in the N. T. in a *strictly local* sense being appy. ἐν and ἐπὶ,—the former in reference to the enclosure in which the seed is sown (Matth. xiii. 24, 27, ib. 19, and metaphorically, Mark iv. 15),—the latter to the spot on which it is cast (Matth. xiii. 20, 23, Mark iv. 16, 20, 31). In the expression εἰς τὰς ἀκάνθας (Matth. xiii. 22, Mark iv. 18) εἰς rather means ‘among;’ comp. Plato, *Leg.* viii. 839 A.

The force of the pronoun ἑαυτοῦ must not be overlooked, *selfishness* being implied as well as carnality; ‘caro *suitati* dedita est,’ Beng: compare Aquinas (cited by Windisch.), ‘sed nota quod cum agit de seminatione carnis dicit, *in carne sua*, quia caro est nobis, de naturâ nostrâ; sed cum loquitur de semine Spiritus non dicit *suo*, quia Spiritus non est nobis a nobis, sed a Deo.’

φθοράν] ‘corruption,’—of the whole man, both body and soul; not merely in the narrower physical sense of ‘decay’ (καὶ γὰρ αὐτὰ φθείρονται καὶ συμφθίρει τὸ σῶμα, Chrys.); but also in the fuller ethical sense of ‘corruption of soul,’ in which of course eternal

death and ‘destruction’ (Hesych. φθορά· ὀλεθρος) are involved and implied; see 2 Pet. i. 4, ii. 12, 19, and comp. Rom. vi. 21, 22. The use, however, of φθορά rather than ἀπώλεια (Phil. iii. 19),—though it *possibly* may be introduced as more applicable to σάρξ (Schott),—seems to preclude our adopting ‘destruction’ as the *primary* meaning; see Stier, *Ephes.* Vol. II. p. 180.

ζῶν αἰώνιον] ‘eternal life;’ ζῶν, in contrast to the preceding φθοράν (comp. Psalm ciii. 4, Jonah ii. 6), and that too, as the nature of the principle to which the sowing is made distinctly suggests,—αἰώνιον. On the meaning of the term αἰώνιος, comp. notes on 2 Thess. i. 9.

9. τὸ δὲ καλὸν ποιοῦντες] ‘But in well-doing let us, &c.;’ exhortation to perseverance in the form of sowing just mentioned, the δὲ idiomatically introducing an address after foregoing details (comp. Eurip. *Rhes.* 165, *ναὶ, καὶ δίκαια ταῦτα τάξαι δὲ μισθὸν κ.τ.λ.*), and, though practically approaching in meaning to οὖν (‘so let us not’), still preserving its proper force in the contrast between the corrupted class just prominently mentioned, and the better class which is now addressed: see exx. in Hartung, *Partik.* δέ, 2. 5, Vol. I. p. 166. On the general and inclusive meaning of τὸ καλόν, see notes on ver. 10.

μὴ ἐγκακῶμεν] ‘let us not lose heart.’ Both here and in the other passages where the word occurs (Luke xviii. 1, 2 Cor. iv. 1, 16, Eph. iii. 13, 2 Thess. iii. 13) *Lachm.* and *Tisch.* read ἐγκακ. instead of ἐκκακ. (*Rec.*, al.), and rightly; as it seems very doubtful whether ἐκκακ. is a genuine word at all, and whether its occurrence in lexicons and use in later

ἐκλυόμενοι. 10 ἄρα οὖν, ὡς καιρὸν ἔχομεν, ἐργαζόμεθα τὸ

writers (see exx. collected by L. Dind. in Steph. *Thes.* s.v. Vol. v. p. 430) is not, as Usteri thinks, entirely due to these doubtful readings. At any rate, if ἐκκακ. exist, the difference will be very slight: ἐκκακεῖν may perhaps mean, 'to retire from fear out of any course of action,' (nearly ἀποκακεῖν); ἐγκακεῖν, 'to behave cowardly,' 'to lose heart,' when *in* it. In Rost u. Palm, *Lex.* (Vol. 1. p. 833), Polyb. *Hist.* iv. 19. 10 is cited in favour of ἐκκακεῖν. This is an oversight; the reading is ἐνεκάκησεν, and is actually so cited by Rost u. Palm under ἐγκακέω; see p. 762.

καιρῷ ἰδ[ω] in due, proper time; 'tempore præstituto' (Beza), the time appointed by God for the reward to be given: comp. καιροὺς ἰδίοις, 1 Tim. ii. 6, vi. 15. On the present use of the dative to denote the space of time *within* which the action takes place,—more correctly expressed with an inserted ἐν (Rom. iii. 26, 2 Thess. ii. 6, al.), see notes on 1 Tim. ii. 16, and comp. Eph. ii. 12.

μὴ ἐκλυόμενοι] 'if (now) we faint not (in our well-doing)', 'provided that we do not;' hypothetical use of the temporal participle, the present tense pointing to the state in which they must now be if they would reap hereafter: see Krüger, *Sprachl.* § 56. 11, and exx. in Schmalfeld, *Synt.* § 207. 5, p. 415. The simple predicative connexion with *θερίσομεν*

Σ [et non erit molestum nobis] Syr., or the more practically adverbial, 'without fainting' (surely not 'unweigerlich,' Ewald), scil. πόνου δι᾽ ἃ θερίσομεν (Theod., Theoph., al., who thus draw a contrast between the toilsome nature of the earthly, and the unwearying

nature of the heavenly harvest) does not seem satisfactory. For though this interpretation cannot be pronounced *grammatically* incorrect, on account of the use of μὴ rather than οὐ (Rück., Schott),—the connexion of μὴ with participles being so distinctly the prevailing usage in the N.T. and later writers (see notes on ver. 3, and comp. exx. in Winer, *Gr.* § 55. 5, p. 428 sq., and in Gayler, *Partic. Neg.* p. 36),—it still must be rejected on *exegetical* grounds, as adding no particular force to the general exhortation; whereas the conditional meaning serves fully to bring out the mingled warning and encouragement (προσρέπει καὶ ἐφέλεται, Chrys.), which seems to pervade the verse.

The distinction drawn by Beng. between ἐκκακεῖν (in *velle*) and ἐκλύεσθαι (in *posse*), the former referring to the faintness of heart, the latter to the *unstrung* state, and the '(interna) virium remissio' seems fairly tenable: see exx. in Steph. *Thesaur.* s.v., from which we may select (though with a more simply physical ref.), Plutarch, *Moral.* vi. 613, ἐκλυμένος καὶ κεκμηκώς. A sensible sermon on this verse will be found in Sherlock, *Serm.* xxxix. Vol. II. p. 275 sq. (ed. Hughes).

10. ἄρα οὖν] 'Accordingly then,' 'So then;' collective and inferential exhortation arising immediately out of the preceding statements, and bringing to a natural close the group of verses beginning with ver. 6, and the more directly hortatory portion of the epistle. The proper meaning of ἄρα, *rebus ita comparatis*, and its primary reference to simple 'progression to another step in the argument' (Donalds. *Crat.* § 192), is here distinctly apparent; its weaker ratiocin-

ἀγαθὸν πρὸς πάντας, μάλιστα δὲ πρὸς τοὺς οἰκείους τῆς πίστεως.

native force being supported by the collective power of οὖν: 'as things are so, let us in consequence of their being so,' &c. In Attic Greek this combination is only found in the case of the interrogative ἀρα; see Herm. *Viger*, No. 292, and on the general distinction between ἀρα and οὖν, see Klotz, *Devar.* Vol. II. p. 717,—but comp. Donalds, *Gr.* § 604, and notes on ch. iii. 5.

ὥς καιρὸν ἔχομεν] 'as we have opportunity,' i.e. 'an appointed season for so doing;' not merely 'prout, i.e. quodocunque et quotiescunque occasio nascatur' (Wolf), but, 'as, in accordance with the circumstances;' see Meyer *in loc.* The particle ὥς is thus neither *causal*, 'quoniam' (Ust., al.), nor *temporal* 'dum' (Vulg., Clarom., Syr.-Phil.), as appy. Ign. *Smyrn.* 9, ὥς ἐτι καιρὸν ἔχομεν (both, esp. the latter, very doubtful meanings in St. Paul's Epp., though not uncommon in classical writers; see Klotz, *Devar.* Vol. II. p. 759), but has only its simple relative force; the true link between this and the preceding verse being supplied by καιρὸς (Brown, p. 348); 'as there is a καιρὸς for τὸ θερίζειν, so is there one for τὸ σπείρειν. As we have it then, let us act accordingly and make the most of it;' κατεπείγει καὶ συνωθεῖ, Chrys. Hammond (*on Phil.* iv. 10) translates καιρὸν 'ability,' but the exx. cited by Wetst. *in loc.* will show this modification to be quite unnecessary.

τὸ ἀγαθόν] 'that which is good;' 'the thing which in each case is good,' whether considered in a spiritual or temporal sense. The distinction between τὸ καλόν, as implying *good* in its highest sense, and τὸ ἀγαθόν, as referring more particularly to *kindness*, &c. (Baum-

Crus.), does not seem tenable in the N. T.: as τὸ καλόν includes what is beneficent (Matth. xii. 12), as well as what is morally good (1 Thess. v. 21), so τὸ ἀγαθόν includes what is morally and essentially good (Rom. ii. 10), as well as what is merciful (Philem. 14, comp. Eph. iv. 28),—ἀγαθωσύνην as well as εὐποιαν, Heb. xiii. 16; comp. notes on 1 Thess. v. 21.

The reading ἐργαζόμεθα adopted by Lachm. ed. sterest., (but retracted in larger ed.) with AB<sup>3</sup>J and some mss., is rightly rejected by recent editors on decidedly preponderant external evidence [B<sup>1</sup>CDEFGK (-σωμεθα), and great majority of mss. Vv. and Ff.] and not without some probability of the interchange of the ο and ω (though rare in such MSS. as B) being here accidental; comp. Scrivener, *Collat.* p. LXIX. sq.

πρὸς τοὺς οἰκείους τῆς πίστ.] 'unto them who belong unto the faith.' The meaning of πρὸς is here not merely the general ethical one, *with regard to*, but the particular one, *erga*; comp. Eph. vi. 9, 1 Thess. v. 14 (notes), and exx. in Winer, *Gr.* § 49. h, p. 361. The meaning *erga*, or *contra* (this latter rare if a hostile notion is not implied in the verb, Joseph. *Apion.* i. 31) will result from the context. With regard to the peculiar phrase οἰκεῖοι τῆς πίστεως, it may be observed that it does not appear to involve any allusion to οἶκος in the peculiar sense of 'the house of God' (Schott), or to any especial idea of composing a single family (Reuss, *Théol. Chrét.* iv. 13, Vol. II. p. 124), as the numerous exx. from latter writers of this use of οἰκεῖος with an abstract subst. (e.g. οἰκεῖοι φιλοσοφίας, ὀλιγαρχίας, γεωγραφίας, τρυφῆς) all seem to show that



## Recapitulation.

Your false teachers

seek to have you circumcised to avoid persecution, and to boast of your submission. All true boasting, however, must be in Christ and His Cross.

11 Ἴδετε πηλίκους ὑμῖν γράμμασιν ἔγραψα

the adjective has lost its meaning of peculiar, and only retains that of *general* though *close* connexion; see Schweighæus. *Lex. Polyb.* s.v., and Wetst. *in loc.* A sermon on this and the preceding verse, but of no particular character, will be found in Tillotson, *Serm.* LXXXIX. Vol. II. p. 592 (Lond. 1752).

11. πηλίκους ὑμῖν γράμμασιν ἔγραψα] ‘*in what large letters I have written to you.*’ The only possible way of arriving, even approximately, at the meaning of this much-debated clause, is to adhere closely to the simple lexical meanings of the words. These it will be best to notice separately.

πηλίκος strictly denotes *geometrical* magnitude, ‘how large’ (comp. Plato, *Meno*, 82, πηλικη τις ἔσται ἐκείνου ἡ γραμμὴ; so too Zachar. ii. 2. πηλικον τὸ πλάτος . . . πηλικον τὸ μῆκος) in contradistinction to *arithmetical* magnitude, expressed by πόσος, ‘how many.’ This meaning and distinction appear to have been observed in the N.T., as in the only other passage in which πηλίκος occurs, Heb. vii. 4, πηλικος οὗτος, the same primary idea of *magnitude* (though in an ethical sense) is distinctly recognisable. To assume then in the present case (a) any confusion of πηλίκος with πόσος (Schott, Neander, *Planting*, Vol. I. p. 221, Bohn), when there is no trace of such a usage either in the N.T. or LXX, seems distinctly *uncritical*; nor can (b) any assumed equivalence with πῶς (‘qualibus literis,’ Vulg., Clarom., Arm., ‘wileikaim,’ Goth.; comp. Hesych. πηλικον οἶον, ὁποῖον, and see Tholuck, *Anzeig.* 1834, No. 32), and any reference to the ἀμορφία of the letters (Chrys., Theoph., Œcum.,

Theod. 2; comp. Zonar. *Lex.* s.v. πηλικον τὸ ἐν ἀμορφίᾳ ὄν. ὡς παρὰ τῷ Ἀποστόλῳ ἴδετε κ.τ.λ., Vol. II. p. 1547) be pronounced otherwise than purely *arbitrary*; for magnitude does not imply shapelessness. We can have then no other correct translation than simply, ‘*how large*.’ ἄγαν μείζουσιν ἐχρήσατο γράμμασιν, Theod.,—who, however, appears to limit the autographic portion to what follows.

γράμματα may be interpreted ‘an epistle;’ see Acts xxviii. 21, comp. 1 Macc. v. 10, Ignat. *Rom.* 8: but (a) St. Paul in no other passage so uses it, though he has occasion to use a word denoting a letter (ἐπιστολή) seventeen times; and (b) this species of cognate dative, γράψαι γράμμασιν (comp. εἰπὲ λόγῳ, Matth. viii. 8) is not found in St. Paul’s Epp., nor has here any of the additional force which the usage implies (Bernh. *Synt.* III. 16, p. 107), and which alone could account for the introduction of a *third* dative (instead of the natural accus.) in a sentence of eight words. We seem, therefore, forced to adhere to the simple meaning, ‘*letters, characters*,’ as in Luke xxiii. 38, 2 Cor. iii. 7 (*Rec.*): so Copt. *han-skhai*, and appy. Arm.; the other Vv. are ambiguous. ἔγραψα] ‘*I wrote*,’ or in idiomatic English,—‘*I have written*,’ in ref. to the whole foregoing epistle; not ‘*I write*’ (Scholef. *Hints* p. 97, Conyb., al.), epistolary aorist. The real difficulty lies in this word, owing to the different conclusions to which historical and grammatical considerations appear respectively to lead us. On the one hand it appears distinctly (Rom. xvi. 22, 24, 1 Cor. xvi. 21, Col. iv. 18, 2 Thess. iii. 17), that St. Paul was in the habit of using an

τῇ ἐμῇ χειρί. <sup>12</sup> ὅσοι θέλουσιν εὐπροσωπῆσαι ἐν σαρκί, οὗτοι ἀναγκάζουσιν ὑμᾶς περιτέμνεσθαι, μόνον ἵνα τῷ

12. διώκονται] *Tisch.* διώκονται, with ACFGJK; many mss.; few, however, will hesitate to consider this an improbable solecism. The text is rightly adopted by *Griesb.*, *Scholz*, *Lachm.*, *Alf.*, with B (Mai) DE, and appy. many mss. The transposition ἵνα μὴ (*Rec.* with FGJK; mss.) is rightly rejected by nearly all recent editors.

amanuensis, and of adding only the concluding words. From ver. 11 to end would seem, then, very probably such an addition. But, on the other hand, it is very doubtful whether St. Paul or any of the writers of the N.T. ever use the epistolary aor. ἐγραψα exclusively in reference to what follows. The aorist in all cases appears to have its proper force, either (a) in reference to a former letter (1 Cor. v. 9, 2 Cor. ii. 3, iv. 9, vii. 12, 3 John 9 [see *Lücke in loc.*]), or (b) in reference to an epistle now brought to its conclusion (Rom. xv. 15, 1 Pet. v. 12), or (c) to a foregoing portion of the epistle (1 Cor. ix. 15, 1 John ii. 21 [see *Lücke* and *Huther in loc.*]; comp. *Philem.* 19), and even stands in a species of antithesis to γράφω in reference to what has already been written (1 John ii. 14, where see *Huth.*); see *Winer*, *Gr.* § 40. 5. 2, p. 249, and notes on *Philem.* 19. With this partially conflicting evidence it seems impossible to decide positively whether St. Paul wrote the whole epistle or only the concluding portion. On the whole, however, the use of ἐγραψα, especially when contrasted with γράφω (2 Thess. iii. 17), inclines us to the former supposition, and we thus conclude, that to prevent any possible mistake as to the authorship of the epistle (*Chrys.*; comp. 2 Thess. ii. 2),—especially as this was an encyclical missive (ch. i. 2, where see *Olsh.*),—St. Paul here deviated from his usual custom, and wrote the whole letter with his own hand (*Chrys.*, *Theod.*, *Theoph.*, *Æcum.*), and in

characters, whether from design or inexpertness, larger than those of the ordinary amanuensis.

12. ὅσοι θέλουσιν] ‘as many as wish;’ concluding warning against the false Teachers whose true motives are here exposed, and contrasted with those which influenced the Apostle (ver. 14). εὐπροσωπῆσαι ἐν σαρκί] ‘to make a fair show in the flesh,’ not so little as ‘placere,’ *Vulg.*

*Clarom.*, or even ϣοισαδλδλ? [ut glorientur] *Syr.*, but rather ‘pulchram faciem assumere [*shi skenho*] *Copt.*, scil. ‘to wear a specious exterior in the earthly, unspiritual element in which they move. The verb εὐπροσωπέω is not used by any earlier writer: but from the use of the adj. εὐπρόσωπος ‘fair and specious’ (*Herod.* vii. 168, *Demosth. Coron.* p. 277; see *Elsner, Obs.* Vol. II. p. 200), and the similar compounds, σεμνοπροσωπέω (*Aristoph. Nub.* 363) and φαινοπροσωπέω (*Cic. Att.* vii. 21), cited by the commentators on this verse, the meaning would appear correctly stated by *Chrys.* as εὐδοκμῶ, though not necessarily παρὰ ἀνθρώποις; see below. The appended words ἐν σαρκί are commonly explained, either (a) ‘in observatione rerum carnalium,’ with *physical* reference to circumcision; or (b) ‘apud homines,’ with reference to the judgment and opinions of others,—ἵνα ἀνθρώποις ἀρέσωσι, *Chrys.* τὴν παρὰ ἀνθρώπων θηράμενοι δόξαν, *Theod.* Both interpretations, however, seem distinctly insufficient, as they put

σταυρῷ τοῦ Χριστοῦ μὴ διώκονται. <sup>13</sup> οὐδὲ γὰρ οἱ περιτεμνόμενοι αὐτοὶ νόμον φυλάσσουν, ἀλλὰ θέλουσιν

out of sight that more profound and far-reaching meaning of *σάρξ*, 'the earthly existence and conditions of man,' 'notio universa rerum externarum' (Schott), which pervades this whole epistle; see notes ch. v. 16, and Müller, *on Sin*, ch. II. ad fin., Vol. I. p. 353 (Clark).

οὗτοι] 'these:' it is this class and this pre-eminently, that are engaged in constraining you, &c.; see notes ch. iii. 7.

τῷ σταυρῷ] 'on account of the cross,' not exactly 'in cruce' (Copt.), but 'ob crucem' (Beza), scil. 'for preaching the doctrine of the cross of Christ.' The dative points out the *ground* or *cause* of the persecution; comp. Rom. xi. 20, ἐξεκλάσθησαν τῇ ἀπιστίᾳ, and see Winer, *Gr.* § 31. 6, p. 193, Bernhardt, *Synt.* III. 14, p. 102. The ablative explanation, that they may be persecuted *with* the cross of Christ ('perpassiones Christi, 2 Cor. i. 5,' Grot., comp. Vulg. 'crucis Christi persecutionem'), either, on the one hand, involves an unsatisfactory explanation of ὁ σταυρός,—which, as Brown (p. 359) rightly observes, in such expressions as the present always implies the fact of the *atoning* death of Christ,—or, on the other, causes a still more untenable meaning to be assigned to διώκονται, viz. 'lest the doctrine of Christ wear a hostile aspect to them,' as Neand. *Planting*, Vol. I. p. 226 (Bohn). The meaning, 'that they may not follow after,' Arm. (comp. Æth. 'ut non adhæreatis'), is wholly untenable.

13. οὐδὲ γὰρ . . . αὐτοὶ] 'For not even they,' 'nam ne ipsi quidem,' Beza,—they of whom it might reasonably have been expected; confirmation of the preceding by a statement of the openly lax conduct of the Ju-

daizers, and of the true motives by which they were influenced; 'tantum abest, ut illorum intersit, a vobis legem observari,' Beng. On the force of οὐδὲ—ἀλλά, see on ch. i. 17.

οἱ περιτεμνόμενοι] 'those who are having themselves circumcised,' 'qui circumciduntur,' Vulg.; pres. part., with reference to the prevailing practice of the false teachers either in respect of themselves or others. The explanation of Peile, Hilgenf., al., according to which the pres. part. περιτεμν. loses its precise temporal reference (Winer, *Gr.* § 45. 7, p. 316) and combines with the article to form a kind of subst., 'the party or advocates of the circumcision' (comp. οὗτοι οἱ περιτεμνόμενοι, *Acta Pet. et Paul.* § 63, cited by Hilgenf.), is plausible, but perhaps not necessary; as the use of the pres. may be fairly explained on the ground that St. Paul includes in the idea not merely their conformity to the rite (which strictly becomes a past act), but their endeavour thereby to draw others into the same state, which is a *present* and continuing act. It must be admitted that the reading, περιτετμημένοι [*Lachm., Scholz, Rinck, Mey.,* with BJ; 40 mss.; *Clarom., al.; Lat. Ff.*] would give a more appropriate sense; the external authorities, however [ACDEK; Vulg., Syr. (both), al.; Marcion, ap. Epiph., Chrys., Theodoret, al.], are distinctly in favour of the more *difficult* reading, περιτεμνόμενοι. νόμον] 'the law.'

Middleton here explains the anarthrous νόμος as 'moral obedience' ('the principle of Law,' Peile), adducing the parallel passage, Rom. ii. 25; but there also, as here, νόμος is the Mosaic law; see Alford *on Rom.* l. c. The reason why these Judaizers did not

ὑμᾶς περιτέμνεσθαι ἵνα ἐν τῇ ὑμετέρᾳ σαρκὶ καυχῆσονται.  
 14 ἐμοὶ δὲ μὴ γένοιτο καυχᾶσθαι εἰ μὴ ἐν τῷ σταυρῷ

keep the law is not to be referred to their distance from Jerusalem (Theod.), nor to any similarly extenuating circumstances, but, as the context seems to show, is to be attributed simply to their consummate hypocrisy; see Meyer *in loc.*

ἐν τῇ ὑμετέρᾳ σαρκί] 'in YOUR flesh,'—'your bodily and ritualistic mutilation;' *i. e.* ἐν τῷ κατακόπτειν τὴν ὑμετέραν σάρκα, Theoph.,—not *their own* observances of that law for which they are affecting so zealously to contend. There is no contradiction between the two motives assigned for their enforcement of the circumcision. The second, as Usteri observes, states positively what the first did negatively. They boasted that they had not only made Christian, but Jewish converts ('quod vos Judaismo implicuerint,' Beza), and thus sought to escape persecution at the hands of the more bigoted Jews.

14. ἐμοὶ δὲ μὴ γέν. καυχ.] 'But from me far be it that I boast;' contrasted statement (δὲ) of the feelings of the Apostle and the substratum on which his *καύχησις* alone rested. For exx. of this use of γένοιτο with an inf., see Gen. xlv. 7, 17, Josh. xxii. 29, al., and Polyb. *Hist.* xv. 10. 4, μηδενὶ γένοιτο πείραν ὑμῶν λαβεῖν.

ἐν τῷ σταυρῷ] 'in the cross;' *i. e.* in the principle of the sufferings and death of Christ being the only means whereby we are justified and reconciled unto God (Rom. v. 9, 10): καὶ τί ἐστι τὸ καύχημα τοῦ σταυροῦ; "Ὅτι ὁ Χριστὸς δι' ἐμὲ τὸν δοῦλον, τὸν ἐχθρόν, τὸν ἀγνώμονα· ἀλλ' οὕτω με ἡγάπησεν ὥς καὶ ἑαυτὸν ἐκδοῦναι ἅρπα, Chrys. See a sound sermon on this text by Beveridge, *Serm.* XXI. Vol. I. p. 396 sq. A. C. Libr.).

'by whom;' scil. 'by whose crucifixion.' The relative may refer either to σταυρός (Theodoret), or to Ἰησ. Χριστός. It is curious that Baumg. Crus. in adopting the latter reference, and Windischm. the former, should both urge that, on the contrary supposition, St. Paul would have written ἐν ᾧ instead of δι' οὗ. As far as this argument goes, both are right (see Winer, *Gr.* § 48. a, p. 346, 347), though probably the frequent use of ἐν in the N. T. with reference to Christ is slightly in favour of Windischm. comp. Eph. i. 7. The context, however, is a far surer guide, and here, as the important and indeed emphasized subject τοῦ Κυρ. ἡμ. Ἰησ. Χρ. immediately precedes, the relative will more naturally seem to refer to those words.

κόσμος] 'the world;' τὰ βιωτικὰ πράγματα, Chrys.; not 'res et religio Judaica,' Schoettg. The full meaning has been well expressed by Calvin, 'mundus procul dubio opponitur novæ creaturæ; quicquid ergo contrarium est spirituali Christi regno mundus est, quia ad veterem hominem pertinet. Mundus est quasi objectum et scopus veteris hominis' (cited by Peile). The present omission of the article with κόσμος is very unusual, and only to be accounted for by the supposition that κόσμος was sometimes practically regarded in the light of a proper name: in all other places in the N. T., except the present, 2 Cor. v. 9, and, somewhat differently, 2 Pet. ii. 5, the omission is only found after a preposition (1 Cor. viii. 4, Phil. ii. 15, Col. ii. 20), or when the noun is under the regimen of a preceding substantive (John xvii. 24, Rom. i. 28, iv. 13, xi. 12, 15, Eph. i. 4, al.); see Middl.,



τοῦ Κυρίου ἡμῶν Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ, δι' οὗ ἐμοὶ κόσμος  
ἑσταύρωται καὶ γὰρ τῷ κόσμῳ. <sup>15</sup> οὔτε γὰρ περιτομή τι  
ἔστιν οὔτε ἀκροβυστία, ἀλλὰ καινὴ κτίσις. <sup>16</sup> καὶ ὅσοι τῷ

15. οὔτε γὰρ] So *Tisch.* with B; 17; Syr. (both), Goth., Sah., Æth., Arm.; Chrys., Syncell.; Hieron., Aug. (*De W., Mey., Bagge, Alf.*), much commended by *Griesb.*; approved by *Mill*, Prolegom. p. 84). The longer reading, ἐν γὰρ Χριστῷ Ἰησοῦ is found in ACDEFGJK; Vulg., Clarom., Copt., Æth.-Platt., Syr-Phil. with asterisk; Theod., Dam.; Ambrst., al. (*Rec., Scholz, Lachm.*). The external evidence is thus *very* strong; still, the probability that the longer reading is a gloss from ch. v. 6, seems so great that, supported as we are by ancient Vv., we do not hesitate in adhering to the shorter reading. The reading *ισχύει* (*Rec.* with D<sup>3</sup>JK; mss.; al.), has less claim on attention.

*Gr. Art.* p. 350 (ed. Rose), Winer, *Gr.* § 19, p. 112.

Whether in the concluding member the article is to be retained or rejected (*Lachm.*) is very doubtful. The external authority [ABC<sup>1</sup>D<sup>1</sup>FG; 17, Orig. (3), Ath., al.] for κόσμῳ is very strong; still as an omission to conform with the preceding member seems highly probable, and the external authority [C<sup>3</sup>D<sup>3</sup>EJK; nearly all mss.; Clem., Orig. (7), and many Ff.] of considerable weight, we retain with *Tisch., Meyer*, al., the longer reading τῷ κόσμῳ.

ἐμοί] 'to me,' dative of what is termed 'ethical relation,'—a usage of this case which is more fully developed in the dat. *commodi* or *incomm.*; see Winer, *Gr.* § 31. 4, p. 190, Bernhardy, *Synt.* III. 9, p. 85, Krüger, *Sprachl.* § 48. 5. This reciprocal crucifixion is a forcible mode of expressing the utter cessation of all communion between the Apostle and the world: as Schott well observes, 'alter pro mortuo habet alterum;' comp. John vi. 56, 2 Thess. i. 12, 1 Cor. vi. 13. On the profound significance of these expressions of union with Christ, comp. Reuss, *Théol. Chrét.* IV. 16, Vol. II. p. 164.

15. οὔτε γάρ] 'For neither,' explanatory confirmation of the preceding words δι' οὗ κ.τ.λ.: εἶδες σταυροῦ δύναμιν. . . . οὐ γὰρ δὴ μόνον τὰ τοῦ κόσμου πράγματα ἐνέκρωσεν αὐτῷ

πάντα, ἀλλὰ τὰ τῆς πολιτείας τῆς παλαιᾶς ἀνώτερον πολλῶς κατέστησε, Chrys. On the reading, see critical note.

καινὴ κτίσις] 'a new creature.' Κτίσις has two meanings in the N.T.; *active*, 'the act of creation' (Rom. i. 20), *passive*, 'the thing created,'—whether personal and individual (2 Cor. v. 17), or impersonal and collective (Rom. viii. 19). Either meaning will suit the present passage; the latter, perhaps (comp. 2 Cor. v. 17, εἴ τις ἐν Χριστῷ, καινὴ κτίσις) is most probable. The form of expression may possibly have originated from the use of the similar term תַּשְׁרִיטִי תַּרְבִּי, to denote proselytes (*Schoettg. Hor. Hebr.* Vol. I. p. 328); the meaning, however, and application, is here, of course, purely Christian. On these words see an admirable sermon by Hammond, *Serm.* XXVII. Part. II. p. 380 sq. (A. C. Libr.), comp. also Beveridge, *Serm.* XIX. Vol. I. p. 342 sq. (A. C. Libr.), and five sermons by Tillotson, *Serm.* Vol. III. p. 324 sq. (Lond. 1752.).

16. καὶ ὅσοι] 'and as many as walk;' prominent specification of the personal subjects in regard of whom the prayer is offered, the nominative clause standing isolated, and passing κατ' ἀνακολουθίαν into another structure; see Jelf, *Gr.* § 477. 1.

The reading is doubtful. On the one

κανόνι τούτῳ στοιχοῦσιν, εἰρήνη ἐπ' αὐτοὺς καὶ ἔλεος, καὶ

hand, the fut. στοιχήσουσιν is fairly supported [B (Mai.) C<sup>2</sup>JK; mss.; Vulg.; Chrys., Theod.], and perhaps not quite so likely to have been changed from the pres. as *vice versâ*. Still, on the other, as the external evidence [AC<sup>1</sup>DEFG; mss.; Clarom.; Syr. (both), Goth., Copt. (appy.), Arm.; Chrys., Jerome, Aug., al.] is *very strong*, and the change to a future, as pointing out the course the Galatians were to follow, not wholly improbable, we adopt with *Tisch.*, *De W.*, al. the present στοιχοῦσιν.

τῷ κανόνι τούτῳ 'according to this rule,' scil. of faith; κανόνα ἐκάλεσε τὴν προκειμένην διδασκαλίαν, Theod. It is perhaps slightly doubtful whether we are here to adopt the more literal meaning of κανών, 'directing line'

(Mey.), ܐܠܟܐ [semitam] Syr.) or the more derivative meaning 'maxim,' 'norma vivendi' (garaideinai, Goth., *heg* [lex] Æth.); the former seems, at first sight, in better accordance with στοιχοῦσιν, but as this verb is used above (ch. v. 16) with but little tinge of its physical meaning (contrast Rom. iv. 12), and as κανών may very naturally be referred to the principle stated in ver. 15, the latter and metaphorical meaning (τῷ κανόνι καὶ τῇ διδαχῇ ταύτῃ, Æcum.) is here to be preferred. On the derivative meaning of κανών, see an article by Planck, in *Comment. Theol.* Vol. I. 1, p. 209 sq. and for exx. Elsner, *Obs.* Vol. II. p. 201.

The dat. is obviously the *dativus normæ*; see notes on ch. v. 16, Winer, *Gr.* § 31. 6, p. 193, Fritz. *Rom.* xiii. 13, Vol. III. p. 142.

εἰρήνη ἐπ' αὐτοῖς] 'peace be upon them,' 'super illos,' Vulg., Clarom., not perhaps without some idea of peace and mercy

coming down upon them from heaven (Mey.); comp. Acts xix. 6, 2 Cor. xii. 9. It has been urged (De W.) that ἐστὶν or ἔσται (Syr. ܐܝܢܐ, comp. Chrys.) is here to be supplied rather than εἶη, and that the verse is to be regarded as declaratory, and not benedictory. Both the position of the verse, however, and the significant union of εἰρήνη and ἔλεος (1 Tim. i. 2, 2 Tim. i. 2, 2 John 3, Jude 2) seem in favour of the ordinary construction; ἐπηύξατο τὸν ἔλεον καὶ τὴν εἰρήνην, Theod. The order (contrast 1 Tim. i. 2, 2 Tim. i. 2, Jude 2) may be due to the fact that the Apostle desires to put the effect before the 'causa efficiens' (Mey.) as more in harmony with the re-assuring character of the benediction, or arises merely from the feeling that in the absence of χάρις, εἰρήνη formed the more natural commencement. Jude 2 is rather different owing to the addition of ἀγάπη. On the meaning of ἔλεος, as involving not only 'misericordia' (οἰκτιρμός), but 'ipsum miseri succurrendi studium,' see Tittmann, *Synon.* p. 69, sq.

καὶ ἐπὶ τὸν Ἰσραὴλ τοῦ Θεοῦ] 'and upon the Israel of God.' It is doubtful whether καὶ is explicative, 'namely, upon the Israel of God,' or simply copulative. The explanatory καὶ, though needlessly obtruded on several passages of the N.T., is still distinctly found in St. Paul's Epp. (contr. De Wette), see Fritz. *Rom.* ix. 23, Vol. II. p. 339, Winer, *Gr.* § 53. 3, p. 388. Still, as it is doubtful whether καὶ is ever used by St. Paul in so marked an explicative force as must here be assigned (the exx. cited by Meyer, 1 Cor. iii. 5, viii. 12, xv. 38, do not seem conclusive), and as it seems still more doubt-

ἐπὶ τὸν Ἰσραὴλ τοῦ Θεοῦ.

17 τοῦ λοιποῦ

Trouble me not; I  
am Christ's accre-  
dited servant.

κόπους μοι μηδεὶς παρεχέτω· ἐγὼ γὰρ τὰ  
στίγματα τοῦ Ἰησοῦ ἐν τῷ σώματί μου  
βαστάζω.

ful whether Christians generally could be called 'the *Israel* of God' (contrast Brown, p. 382), the simple copulative meaning seems most probable (Ps. Ambr., Grot., Est.). St. Paul includes all in his blessing, of whatever stock and kindred; and then, with his thoughts turning (as they ever did) to his own brethren after the flesh (Rom. ix. 3), he pauses to specify those who were once Israelites according to the flesh (1 Cor. x. 18), but now are the Israel of God ('τοῦ Θεοῦ auctorem innuit, quem Deus veluti peculium suum reddidit,' Schott),—true spiritual children of Abraham.

17. τοῦ λοιποῦ] 'Henceforth,' not for ἀπὸ τοῦ λοιποῦ (Bos, *Ellips.* p. 461, Brown), or for λοιπὸν (Bloomf.), though commonly used both for it and τὸ λοιπὸν in later writers (Bernh. *Synt.* III. 36, p. 145), but the correct temporal genitive, denoting 'the time within which,' or at some epoch of which the action is represented as taking place; comp. Madvig, *Synt.* § 66. a. Thus, taken *strictly*, τοῦ λοιποῦ κ.τ.λ. is, 'let no one *at any time* in the future,' &c., τὸ λοιπὸν κ.τ.λ., 'let no one *during* the future,' &c.; comp. Herm. *ad Vig.* No. 26, 'τὸ λοιπὸν dicitur et τοῦ λοιποῦ, hoc discrimine, quod τὸ λοιπὸν continuum et perpetuum tempus significat; τοῦ λοιποῦ autem repetitionem ejusdem facti reliquo tempore indicat.' The general temporal genitive, it may be remarked, appears to be more correctly referred to the *partitive* force of that case, than to ideas either of origination or antecedence (Hartung, *Casus*, p. 34, Jelf, *Gr.* § 523), or of posses-

sion (Alf.); see Scheuerl. *Synt.* § 15, p. 100, Donalds. *Gr.* § 451.

κόπους παρεχέτω] 'cause trouble;' surely not by obliging the Apostle to send further letters, but by troubling his spirit by their instability (*σαλευόμενοι*, Æcum.), and still more, as the next clause shows, by thwarting his apostolic authority.

ἐγὼ γάρ] 'for I;' reason for the command; the ἐγὼ being emphatic and in opposition to the false teachers,—not to μηδεὶς (De W.), unless considered as one of them,—and the γάρ introducing the fact that he was a fully accredited servant of Christ: εἰς φόβον πλείονα ἐμβάλλων καὶ πηγνὺς τοὺς παρ' αὐτοῦ τεθέντας νόμους, Chrys.

τὰ στίγματα] 'the marks;' the local addition ἐν τῷ σώματί μου necessarily referring the term to the wounds and scars and outward tokens of the persecutions and sufferings which the Apostle had undergone in the service of Christ; comp. 2 Cor. xi. 23 sq. There is appy. further a distinct allusion to the marks burnt on slaves to denote whom they *belonged to*; comp. Herod. VII. 233, ἔστιζον στίγμ. βασιλῆια, Martial, *Epigr.* XII. 61, 'stigmatate non meo,' and especially Deyling, *Observ. Sacr.* Vol. III. No. 43, p. 423 sq., where the various classes of *στιγματοφόροι* are enumerated, and the whole subject copiously illustrated. The gen. Ἰησοῦ thus indicates, neither *origin* ('auctore Christo,' Gom.), nor *remote reference to* ('propter Christum,' Pisc.; comp. Olsh.,—a most doubtful translation both here and 2 Cor. i. 5), but simply *the owner*: the marks attested who the Apostle's Master was; and were the 'signa

Benediction.

18 Ἡ χάρις τοῦ Κυρίου ἡμῶν Ἰησοῦ  
Χριστοῦ μετὰ τοῦ πνεύματος ὑμῶν, ἀδελφοί· ἀμήν.

militiæ Christi quæ me comprobant ejus esse,' *Gloss. Interl.* (cited by Bagge). The insertion of Κυρίου before Ἰησοῦ (*Rec.*) is fairly supported [C<sup>3</sup>D<sup>3</sup>EJK; mss. Vulg., Clarom., Syr. (both), Goth., Æth.-Platt), but owing to the variations (D<sup>1</sup>FG, ἡμῶν Ἰ. X.; Copt., Æth.-Pol., al., τοῦ Χρ.; al. aliter) rightly rejected by *Lachm.*, *Tisch.* [with ABC<sup>1</sup>; mss. ; Amit.,—but not Æth., Arm., as *Tisch.*, *Alf.*] in favour of the text.

**βαστάζω**] 'I bear;' either in the 'sensus molestus' of ch. v. 10, vi. 5, or perhaps, with some solemnity, in ref. to the dignifying nature of his Master's marks: οὐκ εἶπεν, ἔχω, ἀλλά, βαστάζω, ὥσπερ τις ἐπὶ τροπαίοις μέγα φρονῶν ἢ σημείοις βασιλικοῖς, Chrys.; comp. Acts ix. 15, βαστάσαι τὸ ὄνομά μου, and Clem. *Hom.* ap. Cotelier. Vol. I. p. 692, εἰκόνα Θεοῦ βαστάζειν.

18. ἡ χάρις κ.τ.λ.] On the varied

nature of the Apostle's concluding benedictions, see the exx. and illustrations in notes on 1 *Thess.* v. 28.

**μετὰ τοῦ πνεύματος ὑμῶν**] 'be with your spirit;' not appy. with any allusion to the σάρξ (ἀπάγων αὐτοὺς τῶν σαρκικῶν, Chrys.), but simply with reference to the πνεῦμα as the 'potior pars' of man ('hominem a potiori parte sic antiquis dici Theologis, nec novum nec inusitatum est,' Heinsius, *Exerc.* p. 429), and, not improbably to the fact that it is in the spirit or man that the operations of grace make themselves felt; τῇ ψυχῇ τὴν χάριν ἐπεύχεται γενέσθαι, Œcum.; comp. Philem. 25, 2 Tim. iv. 22, and notes *in loc.*

**ἀδελφοί**] Here the unusual position of the word seems to be intentional: they were indeed brethren, and though for a while severed from the Apostle, and the subjects of his censure, still brethren in their common Lord.



TRANSLATION.



## NOTICE.

THE general principles on which this translation has been drawn up are explained in the Preface. I will here only again remind the reader that, as a general rule, I have not departed from the Authorized Version, unless it appears to be either *incorrect*, *inexact*, *insufficient*, *obscure*, or (see Notice to Transl. of *Past. Epp.*) noticeably *inconsistent* in its translations of more important expressions. These deviations are all stated in the notes, and if not there specially alluded to, or self-evident, will be found to depend on reasons assigned in the Commentary. I have also subjoined, in all the more important cases, citations from eight of the older versions, viz., those of Wiclif, Tyndale, Coverdale (Bible), Coverdale (Testament), Cranmer, Geneva, Bishops', and Rheims. For the citations from five of these (Wiclif's, Tyndale's, Cranmer's, the Genevan and Rhemish Versions), I am indebted to THE ENGLISH HEXAPLA of Messrs. Bagster. Those from Coverdale have been taken respectively from the first edition of his Bible in 1535 (now made accessible to the general reader by the reprint of the same publishers), and from the same venerable translator's Duglott Testament of 1538, which, though expressly taken from the Latin, still contains some interesting and suggestive translations. The citations from the Bishops' Bible are derived from the second and slightly amended edition of 1572, a copy of the N. T. portion of which, in small portable quarto, appy. differing only from the folio edition in the modes of spelling, has been sometimes used for the sake of convenience. All these extracts, though but of doubtful authority in disputed texts, will still be found frequently to suggest useful alternative renderings, and will also give the reader such a practical acquaintance with the principles on which the Authorized Version was drawn up, as will tend to make him thankfully acknowledge, that it is truly, what Selden termed it, 'the best translation in the world.'

The abbreviations in the notes will, I think, easily explain themselves. It may be only necessary to remark, that where an asterisk is affixed to a citation from the Auth. Version, the deviation in the text has arisen from a different reading. In the text, the *italics* (which slightly differ from those in the first edition

of the Auth. Vers.) denote, as usual, words *not in the original*; the small capitals mark words which are *emphatic* in the original, but which could not occupy an emphatic position in the translation, without harsh inversions.

In the present edition, a few emendations (especially in reference to the aorist) have been introduced into the translation, and a few additional comments, either on the reasons for the changes, or on general principles of translation, inserted in the notes: see Notice to Translation of the *Epp. to the Thessalonians*, p. 132.

As the subject of a revision of the Authorized Version is now becoming more and more one of the questions of the day, I again desire to remind the reader that the Revised Version which follows is only one designed for the *closet* (see Pref. to *Pastoral Epp.* p. xvi.), and that it is in no way to be considered as a specimen of what might be thought a desirable form of an authoritative Revision. The more experience I gain in the difficult task of revising, the more convinced am I of the utter insufficiency and hopelessness of any single translator's efforts to produce a Version for general purposes. The individual may sometimes suggest something more or less worthy of passing consideration, but it is from the collective wisdom of the many that we must alone look for any hopeful specimen of a revision of the noble Version at present in use.



# THE EPISTLE TO THE GALATIANS.

## CHAPTER I. I.

**P**AUL an apostle, not from men neither by man, but by Jesus Christ, and God the Father who raised Him from the dead,—<sup>2</sup> and ALL the brethren which are with me, unto the churches of Galatia. <sup>3</sup> Grace *be* to you and peace from God the Father, and our Lord Jesus Christ, <sup>4</sup> who gave Himself for our sins, that He might deliver us out of the present evil world, according to the will of

CHAPTER I. 1. *From*] ‘*Of*,’ *Auth.* and the other Vv. Though it does not seem desirable in every case to change the familiar ‘of’ of *Auth.* into the now more usual ‘from,’ it is perhaps better to do so in most of the cases where it is used as a translation of *ἀπό*: where, on the other hand, *ἐκ* is used, ‘of’ (‘out of’) will often be found a very convenient translation; see notes on ch. iii. 16. With regard to *διὰ*, it is nearly impossible to lay down any fixed principles of translation: where the idea of *medium* is designed to be expressed with especial distinctness, we may adopt ‘through,’ but where this is not the case, the inclusive ‘by’ (‘agent, instrument, cause, *means*,’ Johnson) will be found sufficiently exact, and commonly much more idiomatic.

2. *Which*] It may be here observed that archaisms, as such, are not removed from the Authorized Version except where a positive error is involved. Here there is none; ‘which’

is not merely the neuter of ‘who,’ but is a compound word; Latham, *Engl. Lang.* § 305. 4 (ed. 3.).

3. *And our*] ‘And *from* our,’ *Auth.* and the other Vv. except *Wicl.*, ‘of.’ It seems desirable to leave out the preposition in the second member, as more true to the original; see notes on *Phil.* i. 2 (*Transl.*).

4. *Out of*] So *Coverd.* (Test.): ‘*from*,’ *Auth.* and the remaining Vv. In the next words it seems better to retain *Auth.* (changing ‘this’ into ‘the’), as the transl. ‘world of evil’ (ed. 1), though better preserving the unusual order of the Greek, might be thought to imply in the original the existence of a gen. of quality. Neither of the usual translations, ‘world,’ or ‘age’ (though the former perhaps more nearly) give the *exact* meaning of *αἰών*; the best *paraphrase* seems, ‘spirit of the age;’ see notes on *Eph.* ii. 2. *God and our Father*] Scholefield (*Hints on* 1 *Cor.* xv. 24), while fully admitting

God and our Father: <sup>5</sup> to whom *be* the glory for ever and ever. Amen.

<sup>6</sup> I marvel that ye are so soon changing over from Him that called you in the grace of Christ, unto a different gospel: <sup>7</sup> which is not another; save that there are some who trouble you, and desire to pervert the Gospel of Christ. <sup>8</sup> Howbeit even if we, or an angel from heaven, should preach any gospel unto you contrary to that which we preached unto you, let him be accursed. <sup>9</sup> As we have said before, so say I now again, If any *man* preacheth any gospel unto you contrary to that which ye received, let him be accursed.

the reference of the gen. only to the latter noun, suggests the omission of the copula in translation (so Syr., Æth.) as more conformable to the idiom of our language. As, however, there are several cases where the copula is omitted in the Greek, and others, as here, where it is inserted, it seems best, in so solemn a designation, to preserve the distinction by a special and even peculiar translation: so Vulg., Clarom., Copt., Arm., and Syr.-Philox.

5. *The glory*] 'Glory,' *Auth.* As the art. is appy. here used κατ' ἐξοχήν (see notes), and may be inserted in this passage without seriously violating English idiom, it seems best to follow here the usage of *Auth.* in Matth. vi. 13 (*Rec.*).

6. *Changing over*] 'Removed,' *Auth.*; 'moved,' *Wicl.*; 'turned,' *Tynd.*, *Cov.* (both), *Cran.*, *Gen.*, *Bish.*; 'transferred,' *Rhem.* *By*] So *Cran.*: 'into,' *Auth.*, *Wicl.*, *Rhem.*; 'in,' *Tynd.*, *Cov.*, *Bish.*; 'unto,' *Cov.* (*Test.*), *Gen.*: see notes. *A different*] 'Another,' *Auth.* and all the other Vv.

7. *Save that*] So *Cov.* (*Test.*): 'but there be some that,' *Auth.*; 'but that there be some,' *Wicl.*, *Tynd.*, *Cov.*, *Crammer*, *Gen.*, *Bish.*; 'unless,' *Rhem.* The present participle

might at first sight seem to suggest the use of the auxiliary 'are troubling;' as, however, οἱ ταρασσόντες is equivalent to a kind of substantive, and serves to mark the characteristic of the false teachers, the (iterative) present is more appropriate; comp. Latham, *Engl. Lang.* § 573 (ed. 3.).

8. *Howbeit*] Similarly *Cov.*, *Bish.*, 'neuerthelesse:' 'but,' *Auth.* and the remaining Vv. *Even if*] 'Though,' *Auth.* and the other Vv. except *Rhem.*, 'although,' *Should preach*] 'Preach,' *Auth.* and all the other Vv. The idea of future contingency involved in the use of εἰ with subj. (*Herm. Viger*, No. 312), may here be suitably expressed by inserting *should.* *Any gospel, &c.*] 'Any other gospel unto you than,' *Auth.*, *Tynd.*, *Cov.*, *Cran.*, *Bish.*; 'otherwaies than,' *Gen.*; 'beside that,' *Wicl.*, *Rhem.* *Preached*] 'Have preached,' *Auth.* and the other Vv.

9. *Have said*] So *Coverd.* (both), *Rhem.*: 'said,' *Auth.* and the remaining Vv. *Preacheth*] 'Preach,' *Auth.*; change to the indicative to preserve the opposition of moods in original: see notes on 2 *Thess.* iii. 14. (*Transl.*). *Any gospel, &c.*] 'Other gospel unto you than that,' *Auth.* *Received*] 'Have received,' *Auth.* and

<sup>10</sup> For now am I making men my friends, or God? or am I seeking to please men? if I were STILL pleasing men, I should not be a servant of Christ.

<sup>11</sup> Now I certify you, brethren, touching the gospel which was preached by me that it is not after man. <sup>12</sup> For neither did I receive it from man, neither was I taught it, but through revelation from Jesus Christ. <sup>13</sup> For ye heard of my conversation in time past in Judaism, how that beyond measure I persecuted the church of God, and was destroying

the other Vv. except *Wicl.*, 'han undirfongen.'

10. *Now am I making, &c.*] 'Do I now persuade men,' *Auth.*, *Bish.*; *Rhem.*; 'counceil,' *Wicl.*; 'preach man's doctrine,' *Tynd.*, *Gen.*; 'preach I men,' *Cov.*; 'speak fayre,' *Cov.* (Test.); 'speak unto,' *Cran.*; 'use persuasion,' *Rhem.* The change to the more definitely present, 'am I making,' seems required by the emphasis which evidently rests on ἀπρι. On the nature of the English present comp. Latham, *Engl. Lang.* § 573, 579 (ed. 3). *If*] So *Wicl.*, *Tynd.*, *Rhem.*: 'for if,' *Auth.*, *Cran.*, *Gen.* *Am I seeking*] 'Do I seek,' *Auth.*, *Wicl.*, *Coverd.* (Test.), *Rhem.*; 'go I about,' *Tynd.*, and the remaining Vv. *Were still pleasing*] Yet pleased,' *Auth.* *A*] 'The,' *Auth.* and the other Vv. except *Wicl.*, 'Christis servant.'

11. *Now*] 'But,' *Auth.*, *Cov.*; omitted in *Tynd.*, *Cran.*, *Gen.*, *Bish.* *Touching the Gospel, &c.*] 'That the Gospel which was, &c. . . . is not,' *Auth.* Perhaps the text, which is more exactly in accordance with the order of the Greek, makes the denial a little more emphatic. *By*] 'Of,' *Auth.* and all the other Vv.

12. *Did I receive*] So *Rhem.*: 'I neither received it,' *Auth.*, *Cov.*, *Cran.*; 'ne I took it of man, ne lerned,' *Wicl.*; 'nether received I it,' *Tynd.*,

*Gen.*; 'I did not receive it nor learned it,' *Cov.* (Test.). There is here some little difficulty in both preserving the emphasis on 'I,' and also indicating that the first negative is not strictly correlative to the second. The insertion of the auxiliary *perhaps* partially effects this, as it places the 'neither' a little further from the verb, and still leaves it in that prominence which it seems most naturally to occupy. In ed. 1 ('for I indeed received it not'), this latter point was perhaps too much sacrificed. *From man*] 'Of man,' *Auth.* and the other Vv. except *Wicl.*, 'bi man.' *Through rev. from*] 'By the rev. of,' *Auth.* and the other Vv. except *Wicl.*, 'bi reuelacioun.'

13. *Ye heard*] 'Ye have heard,' *Auth.* and the other Vv. *Judaism*] So *Rhem.*: 'the Jews' religion,' *Auth.*, *Gen.* ('the Jewishe rel.'), *Bish.*; 'the Jurie,' *Wicl.*; 'the Jews' wayes,' *Tynd.*; 'the Jewshippe,' *Cov.* *Was destroying it*] 'Wasted it,' *Auth.*; 'faughte agen it,' *Wicl.*; 'spoyled it,' *Tynd.*, *Cov.*, *Cran.*, *Gen.*, *Bish.*; 'drove them out,' *Cov.* (Test.); 'expugned it,' *Rhem.* This change is in consequence of the strong meaning of πορθεω, which it seems desirable to maintain. To resolve also the other imperfects would make the sentence heavy and cumbersome, and add but little to the sense.

it; <sup>14</sup> and made advance in Judaism beyond many my equals in mine own nation, being more exceedingly zealous for the traditions of my fathers. <sup>15</sup> But when it pleased God, who set me apart from my mother's womb, and called *me* through His grace, <sup>16</sup> to reveal His Son within me, that I might preach Him among the Gentiles; immediately I conferred not with flesh and blood: <sup>17</sup> neither went I away to Jerusalem to them which were apostles before me; but I went away into Arabia, and returned again unto Damascus. <sup>18</sup> Then after three years I went up to Jerusalem to visit Cephas, and I tarried with him fifteen days. <sup>19</sup> But other of the apostles saw I none, save James the brother of the Lord. <sup>20</sup> Now the things which I write unto you, behold, before God, I lie not. <sup>21</sup> Afterwards I came into the regions of

14. *Made advance, &c.*] 'Profited in (*Wicl.*, *Gen.*, *Bish.*, *Rhem.*) the Jews' religion above,' *Auth.*; 'prevayled in,' *Tynd.*, *Coverd.*, *Cranmer.* *For*] 'Of,' *Auth.*

15. *Set me apart*] 'Separated me,' *Auth.* and the other Vv. except *Wicl.*, 'departid me,' and *Cov.* (Test.), 'sundered me.' The change is made to prevent 'from' being understood as local: see notes. *Through*] 'By,' *Auth.* and the other Vv. In this passage, it seems desirable to adopt the more rigorous translation of *διὰ*, as suggesting more distinctly the fact that *χαρίς* was not the *instrument*, but the '*causa medians*;' see notes.

16. *Within*] 'In,' *Auth.*, *Wicl.*, *Cov.*, *Bish.*, *Rhem.*; 'by,' *Tynd.*, *Cov.* (Test.), *Cran.*; 'to,' *Gen.* *Gentiles*] So *Cov.* (Test.), *Gen.*, *Rhem.*: 'heathen,' *Auth.* and the remaining Vv. *Conferred*] So *Auth.* This transl. is not wholly adequate, but it is not easy to fix upon a more exact one. The original word seems to involve two ideas, *addressing oneself to* (*πρὸς*, direction), and *taking counsel with*. Most of the older translations give prominence to the latter and more im-

portant idea, *e. g.* 'I commened not of the matter,' *Tynd.*, *Cov.*, *Cran.*, *Genev.*; some of the moderns, *e. g.* Meyer, Lewin, express more distinctly the former. It seems difficult to combine both without paraphrasing. The singular translation in *Cov.* (Test.), 'I did not graunt' (comp. *Rhem.*, 'I condescended not;'), results from the *Vulg.* 'acquievi.'

17. *Away* (bis)]\* 'Up,' *Auth.* In the concluding clause it seems better to maintain the order of *Auth.* 'returned again,' not as the Greek order might seem to suggest, 'again returned'; for the *πάλιν* is only idiomatically added to the verb, and is appy. without any special emphasis; comp. Acts xviii. 21, and see exx. in Kuhner on Xenoph. *Mem.* II. 4. 4.

18. *Visit Cephas*] 'See\*Peter,' *Auth.* and all the other Vv. *I tarried*] *Sim.* *Rhem.*: 'abode,' *Auth.*, *Tynd.*, *Cov.* (both), *Cran.*, *Gen.*, *Bish.*; 'dwelled,' *Wicl.*

19. *The brother of the Lord*] *Sim.* *Rhem.*: 'the brother of our Lord.' 'the Lord's brother' *Auth.* and other Vv. This latter mode of translation is perhaps more appropriate when neither substantive has the article.



Syria and Cilicia; <sup>22</sup> and remained unknown by face unto the churches of Judæa which were in Christ: <sup>23</sup> but they were hearing only That he who was our persecutor in times past is now preaching the faith which once he destroyed. <sup>24</sup> And they glorified God in me.

## CHAPTER II.

THEN after fourteen years I went up again to Jerusalem with Barnabas, and took Titus also with me. <sup>2</sup> And I went up by revelation, and communicated unto them the gospel which I preach among the Gentiles, but privately to them which were of reputation, lest by any means I might be running, or have run, in vain. <sup>3</sup> Howbeit not even TITUS, who was with me, though he was a Greek, was compelled to be circumcised: <sup>4</sup> and that, because of the false brethren craftily brought in, men who came in stealthily to spy out our liberty

22. *Remained*] 'Was unknown,' *Auth.* and all the other Vv.

23. *Were hearing*] 'Had heard,' *Auth.*, *Cov.*, *Rhem.*, *Bish.*; 'hadden oonli an hearynge,' *Wicl.*; 'heard,' *Tynd.*, *Cran.*, *Gen.* Conybeare and Howson have given a good paraphrase; 'tidings only were brought them from time to time;' comp. *Erasm.*, 'rumor apud illos erat.' *Who was our persecutor*] 'Which persecuted us,' *Auth.*, *Tynd.*, *Cran.*, *Gen.*, *Bish.*, *Rhem.*; 'that pursued us,' *Wicl.*; 'that persecuted us,' *Cov.*; 'that did persecute us,' *Cov.* (*Test.*).

*Is now preaching*] 'Now preacheth,' *Auth.*, *Tynd.*, *Cov.* ('pr. now'), *Cran.*, *Gen.*, *Bish.*; 'doth now preach,' *Cov.* (*Test.*); 'doth now evangelize,' *Rhem.* The change is made to mark more definitely the *present act*; comp. notes and ref. on ch. i. 10.

CHAPTER II. I. *After fourteen years*] So *Rhem.*: 'fourteen years after,' *Auth.* and the other Vv. (*Tynd.*, *Cov.*, 'after that,' *Cran.*, 'thereafter'). The change is perhaps desirable as it

slightly tends to prevent the last-mentioned events being considered as the *terminus a quo* of the fourteen years. *Titus also*] So *Rhem.*: 'Titus with me also,' *Auth.*, *Tynd.*, *Cov.*, *Gen.*; 'Titus also beynge taken with me,' *Cov.* (*Test.*); the rest omit *kai* in translation.

2. *The Gospel*] So all Vv. except *Auth.*, 'that Gospel.' *Might be running, &c.*] 'Should (om. *Wicl.*) run or had run,' *Auth.* and all Vv. The text seems to preserve more exactly, and perhaps also more grammatically, the contrast between the pres. (subj.) and past tense. It may be observed that *should* 'simpliciter futurationem indicat:' *might* 'de rei possibilitate dicitur;' Wallis, *Gram. Angl.* p. 107.

3. *Howbeit not even*] *Sim. Cov.* (*Test.*), 'neuerthelesse nother:' 'but neither,' *Auth.*, *Rhem.*; 'and neither,' *Wicl.*; 'also Titus . . . yet, &c.' *Tynd.*, *Cran.*, *Gen.* *Though he was*] 'Being,' *Auth.*

4. *The false, &c.*] Similarly *Rhem.*: 'false brethren unawares brought in, who,' *Auth.*; 'and that because of

which we have in Christ Jesus, that they might bring us into bondage: <sup>5</sup> to whom we gave place by our submission, no, not for an hour; that the truth of the gospel might continue with you. <sup>6</sup> But from those who were high in reputation,—whatsoever they were, it maketh no matter to me; God accepteth no man's person,—to me certainly they who were of reputation communicated nothing; <sup>7</sup> but contrariwise, when they saw that I was entrusted with the gospel of the uncircumcision, even as Peter was with that of the circumcision, <sup>8</sup> (for He that wrought for Peter towards the apostleship of the circumcision, the same wrought for me also to-

('certayne,' *Cov.*) incommers beynge falce br.,' *Tynd.*, *Cran.*, *Bish.*

*Stealthily*] 'Privily,' *Auth.*, *Cov.* (Test.), *Cran.*, *Gen.*, *Bish.*; *Wicl.* omits; 'amonge other,' *Tynd.*, *Cov.*; 'craftily,' *Rhem.* Perhaps the change is desirable as avoiding repetition, and as harmonizing slightly better with the action described by the verb.

5. *By our submission*] 'By subjection,' *Auth.*, *Bish.*; 'to subjeccioun;' 'as concerning to be brought into subjection,' *Tynd.*, *Cov.*, *Cran.*, *Gen.*; 'yelded not subjection,' *Rhem.*; *Cov.* (Test.) omits.

6. *From*] 'Of,' *Auth.* and the other Vv. except *Cov.*, 'as to them;' *Cov.* (Test.), 'as for them.' The change here seems necessary to prevent 'of' being considered a mere sign of the gen. case.

*Were high, &c.*] 'Seemed to be somewhat,' *Auth.*, *Cran.*, and sim. *Cov.* (Test.); 'that seemed to be great,' *Cov.*, and sim. *Tynd.*, *Gen.* The very slight distinction between *δοκοῦντες* and *δοκ. εἶναι* τι, and the apparent ref. to the judgment of others (see notes) are appy. both conveyed more nearly by this translation than by the more literal rendering of *Auth.*

*To me certainly, &c.*] 'For they who seemed to be somewhat in conference added nothing to me,' *Auth.*; 'added

nothyng,' *Tynd.*, *Cranmer*, *Bish.*, *Rhem.*; 'taught me nothing,' *Cov.*; 'avayled me nothing,' *Cov.* (Test.); 'dyd communicate nothing with me,' *Gen.*

7. *I was entrusted, &c.*] 'The gosp.....was committed unto me as the Gospel of the circumc. was unto Peter,' *Auth.*, and sim. the other Vv. The change of order is made, for the sake of keeping the emphasis on *πεπιστευμαι*: see Meyer. *Even as*] 'As,' *Auth.* and all the other Vv. On the translation of *καθώς*, see notes on 1 *Thess.* i. 5.

8. *Wrought*] So *Wicl.*, *Cov.* (Test.), *Rhem.*: 'wrought effectually,' *Auth.*; 'wasmighty,' *Tynd.*, *Cov.*, *Cran.*, *Gen.*, *Bish.* The idea of *effectual* working, though to a considerable extent involved in *ἐπεργεῖν*, is perhaps scarcely sufficiently prominent to be expressed definitely; see, however, notes on 1 *Thess.* ii. 13. *For*] Similarly *Wicl.*, 'to Peter:' 'in,' *Auth.*, *Tynd.*, *Cran.*, *Bish.*, *Rhem.*; 'with,' *Cov.*; 'by,' *Cov.* (Test.), *Gen.* *Towards*] 'To,' *Auth.*, *Wicl.*, *Cov.*, *Bish.*, *Rhem.*; 'in,' *Tynd.* and the remaining Vv.

*Wrought*] 'Was mighty in me toward,' *Auth.* All the other Vv. give the same translation to *ἐπεργεῖω* in the second clause that they adopt in the first.

wards the Gentiles), <sup>9</sup> and became aware of the grace that was given unto me, James, and Cephas, and John, who are accounted as pillars, gave to me and Barnabas right hands of fellowship; that we *should be apostles* unto the Gentiles, and they unto the circumcision. <sup>10</sup> Only *they would* that we should remember THE POOR; which very thing I also was forward to do.

<sup>11</sup> But when Cephas came to Antioch, I withstood him to the face, because he had been condemned. <sup>12</sup> For before that certain *men* came from James, he was eating with the Gentiles; but when they came, he began to withdraw and separate himself, fearing them *which were* of the circumcision. <sup>13</sup> And the rest of the Jews also dissembled with him; insomuch that even Barnabas was carried away with by their

9. *And became aware, &c.*] Similarly, as to order, *Wicl., Tynd., Cran., Bish., Rhem.*, except that they repeat the idiomatic 'when' in the translation of the temporal participle γινώσcentes, but thus slightly impair the natural sequence of the ἵδοιτες . . . καὶ γινώσcentes. *Auth.* inverts, 'and when James, Cephas, and John, who seemed to be,' &c.; *Cov.* turns into a finite verb, 'they perceived.' *And Cephas]*

*Sim. Wicl., Rhem.: Auth.* and the remaining Vv. omit 'and.' *Are accounted as]* 'Seemed to be,' *Auth.* and all the other Vv. except *Wicl.*, 'weren seyn to be;' *Gen.*, 'are taken to be.' *Right hands]* 'The right hands,' *Auth.* and the other Vv. except *Wicl.*, 'right hond.'

*Be Apostles]* So *Cran., Bish.*: 'should go,' *Auth.*; 'that we among the hethen,' *Wicl.*; 'shuld preach,' *Tynd., Cov. (both), Gen.*; 'that we unto,' *Rhem.* *Gentiles]* So *Gen., Rhem.*: 'heathen,' *Auth.* and the remaining Vv.

10. *Which very thing]* 'The same which,' *Auth.*; 'the whiche thing,' *Wicl., Cov. Test.* ('thing also'); 'whiche thing also,' *Tynd., Cov., Gen.*; 'wher in also,' *Cran., Bish.*; 'the which same thing also,'

*Rhem.*

11. *Cephas]* \* 'Peter,' *Auth. Came]* So *Cov. (Test.)*: 'was come,' *Auth.* and the remaining Vv.

*Had been condemned]* 'Was to be blamed,' *Auth., Bish.*; 'was worthy to be blamed,' *Tynd., Cov., Cran., Gen.*, and similarly *Wicl.*, 'to be undirnomen;' 'was blameable,' *Cov. (Test.)*; 'was reprehensible,' *Rhem.*

12. *Certain men came]* 'Certain were come,' *Auth.* *Was eating]* 'Did eat,' *Auth., Cov. (both), Cran., Bish., Rhem.*; 'ete,' *Wicl., Tynd., Gen. Began to &c.]* 'Withdrew and separated,' *Auth.* and all Vv. The imperf. denotes the commencement and continuance of the act, or as Bengel, 'subducebat paulatim.'

13. *The rest of the]* So *Cov. (Test.), Rhem.*: 'the other,' *Auth.* and the remaining Vv. *Also dissembled]*

'Dissembled likewise,' *Auth., Tynd., Cran., Bish.*: the other Vv. omit the *kal* in translation. *Even Barnabas]*

'Barnabas also,' *Auth.* *By their]* *Auth.* omits 'by;' 'into,' *Wicl.* and the remaining Vv.

dissimulation. <sup>14</sup> Howbeit when I saw that they were not walking uprightly according to the truth of the gospel, I said unto Cephas before all, If thou, being a Jew, livest after the manner of Gentiles, and not as do the Jews, how *is it that* thou constrainest the Gentiles to keep the customs of the Jews? <sup>15</sup> *We truly are* by nature Jews, and not sinners of the Gentiles; <sup>16</sup> but as we know that a man is not justified by the works of the law, save *only* through faith in Jesus Christ,—we too believed in Christ Jesus, that we might be

14. *Howbeit*] ‘But,’ *Auth.* and all the other Vv. *Were not walking*] ‘Walked not,’ *Auth.*

*Cephas*] ‘Peter,’ *Auth.* *All*] *So Cov.* (both), and *sim. Wicl., Tynd., Gen.,* ‘all men:’ ‘them all,’ *Auth.,* and the remaining Vv. *How cometh it &c.*] \* ‘Why compellest thou,’ *Auth.,* and *sim. Rhem.,* ‘dost thou compel;’ ‘hou constreynest thou,’ *Wicl.;* ‘why causest thou,’ *Tynd., Cov., Cran., Gen., Bish.; Keep the customs, &c.*] ‘To live as do the Jews,’ *Auth.,* and *sim. the other Vv. except Rhem.,* ‘Judaize.’

15. *We (truly) are, &c.*] Similarly *Rhem.:* ‘we who are Jews by nature,’ *Auth., Tynd., Cran., Gen.;* ‘though we be, &c.’ *Cov.;* ‘we which are . . . know,’ *Bish.* This address of St. Paul to St. Peter involves so many difficulties both in meaning and connexion, that it will be perhaps best to subjoin a free paraphrase of the whole. ‘We, I concede, are by birth Jews, not Gentiles, and consequently, from our point of view, sinners; but as we know that a man is not justified by the works of the law, in fact is not justified at all, except through faith in Christ:—even we, with all our privileges, believed in and into Christ, that we might be justified, &c. But what, if, while we are seeking to be justified in Christ the result show that we, with all our privileges, are sinners like the Gentiles; is Christ the minister of a

dispensation that after all only leads to sin? God forbid! For if I (or you) build up again the system I pulled down, and set up nothing better in its place, it is thus, and not in seeking to be justified in Christ, that I show myself (*vox horrenda!*) a transgressor of the law; yes, a violator of its deeper principles. For I (to adduce a proof from my own spiritual experience) through the medium of the law, and in accordance with its higher principles, died unto it in regard to its claims and its curse: I have been and am crucified with Christ. Though I live then, it is no longer as my old self, but as reanimated by Christ; yes, the life which now I live, this earthly, mundane life, I live in the element of faith in Christ, who so loved me that He gave His own life for me. Thus I do not, like these Judaists, regard the grace of God as a principle that could be dispensed with; for if, as they pretend, the law is sufficient to make men righteous, the obvious inference is, there was no object in the death of Christ.’

16. *But as we know*] ‘Knowing,’ *Auth., Wicl., Cov. (Test.), Rhem.;* ‘we which . . . knowe,’ *Tynd., Cran., Gen., Bish.;* ‘yet insomuche as we knowe,’ *Cov.* *Save only through, &c.*] ‘But by the faith of Jesus Christ,’ *Auth.* and the other Vv. except *Cov.,* ‘on J. C.; *Cov.*



justified by faith in Christ, and not by the works of the law; since by the works of the law shall no flesh be justified. <sup>17</sup> But if, while we seek to be justified in Christ, we are found ourselves also to be sinners, *is* Christ therefore a minister of sin? God forbid! <sup>18</sup> For if the things that I destroyed *THESE* again I build up, I prove myself a transgressor. <sup>19</sup> For I through the law died to the law, that I might live unto God. <sup>20</sup> I have been crucified with Christ: it is, however, no longer I that live, but Christ liveth in me; yea the life which now I live in the flesh I live in faith,—*faith* in the

(Test.), 'save by the faith by J. C.' *We too believed*] 'Even we have believed in J. C.,' *Auth.*; 'and we bileuen,' *Wicl.*; 'we have believed also,' *Cov.*; 'we also beleue,' *Cov.* (Test.), *Rhem.*; 'and we have bel. on,' *Cran.*, *Bish.*, *Tynd.*; ('and therfor') 'even we I say have bel. in,' *Gen.* *Faith in*] 'The faith of,' *Auth.* and all Vv. *Since*] 'For,' *Auth.*; 'because that,' *Tynd.*, *Cov.* (both), *Cranmer*, *Gen.*; 'wherfor,' *Wicl.*; 'because,' *Bish.*; 'for the which cause,' *Rhem.*

<sup>17.</sup> *In Christ*] So *Wiclif*, *Cov.* (Test.), *Rhem.*: 'by Christ,' *Auth.* and remaining Vv. *We are found, &c.*] 'We ourselves also are found sinners,' *Auth.* English idiom here, in consequence of the union with the pres. part., seems to require the pres. 'are found' as the translation of *εὐρέθην*. The aorist in the original has an idiomatic reference to a discovery past and done with, and about which no more need be said, which cannot be expressed without paraphrase; comp. Donalds. *Gr.* § 433. *Is Christ, &c.*] 'Is therefore Christ the,' *Auth.* *God forbid*] *Auth.* and all Vv. except *Cov.* (Test.), 'that be farre.' On reconsideration it would seem best, and even practically most exact, that in a passage of the present nature, where the re-

vulsion of feeling and thought is very decided, to retain the familiar and idiomatic translation of *Auth.*

<sup>18.</sup> *The things that I destroyed*] 'I build again the things which I destroyed,' *Auth.*, *Cran.*, *Bish.*; 'that which,' *Tynd.*, *Cov.*, *Gen.*; 'the same things againe which,' *Rhem.* The inversion, though involving a slight irregularity in structure, seems here needed, as serving both to keep the emphasis on the right words, and to exhibit the true point of the argument. *Prove myself*] 'Make myself,' *Auth.* and all the other Vv.

<sup>19.</sup> *Died*] 'Am dead,' *Auth.* and the other Vv. except *Cran.*, 'haue bene deed.'

<sup>20.</sup> *Have been crucified*] 'Am crucified,' *Auth.*, and sim., as to the auxiliary, all the other Vv. Of the two modes of expressing the Greek perfect, ('am' and 'have been') the latter seems here most appropriate, as the associated aor. renders the ref. to past time more prominent than one to present effects; see notes on *Col.* i. 16 (*Transl.*). *It is, however, &c.*] 'Nevertheless I live; yet not I,' *Auth.*, sim. *Cov.*, *Cran.*; 'I live verely, yet now not I,' *Tynd.*, *Gen.* *Yea*] 'And,' *Auth.*, *Gen.*, *Cran.*, *Bish.*, *Rhem.*; 'for,' *Tynd.*, *Cov.*; 'but,' *Wicl.*, *Cov.* (Test.). *Now I*] 'I now,' *Auth.* *In faith*,

Son of God, who loved me, and gave Himself for me. <sup>21</sup> I do not make void the grace of God; for if righteousness *come* THROUGH THE LAW, then for nought did Christ die.

## CHAPTER III.

O foolish Galatians, who did bewitch you, before whose eyes Jesus Christ was evidently set forth among you, CRUCIFIED. <sup>2</sup> This only would I learn of you, Was it by the works of the law that ye received the Spirit, or by the hearing of faith? <sup>3</sup> Are ye so very foolish? having begun with the Spirit are ye now being made perfect with the flesh? <sup>4</sup> Did ye suffer so many things in vain, if indeed it really be in vain. <sup>5</sup> He then, *I say*, that ministereth to you the Spirit and worketh mighty powers within you, *doeth he it* by the works of the law or by the hearing of faith?

&c.] 'By ('in,' *Wicl.*, *Cov.* (both), *Rhem.*), the faith of,' *Auth.*, *Tynd.*, *Cran.*, *Gen.*, *Bish.*

21. *Make void*] 'Frustrate,' *Auth.*; 'cast not awai,' *Wicl.*, *Cov.* (both), *Rhem.*; 'despyse not,' *Tynd.*, *Cran.*; 'do not abrogate,' *Gen.*; 'reject not,' *Bish.* *Through*] So *Wicl.*: 'by,' *Auth.*, *Cov.* (both), *Rhem.*; 'of,' *Tynd.*, *Gen.*, *Cran.*, *Bish.* *For nought*] 'In vain,' *Auth.*, *Tynd.*, *Cov.*, *Cran.*, *Bish.*, *Rhem.*; 'without cause,' *Wicl.*, *Gen.* ('a cause').

*Did Christ die*] 'Christ is dead,' *Auth.*, *Bish.*; 'died,' *Wicl.* and the remaining Vv. The slight change in the text seems to give the due prominence to *ὁπωπεύειν*, and also to preserve a better rhythm than the unresolved 'died.'

CHAPTER III. 1. *Did bewitch*] 'Hath bewitched,' *Auth.* and the other Vv. \**Auth.* inserts after 'you,' 'that ye should not obey the truth.'

2. *Was it, &c.*] Similarly *Rhem.*, 'by the workes of the law did you receiue:' 'received ye the Spirit by

the,' &c. *Auth.*, and sim. as to order all the remaining Vv.

3. *So very*] 'So,' *Auth.* and the other Vv. except *Cov.*, 'such foolcs.' *Begun with*] so *Rhem.*: 'begun in' *Auth.* and the other Vv. except *Cov.*, 'by.' *Being made perfect with*] 'Made perfect by,' *Auth.*, *Genev.* ('in'); 'ben ended,' *Wicl.*; 'nowe ende,' *Tynd.*, *Cov.* (Test.); 'ende now then,' *Cov.*; 'ende in,' *Tynd.*, *Cran.*; 'be consummate with,' *Rhem.*

4. *Did ye suffer*] 'Have ye suffered,' *Auth.*, *Cov.* (both), *Bish.*, *Rhem.*, and sim. the other Vv., except that they do not adopt the interrogative form. *Indeed it really be*] 'It be yet,' *Auth.*, *Bish.*; 'if that be vayne,' *Tynd.*, *Gen.*; 'yf it be also in vayne,' *Cran.*; 'if yet without cause,' *Rhem.*

5. *He then, &c.*] 'He therefore,' *Auth.*, *Coverd.* (Test.), *Gen.*, *Bish.*, *Rhem.*; 'moreover, he, &c.,' *Cran.*; *Wicl.*, *Tynd.*, *Cov.* omit *οὐν* in translation. *Mighty powers, &c.*] 'Miracles among you,' *Auth.* and the other Vv. except *Wicl.*, 'vertues in you,' *Cov.*, 'great actcs.'

<sup>6</sup> Even as Abraham believed God, and it was accounted to him for righteousness. <sup>7</sup> Know ye then that THEY WHICH ARE OF FAITH, the same are the sons of Abraham. <sup>8</sup> Moreover the Scripture, foreseeing that God justifieth the Gentiles by FAITH, proclaimed beforehand the glad tidings unto Abraham, *saying*, In thee shall all the nations BE BLESSED. <sup>9</sup> So then they which be of faith are blessed together with the faithful Abraham.

<sup>10</sup> For as many as are of the works of the law are under curse: for it is written, Cursed *is* every one that continueth not in all things which are written in the book of the law to do them. <sup>11</sup> But *further*, that in the law no man is justified in the sight of God, *it is* evident; because, The just shall live by FAITH. <sup>12</sup> Now the law is not of faith; but, He that doeth them shall live in them. . . . <sup>13</sup> Christ redeemed us from the curse of the law, having become A CURSE for us,—because it is written, Cursed *is* every one that hangeth on a

7. *Then*] ‘Therefore,’ *Auth.* and the other Vv. except *Cov.*, ‘thus I know,’ and *Gen.*, ‘so ye know.’ The only other version that takes γινώσκετε indicatively is that of *Cranmer*. *Sons*] So *Wicl.*: ‘children,’ *Auth.* and the remaining Vv.

8. *Moreover*] ‘And,’ *Auth.*, *Wicl.*, *Coverd.* (Test.), *Rhem.*; ‘for,’ *Tynd.* and remaining Vv. (*Coverd.* omits). *Justifieth*] So *Wicl.*, *Coverd.* (Test.), *Rhem.*: ‘would justify,’ *Auth.*, *Tynd.*, *Cran.*, *Gen.*; ‘justified,’ *Cov.* *The Gentiles*] So *Gen.*, *Rhem.*: ‘the heathen,’ *Auth.* and the remaining Vv. *By faith*] So *Cov.*

(Test.), *Rhem.*, and sim. *Wicl.*, ‘of faith:’ ‘through faith,’ *Auth.* and the remaining Vv. *Proclaimed beforehand, &c.*] Sim. *Tynd.*, *Cov.*, *Cran.*: ‘preached before the Gospel,’ *Auth.*, *Gen.* (‘before hand’); ‘told to for,’ *Wicl.*; ‘told,’ *Coverd.* (Test.); ‘shewed . . . before,’ *Rhem.*

*All the nations*] Sim. *Wicl.*, *Cov.*, ‘alle the hethen:’ ‘all nations,’ *Auth.* and the remaining Vv. except *Gen.*,

‘all the Gentiles.’ The change in the translation of τὰ ἔθνη in the same verse seems required by a kind of chronological propriety.

9. *Together with*] ‘With,’ *Auth.* and all the other Vv. *The faithful*] So *Bish.*, *Rhem.*: ‘faithful,’ *Auth.* and all the remaining Vv.

10. *Curse*] So *Wicl.*, *Rhem.*, and similarly *Tynd.*, ‘under malediccion:’ ‘the curse,’ *Auth.*, *Cov.* (both), *Cran.*, *Gen.*, *Bish.*

11. *But further, &c.*] ‘But that no man is justified by the law,’ *Auth.* *Because*] So *Rhem.*: ‘for,’ *Auth.* and the remaining Vv.

12. *Now*] ‘And,’ *Auth.*, *Cov.* (Test.), *Gen.*, *Bish.*; *Tynd.*, *Cov.*, *Cran.*, omit; ‘but,’ *Wicl.*, *Rhem.* *He*] \* ‘The man,’ *Auth.*

13. *Redeemed*] Sim. *Wicl.*, ‘agenbought:’ ‘hath redeemed,’ *Auth.* and the remaining Vv. except *Cov.*, ‘hath delyuered.’

*Having become*] ‘Being made,’ *Auth.*, *Bish.*, *Rhem.*; ‘and was made,’ *Wicl.*, *Tynd.*; ‘when he became,’ *Cov.*; ‘beynge

tree,—<sup>14</sup>that unto the Gentiles the blessing of Abraham might come in Christ Jesus; that we might receive the promise of the Spirit THROUGH FAITH.

<sup>15</sup> Brethren, I speak after the manner of men; though it be but a MAN'S covenant, yet when it hath been confirmed, no man annulleth it, or addeth new conditions. <sup>16</sup> Now to Abraham were the promises made, AND TO HIS SEED. He saith not, And to seeds, as of many; but as of one, And to thy seed, which is Christ. <sup>17</sup> Now this I say, A covenant, that hath been before confirmed by God [for Christ], the law, which was four hundred and thirty years after, doth not invalidate, that it should make void the promise. <sup>18</sup> For if the inheritance *be* of the law, *it is* no more of promise: but to Abraham God hath freely given it THROUGH PROMISE.

become,' *Cov.* (Test.); 'inasmoch as he was made,' *Cran.*; 'when he was made,' *Gen.* *Because*] So *Rhem.*: 'for,' *Auth.* and the remaining Vv.

14. *Unto the Gentiles*] 'Come on the Gentiles,' *Auth.* *In Christ J.*] 'Through \*J.C.,' *Auth.*, *Tynd.*, *Cran.*, *Gen.*, *Bish.*; 'in,' *Wicl.*, *Cov.* (both), *Rhem.*

15. *Yet when it hath been*] 'Yet if it be,' *Auth.* The temporal translation in the text is adopted by *Tynd.*, *Cov.*; the hypothetical by *Auth.* with *Cran.*, *Bish.*: the remaining Vv. adopt purely participial translations. *Annulleth it, &c.*] 'Disannulleth or addeth thereto,' *Auth.*, *Bish.*; 'ordeyneth above,' *Wiclif*; 'addeth anything thereto,' *Tynd.*, *Cov.* (sim. Test.), *Cran.*, *Gen.*; 'further disposeth,' *Rhem.*

16. *Were the promises, &c.*] Sim. *Rhem.*, *Wicl.*: 'and his seed were the promises,' &c., *Auth.* and the remaining Vv.

17. *Now this*] 'And this,' *Auth.*, *Gen.*, *Rhem.*; 'but,' *Wicl.*, *Cov.* (Test.); *Tynd.*, *Cov.*, *Bish.*, omit *dē*. The translation of *dē* is here somewhat

difficult. Though 'now' has just preceded, it must appy. be adopted again as the only transl. which seems to preserve the resumptive force.

*A covenant*] 'The covenant,' *Auth.* and the other Vv. except *Wicl.* and *Cov.* (both), 'this.' *Hath been*

*before confirmed*] 'Was confirmed before,' *Auth.*, *Tynd.*, *Cov.*, *Cran.*, *Gen.*; 'was given,' *Cov.* (Test.); 'the test. being confirmed,' *Rhem.*; *Wicl.*, wholly inverts.

*By God, &c.*] 'Of God in Christ,' *Auth.* *Doth not, &c.*] Sim. *Tynd.*, *Cran.*, *Bish.*: 'cannot disannul,' *Auth.*, *Gen.*; 'makith not veyn,' *Wicl.*; 'is not disannulled,' *Cov.*; 'makith not void,' *Rhem.*; *Cov.* (Test.). confuses. *Make void*]

Similarly *Wicl.* ('to avoide away') and *Cov.* (Test.): 'make the prom. of none effect,' *Auth.*, *Tynd.*, *Cov.*, *Cran.*, *Gen.*, *Bish.*; 'to frustrate,' *Rhem.*

18. *But to Abraham, &c.*] 'But God gave it to Abraham by promise,' *Auth.* and the other Vv. except *Cov.*, 'gave freely,' *Wicl.*, 'grauntide,' *Through*] 'By,' *Auth.* and all the other Vv.



<sup>19</sup> What then is *the object* of the law? It was added because of the transgressions, till the Seed should come to whom the promise hath been made; *and was* ordained by means of angels, in the hand of a mediator. <sup>20</sup> Now a mediator is not a *mediator* of one, but God is one. <sup>21</sup> Is the law then against the promises of GOD? God forbid! for if there had been given a law which could have given life, verily by the law would righteousness have come. <sup>22</sup> But, on the contrary, the scripture shut up all under sin, that the promise by faith in Jesus Christ might be given to them that believe. <sup>23</sup> Now before that faith came, we were kept in ward shut up under the law for the faith which afterwards was to be revealed. <sup>24</sup> So then the law hath been our school-master unto Christ, that we may be justified BY FAITH.

19. *What then, &c.*] 'Wherefore then serveth,' *Auth.*, *Tynd.*, *Cov.* (sim. Test.), *Cran.*, *Gen.*, *Bish.*; 'what thanne the law,' *Wicl.*; 'why was the law then,' *Rhem.* *The transgressions*] *Auth.* and all the other Vv. omit the article: in a passage, however, of this dogmatical importance it ought appy. to be retained. *Hath been made*] 'Was made,' *Auth.*, *Tynd.*, *Cran.*, *Gen.*; 'He hadde made beheest,' *Wicl.*; 'He had promised,' *Cov.* (Test.), *Rhem.* *And was*] 'And it was,' *Auth.* *By means of*] 'By,' *Auth.* and the other Vv. except *Cov.*, 'of angels.'

21. *Given a law*] 'A law given,' *Auth.* *Verily by the, &c.*] 'Verily (*Wicl.*) righteousness should have been by the law,' *Auth.*; 'then no doute,' *Tynd.*, *Cov.*, *Cran.*, *Gen.*, *Bish.*; 'shuld have come,' *Tynd.*, *Gen.*

22. *But on the contrary*] 'But,' *Auth.* and all the other Vv. The addition of the words 'on the contrary' seem *here* required in translation to preserve the true force of ἀλλά, and to show clearly the nature of the reasoning. *Shut up all*]

Similarly, as to the omission of 'hath,' *Tynd.*, *Cran.*, 'concluded all

things,' 'hath concluded all,' *Auth.*, *Bish.*; 'hath concluded all things,' *Wicl.*, *Gen.*, *Rhem.* *Faith in*] 'Faith of,' *Auth.* and the other Vv. except *Cov.*, 'faith on.'

23. *Now*] 'But,' *Auth.* and the other Vv. except *Wicl.*, 'and'; *Tynd.* and *Cov.* omit. *Before that*] *So Tynd.*, *Cran.*, and similarly *Wicl.*, 'to for that'; *Coverd.* (Test.), 'afore that': 'before,' *Auth.* and the remaining Vv. *Kept in ward, &c.*] 'Kept under the law shut up,' *Auth.*; 'kept under the lawe, enclosed,' *Wicl.*; 'kept and shut up, &c.,' *Tynd.*, *Cov.*, *Gen.*; 'kept under the law and were shut up,' *Cran.*, *Bish.* *For*] 'Unto,' *Auth.* *Afterwards was, &c.*] 'Which should aft. be rev.,' *Auth.*, *Gen.*, *Bish.*; sim. *Tynd.*, *Cov.*, *Cran.* ('be declared.').

24. *So then*] 'Wherefore,' *Auth.*, *Tynd.*, *Cran.*, *Gen.*, *Bish.*; 'and so,' *Wicl.*; 'thus,' *Cov.*; 'therefore,' *Cov.* (Test.), *Rhem.* *Hath been our school-master unto*] 'Was our schoolmaster to bring us unto,' *Auth.*, *Gen.*; 'undir maister in Christ,' *Wicl.*; 'scolemaster unto the time of,' *Tynd.*; 'scolemaster unto,' *Coverd.* (both), *Cran.*, *Bish.*; 'pedag. in,' *Rhem.* There is much

<sup>25</sup> But now that faith is come, we are no longer under a schoolmaster. <sup>26</sup> For ye are all sons of God through the faith in Christ Jesus. <sup>27</sup> For as many of you as were baptized into Christ put on Christ. <sup>28</sup> There is among *such* neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither bond nor free, there is no male and female: for ye all are one in Christ Jesus. <sup>29</sup> But if ye *be* Christ's, then are ye ABRAHAM'S SEED, heirs according to promise.

## CHAPTER IV.

Now I say, That the heir, as long as he is a child, differeth in nothing from a bond-servant, though he be lord of all; <sup>2</sup> but is under guardians and stewards until the time appointed

difficulty in fixing on the most suitable translation of this word. The term 'schoolmaster' certainly tends to introduce an idea (that of teaching) not in the original, and also serves to obscure the idea of *custodia* ('custos incorruptissimus,' Hor. Sat. I. 6. 81), which seems the prevailing one of the passage. Still as the same objection applies in a greater or less degree to 'pedagogue' (ed. 1) and 'tutor,' it will be perhaps better, in so familiar a passage, to return to *Auth.* *May be*] 'Might be,' *Auth.*: change to preserve what is called the succession of tenses, Latham, *Engl. Lang.* § 616 (ed. 3).

25. *Now that*] So *Cov.*: 'after that,' *Auth.* and the other Vv. except *Cov.* (Test.), 'whan the fayth did come,' *Rhem.*, 'when the faith came.'

26. *Sons*] So *Tynd., Gen.*: *Auth.* and the remaining Vv., 'the children.' *Through the faith*] 'By faith,' *Auth.*, *Gen.*, *Bish.*, *Rhem.*; 'thorough bileue,' *Wicl.*; 'by the fayth which is in,' *Tynd., Cov.* (Test.); 'because ye beleue in,' *Cran.*

27. *Were baptized*] 'Have been baptized,' *Auth.*; 'are baptized,' *Tynd.* (*Wicl.*, 'ben') and all the remaining

Vv. *Put on*] 'Have put on,' *Auth.* and the other Vv. except *Wicl.*, 'ben clothid.'

28. *There is among such, &c.*] 'There is neither, &c.,' *Auth.*

*No male and female*] 'Neither male nor female,' *Auth.* None of the other Vv. seem to have marked the change. *All are*] 'Are all,' *Auth.* and the other Vv. except *Rhem.*, 'al you are.'

29. *But*] So *Cov.* (Test.): 'and,' *Auth.*, *Wicl.*, *Rhem.* The rest omit the particle. *Heirs*] So *Rhem.*: \* 'and heirs,' *Auth.*

CHAPTER IV. 1. *In nothing*] 'Nothing,' *Auth.*, *Wicl.*, *Cov.* (Test.), *Bish.*, *Rhem.*; 'differeth not,' *Tynd.*, *Cran.*, *Gen.*; 'there is no diff.,' *Cov.* *Bond-servant*] 'Servant,' *Auth.* and all the other Vv. It seems desirable to keep up the idea of 'bondage' and 'slavery' which pervades the whole simile.

2. *Guardians*] 'Tutors,' *Auth.* and the other Vv. except *Wicl.*, 'kepers,' *Cov.*, 'rulers.' It seems desirable to make a change in translation to preserve a distinction between *ἐπίτροπος* here and *παιδαγωγὸς* in the preceding chapter. *Stewards*]

of the father. <sup>3</sup> Even so we, when we were children, were kept in bondage under the rudiments of the world: <sup>4</sup> but when the fulness of the time came, God sent forth His Son, born of a woman, born under the law, <sup>5</sup> that He might redeem them that were under the law, that we might receive the adoption of sons. <sup>6</sup> And to show that ye ARE sons, God sent forth the Spirit of His Son into our hearts, crying, Abba Father. <sup>7</sup> So then thou art no more a servant, but a son; and if a son, an heir also through God.

<sup>8</sup> Howbeit, at that time, truly, not knowing God, ye were in bondage to them which by nature are not gods. <sup>9</sup> But now that ye have come to know God, or rather have been known by God, how *is it that* ye turn back again

‘Governors,’ *Auth.* and the other Vv. except *Wicl.*, ‘kepers and tutores.’

3. *Kept in bondage*] ‘Were in bondage under,’ *Auth.* and the other Vv. except *Wicl.*, ‘serueden undir;’ *Cov.* (Test.), *Rhem.*, ‘were seruynge under.’ *Rudiments*] So *Gen.*, *Bish.*: ‘elements,’ *Auth.*, *Wicl.*, *Rhem.*; ‘ordinances,’ *Tynd.*, *Cran.*; ‘traditions,’ *Cov.* (both).

4. *Came*] So *Wicl.*, *Rhem.*: ‘was come,’ *Auth.*, and sim. the remaining Vv. *Born...born*] ‘Made...made,’ *Auth.*, *Wicl.*, *Rhem.*, *Bish.* (‘and made under’); ‘born, ...made bonde unto,’ *Tynd.*, *Cran.*; ‘borne and put under,’ *Cov.*; ‘made...made bonde unto,’ *Gen.* The meaning preferred by Scholeff. (*Hints*, p. 96), ‘made subject to the law,’ involves a change of meaning in *γενόμενον*, which does not appear necessary or natural.

5. *That He might*] So *Rhem.*, and similarly *Wicl.*, *Cov.* (Test.): ‘to redeem,’ *Auth.* and the remaining Vv. Here as in ch. iii. 14 it seems most exact to indicate the repeated *iva* by the same form of translation.

6. *To show that*] ‘Because,’ *Auth.* and the other Vv. except *Wicl.*, ‘for ye ben;’ *Cov.*, ‘forsomuche then as.’ *Sent forth*] Sim. *Wicl.*, *Cov.* (Test.),

‘sente:’ ‘hath sent forth,’ *Auth.*; ‘hath sent,’ *Tynd.*, *Cov.*, *Cran.*, *Rhem.*; ‘hath sent out,’ *Gen.* *Our hearts*] ‘\*Your hearts,’ *Auth.*

7. *So then*] ‘Wherefore,’ *Auth.*, *Gen.*, *Bish.*; ‘and so,’ *Wicl.*; ‘wherefore now,’ *Tynd.*, *Cov.*, *Cran.*; ‘therefore,’ *Cov.* (Test.), *Rhem.* *An heir, &c.*] ‘Then an heir \*of God through Christ,’ *Auth.*

8. *At that time, &c.*] ‘Then when ye know (*sic* in Bagst.) not,’ *Auth.*; ‘thanne ye unknowynge,’ *Wicl.*; ‘when ye knewe not,’ *Tynd.*, *Cov.*, *Cran.*, *Gen.*, *Bish.*; ‘but then truly not knowynge,’ *Cov.* (Test.); then in deede not knowing,’ *Rhem.* The change in the transl. of *τότε* is to prevent ‘then’ being mistaken for the inferential particle. *Were in bondage*] ‘Ye did service,’ *Auth.* *Not gods*] ‘\*No gods,’ *Auth.*

9. *Now that ye have come to know*] ‘Now, after that ye have known,’ *Auth.* *Have been known*] ‘Are known,’ *Auth.* and the other Vv. except *Gen.*, ‘are taught.’ *By God*] ‘Of God,’ *Auth.*, and all the other Vv. *How is it that*] So *Tynd.*, *Cov.*, *Cran.*, *Gen.*: ‘how,’ *Auth.*, *Wicl.*, *Cov.* (Test.), *Bish.*, *Rhem.* *Ye turn back*] So

to the weak and beggarly rudiments, whereunto ye desire to be again anew in bondage. <sup>10</sup> Ye are carefully observing days, and months, and seasons, and years. <sup>11</sup> I am apprehensive of you, lest haply I have bestowed upon you labour in vain.

<sup>12</sup> Brethren, I beseech you, become as I *am*, for I also have become as ye are. Ye injured me in nothing: <sup>13</sup> yea ye know that it was on account of weakness of my flesh that I preached the gospel unto you the first time; <sup>14</sup> and your temptation in my flesh ye despised not, nor loathed, but received me as an angel of God, *yea* as Christ Jesus. <sup>15</sup> Of what nature then *was* the boasting of your blessedness? for I bear you record, that, *if it had been* possible, ye would have plucked out your eyes, and have given them to me. <sup>16</sup> So

*Cov.*: 'turn ye,' *Auth.* and the other Vv. except *Gen.*, 'are tourned backward unto.' [*Rudiments*] So

*Bish.*: 'elements,' *Auth.*, *Wicl.*, *Rhem.*; 'cerimonies,' *Tynd.*, *Gen.*; 'traditions,' *Coverd.* (both); 'ordinaunces,' *Cran.* Again anew] Similarly

*Tynd.*, *Cov.*, *Cran.*, *Bish.*, 'again afresshe:' 'again,' *Auth.*, and sim.

*Cov.* (Test.), *Rhem.*; 'as from the begynnyng ye wil be in bondage backwardly,' *Gen.*

<sup>10.</sup> *Carefully observing*] 'Observe,' *Auth.* and the other Vv. except *Wicl.*, 'taken kepe to.' [*Seasons*]

'Times,' *Auth.* and all the other Vv.

<sup>11.</sup> *Am apprehensive*] 'Am afraid,' *Auth.*; 'I drede,' *Wicl.*; 'am in feare of,' *Tynd.*, *Cov.*, *Cran.*, *Gen.*, *Bish.*; 'feare me,' *Cov.* (Test.); 'fear,' *Rhem.*

<sup>12.</sup> *Become as, &c.*] 'Be as I *am*; for I *am* as ye are: ye have not injured me at all,' *Auth.*, *Bish.*; 'ye have not hurte me at all,' *Tynd.*, *Cov.*, *Cran.*, *Gen.*

<sup>13.</sup> *Yea ye know, &c.*] 'Ye know how through infirmity,' &c.' *Auth.* and the other Vv. except *Wicl.*, *Rhem.*, 'bi infirmyte;' *Cov.*, 'in weakness.' The slight changes made by substituting the simpler word 'weakness,' for

'infirmity,' and 'my' for 'the,' seem to make the reference of the Apostle to some bodily affliction or illness slightly more apparent. *The*

*first time*] 'At the first,' *Auth.* and the other Vv. except *Wicl.*, 'now bifor;' *Cov.* (Test.), 'a whyle ago:' this translation leaves the meaning ambiguous; see notes.

<sup>14.</sup> *Your*] '\*My,' *Auth.*; see notes. *In my flesh*] So *Wicl.*,

*Cov.* (Test.), *Rhem.*; 'which was,' *Auth.*, *Cran.*, *Gen.*, *Bish.*, and sim. *Tynd.*

*Loathed*] 'Rejected,' *Auth.*, *Rhem.*; 'forsaken,' *Wicl.*; 'abhorred,' *Tynd.*, *Cran.*, *Gen.*, *Bish.*

*Yea*] So *Tynd.*, *Cov.* (Test.), *Gen.*: 'even,' *Auth.*, *Cov.*, *Cran.*, *Bish.*; *Wicl.*, *Rhem.* omit.

<sup>15.</sup> *Of what nature, &c.*] 'Where\* is then the blessedness ye spake of,' *Auth.*; 'your blessynge,' *Wiclif*; 'how happy were ye then,' *Tynd.*, *Cov.*; 'your happynesse,' *Cov.* (Test.); 'your felicitie,' *Cran.*, *Bish.*; 'boasting of your fel.,' *Gen.*; 'your blessedness,' *Rhem.* *Your*] So *Wicl.*,

*Cov.* (Test.), *Rhem.*: 'your own,' *Auth.* and the remaining Vv.

<sup>16.</sup> *So then*] 'Am I therefore,' *Auth.* and the other Vv. except *Wicl.*,



then, am I become your enemy, by speaking to you the truth?

<sup>17</sup> They pay you court, in no honest way; yea, they desire to exclude you, that ye may pay THEM court. <sup>18</sup> But it is good to be courted in honesty AT ALL TIMES, and not only when I am present with you. . . . <sup>19</sup> My little children, of whom I am again in travail, until Christ be formed in you, <sup>20</sup> I could indeed wish to be present with you now, and to change my tone, for I am perplexed about you.

<sup>21</sup> Tell me ye that desire to be under the law, do ye not hear the law? <sup>22</sup> For it is written, that Abraham had two sons; one by the bond-maid, and one by the freewoman. <sup>23</sup> Howbeit he *who was* of the bond-maid was born after the flesh; but he of the free-maid *was* through the promise. <sup>24</sup> All which things are allegorical; for these women are two covenants,—the one from Mount Sinai, bearing

*Rhem.*, 'thanne.' *By speaking]* 'Because I tell,' *Auth.* and the other Vv. except *Wicl.*, 'seyynge;' *Cov.* (Test.), *Rhem.*, 'telling.'

17. *Pay you court, &c.]* 'Zealously affect you, but not well,' *Auth.*; 'gelous over you amysse,' *Tynd.* and other Vv. except *Wicl.*, 'louen you not well;' *Rhem.*, 'emulate.' *Desire to]* 'Would,' *Auth.*, *Wicl.*, *Cov.*, *Rhem.*; 'intende to,' *Tynd.*, *Cran.*, *Gen.*, *Bish.*; 'wyll,' *Cov.* (Test.). *May pay them court]* 'Might affect them,' *Auth.*

18. *To be courted, &c.]* 'To be zealously affected always in a good thing,' *Auth.*; 'to be fervent,' *Tynd.*, *Cov.*, *Cran.*; 'to love earnestly,' *Gen.*; 'to be zealous,' *Bish.*

19. *Am again]* 'Travail in birth again,' *Auth.*

20. *I could indeed wish]* 'I desire,' *Auth.*; 'but I desire,' *Bish.*; 'I wolde I were,' *Tynd.*, *Cov.*, *Cran.*, *Gen.*, and similarly the remaining Vv.

*Tone]* 'Voice,' *Auth.* and all the other Vv.

*Am perplexed, &c.]* 'I stand in doubt of you,' *Auth.*, and

similarly *Tynd.*, *Cov.*, *Cran.*, *Gen.*, *Bish.*; 'am ashamed of you,' *Cov.* (Test.); 'am confoundid,' *Wiclif.*, *Rhem.*

22. *One—and one]* So *Wicl.*, *Rhem.*: 'the one—the other,' *Auth.* and the remaining Vv. except *Cov.* (Test.), 'the one—and one.' *The bond-maid . . . the free-woman]* *Sim. Rhem.*: 'A bondmaid...a freewoman,' *Auth.*, and *sim.* the remaining Vv.

23. *Howbeit]* 'But,' *Auth.*, *Wicl.*, *Cov.* (Test.), *Rhem.*; 'yee and,' *Tynd.*, *Cran.*, *Gen.*; *Cov.* omits. *Bond-maid]* 'Bondwoman,' *Auth.*

*Through]* 'By,' *Auth.*, and *sim.* remaining Vv. except *Cov.* (Test.), 'after.'

24. *All which, &c.]* 'Which things are an allegory,' *Auth.*; 'ben seide bi anothir understandinge,' *Wicl.*; 'betoken mystery,' *Tynd.*; 'betoken somewhat,' *Cov.*; 'are spoken by an all,' *Cran.*, and *sim.* *Cov.* (Test.), *Rhem.*; 'by the which thinges another thing is ment,' *Gen.*, *Bish.* *Two]*

\*The two,' *Auth.* *These women]* So *Tynd.*, *Cov.*; 'these,' *Auth.* and the remaining Vv. except *Gen.*, 'these

children unto bondage; and this is Agar. <sup>25</sup> For the word Agar signifieth in Arabia Mount Sinai;—and she ranketh with Jerusalem which now is, for she is in bondage with her children. <sup>26</sup> But Jerusalem which is above is free, AND SHE is our mother. <sup>27</sup> For it is written, Rejoice, *thou* barren that bearest not; break forth and cry, *thou* that travailest not: for many children hath the desolate one more than she which hath an husband. <sup>28</sup> But ye, brethren, as Isaac was, are children of PROMISE. <sup>29</sup> Still as then, he that was born after the flesh persecuted him *that was born* after the Spirit, even so *it is* now. <sup>30</sup> Nevertheless what saith the scripture? Cast out the bond-maid and her son: for the son of the bond-maid shall in no wise BE HEIR with the son of the free-woman. <sup>31</sup> Wherefore, brethren, we are not children of a bond-maid, but of the free-woman. CHAP. V. Stand fast then in the liberty for which Christ made us free, and be not held fast again in a yoke of bondage.

mothers.' *Bearing children, &c.*] 'Which gendereth to,' *Auth.* and the other Vv. except *Wicl., Rhem., 'gendrynge;'* *Cov.* (Test.), 'engendrynge.' *And this]* 'Which,' *Auth.*

25. *The word, &c.*] 'This Agar is Mount Sinai in Arabia,' *Auth., Bish.* ('the mount'); 'for mounte S. is called A. in Arab.,' *Tynd.*; 'for Agar is called in Arabia the Mount Sin.,' *Cov.*; 'for Sin. is a mountaine in Ar.,' *Gen., Cov.* (Test.), *Rhem.* *Ranketh with]* 'Answereth to,' *Auth., Gen.*; 'is joynd to it,' *Wicl., Cov.* (Test.); 'bordereth upon,' *Tynd., Cran., Bish.* (see notes); 'reacheth unto,' *Cov.*; 'hath affinitie to,' *Rhem.* *For she]* \*'And she,' *Auth.*

26. *And she, &c.*] 'Which is the mother of us all,' *Auth.*

27. *For many more, &c.*] *Sim. Rhem.*: 'for the desolate hath many more children than she which hath,' *Auth.* *An husband]* So *Auth.* and all the other Vv. Idiom seems to require this less accurate translation.

28. *But ye]* 'Now \* we,' *Auth. Children]* So *Tynd., Genev.*: 'the

children,' *Auth.* and the remaining Vv. except *Wicl., 'sones.'*

29. *Still]* 'But,' *Auth.* and all the other Vv.

30. *Bond-maid (bis)]* 'Bondwoman,' *Auth.* *Shall in no wise]* So *Bish.* (ed. 2): 'shall not,' *Auth.* and all the other Vv. This seems one of the cases in which we may press the translation of *οὐ μὴ*: see notes on 1 *Thess.* iv. 15.

31. *Wherefore]* \* 'So then,' *Auth.* *A bond-maid]* 'The bondwoman,' *Auth.* and all the other Vv. *Free-woman]* 'Free,' *Auth.*

CHAPTER V. 1. *Then]* 'Therefore,' *Auth.* and the other Vv. except *Wicl., Rhem.,* which omit. *For which]* 'Wherewith,' *Auth., Tynd., Cran., Bish.*: *Wicl., Gen.,* follow different readings. *Made us]* 'Hath made,' *Auth.* *Held fast, &c.]* 'Entangled again witha,' *Auth.*; 'wrappenot yourselves in the,' *Tynd., Cran.,* and *sim. Cov., Gen.*; 'be not holden with (in the,' *Wicl., Cov.* (Test.), *Rhem.*

<sup>2</sup> Behold, I Paul say unto you, that if ye be circumcised, CHRIST will profit you nothing. <sup>3</sup> Yea I testify again to every man who has himself circumcised, that he is a debtor to do the WHOLE law. <sup>4</sup> Ye have been done away with from Christ, whosoever of you are being justified in the law; ye are fallen away from grace. <sup>5</sup> For we, by the Spirit, are tarrying for the hope of righteousness from faith. <sup>6</sup> For in Jesus Christ neither circumcision availeth any thing, nor uncircumcision, but faith working through love.

<sup>7</sup> Ye were running well; who did hinder you that ye

2. *Will*] 'Shall,' *Auth.* and the other Vv. except *Coverd.* (present); simple predication of result: 'in primis personis *shall* simpliciter prædicentis est, *will* quasi promittentis aut minantis; in secundis et tertiis personis *shall* promittentis est aut minantis, *will* simpliciter prædicentis,' Wallis, *Gr. Angl.* p. 106.

3. *Yea*] 'For,' *Auth., Gen., Bish.*; 'and,' *Wicl., Cov.* (Test.), *Rhem.*; *Tynd., Cov., Cran.* omit. *Who has himself, &c.*] 'That is circumcised,' *Auth.*, and similarly *Tynd., Cov., Cran., Gen., Bish.*; 'circumcidith hym silf,' *Wicl.*; sim. *Cov.* (Test.), *Rhem.*

4. *Ye have, &c.*] 'Christ is become of no effect unto you,' *Auth.*; 'and ye ben voidid aweie fro,' *Wiclif*; 'are gone quyte from,' *Tynd., Cov., Gen.*; 'Christ is become but in veyne unto you,' *Cran., Bish.*; 'are evacuated from,' *Rhem.* Here idiom seems to require the English perfect: the pure aoristic translation, 'ye were done away with from Christ,' stands in too marked a contrast with the following present, and to the English reader too completely transfers the action to what is purely past: see notes on 1 *Thess.* ii. 16 (*Transl.*).

*Are being justified*] 'Are justified,' *Auth.* and the other Vv. except *Cov.*, 'wyll be made ryghteous,' *Cov.* (Test.), 'are made ryghteous.'

*In the*]

So *Wicl., Rhem.*: 'in the,' *Auth.* and the remaining Vv. *Fallen away*] 'Fallen,' *Auth.*

5. *By the Spirit, &c.*] 'Through the Spirit wait for the hope of right. by faith,' *Auth., Bish.*; 'we loke for and hope in the sprite to be justified thorow,' *Tynd., Cran.*; 'in the sprite of hope to be made ryghtuous by faith,' *Cov.*; 'in sprite by faythe we wayte for,' *Cov.* (Test.); 'we wayt for (by the Spirit through faith) the hope of,' *Gen.* *Are tarrying for*] 'Wait for,' *Auth., Cov.* (Test.), *Gen., Bish.*; 'abiden,' *Wicl.*; 'loke for,' *Tynd., Cran.*; 'wayte,' *Cov.*; 'expect,' *Rhem.*

6. *Working*] 'Which worketh,' *Auth.* and the other Vv. except *Wicl., Rhem.*, 'that worchith,' *Cov.*, 'which by loue is mighty.' The practice of inserting the relative before the anarthrous participle, even when idiom can scarcely be urged in its favour, is an inaccuracy that is not uncommonly found in the older Vv. Perhaps even in *Eph.* ii. 1, *Col.* ii. 13, it might seem better to adopt the concessive translation, 'though, &c.': see, however, notes *in locc.* (*Transl.*). *Through*] 'By,' *Auth.* and all the other Vv.

7. *Were running*] 'Did run,' *Auth., Tynd., Cov., Cran., Gen., Bish.*; 'runnen,' *Wicl.*; 'ranne,' *Cov.* (both), *Rhem.*

should not obey the truth? <sup>8</sup> The persuasion *cometh* not of Him that calleth you. <sup>9</sup> A little leaven leaveneth the whole lump. <sup>10</sup> I, for my part, have confidence in you in the Lord, that ye will be none otherwise minded; but he that troubleth you shall bear his judgment, whosoever he be. <sup>11</sup> But I, brethren, if I still preach CIRCUMCISION, why do I still suffer persecution? then is the offence of the cross done away with. <sup>12</sup> I would that they who are unsettling you would even cut themselves off *from you*.

<sup>13</sup> For ye were called unto liberty, brethren; only *use* not your liberty for an occasion to the flesh, but by your love serve one another. <sup>14</sup> For the whole law is fulfilled in one saying, *even* in this, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself. <sup>15</sup> But if ye bite and devour one another, take heed that ye be not consumed one of another.

<sup>16</sup> Now I say, Walk by the Spirit and ye shall in no wise

8. *The*] *Cran.*, *Rhem.*; 'this,' *Wicl.*, *Auth.*, *Cov.* (Test.), *Gen.*; 'that,' *Tynd.*; 'such,' *Cov.* *That calleth*] So rightly *Auth.*: not 'called,' *Tynd.*, *Gen.*, or 'is calling,' as the iterative force involved in the English present more nearly approaches to the idiomatic use of the participle than either the past tense or the resolved present; comp. notes on *Phil.* iii. 14, (*Transl.*), and Latham, *Engl. Lang.* § 578 (ed. 3).

10. *I for my part*] 'I,' *Auth.* and all the other Vv. *In*] So the other Vv. except *Auth.*, *Gen.*, 'through the.'

11. *But I*] So *Cov.* (Test.): 'and I,' *Auth.* *Still* (bis)] 'Yet,' *Auth.* *Done away with*] 'Ceased,' *Auth.* and the other Vv. except *Wicl.*, 'voidid,' *Rhem.*, 'evacuated.'

12. *Are unsettling*] 'Trouble,' *Auth.* and the other Vv. except *Wicl.*, 'disturblen,' *Gen.*, 'do disquiet.'

*Would even, &c.*] 'I would they were even cut off which trouble you,' *Auth.*, and similarly *Rhem.*; 'kutte aweie,' *Wicl.*, *Cov.* (Test.); 'were seperated,'

*Tynd.*, *Cran.*; 'were roted out,' *Cov.*; 'were cut off from you,' *Gen.*

13. *For ye, &c.*] 'For brethren ye have been,' &c., *Auth.*, and sim. all the other Vv. as to the forward position of 'brethren.' The aor. ἐκλήθητε is translated by different auxiliaries, 'ye are,' *Wicl.*, *Cov.* (both), *Rhem.*; 'were,' *Tynd.*, *Cran.*; 'have been,' *Gen.*, *Bish.*, *Auth.*

*Your liberty*] So *Tynd.*, *Cov.* (both), *Cran.*, *Gen.*: 'liberty,' *Auth.*, *Bish.*; 'freedom,' *Wicl.*; 'this liberty,' *Rhem.* *Your love*] 'Love,' *Auth.* and the other Vv. except *Wicl.*, *Rhem.*, *charite*; *Cov.*, 'the loue.'

14. *The whole*] 'All the,' *Auth.* and the other Vv. except *Wicl.*, 'everi lawe.' *Saying*] 'Word,' *Auth.* and all the other Vv.

16. *Now I say*] 'This I say then,' *Auth.*; 'I saye,' *Tynd.*, *Cov.*, *Cran.*; 'then' ('and,' *Wicl.*) I say,' *Gen.*, *Bish.* *By*] 'In the,' *Auth.*

and the other Vv. except *Wicl.*, *Cov.* (Test.), which omit the article.

*Shall in no wise*] 'Shall not,' *Auth.*, *Cov.* (Test.), *Gen.*, *Bish.*; 'ye schalen



fulfil the lust of the flesh. <sup>17</sup> For the flesh lusteth against the Spirit, and the Spirit against the flesh: for these are opposed the one to the other, that ye may not do the things ye may wish. <sup>18</sup> But, if ye be led by the Spirit, ye are not under the law. <sup>19</sup> Now the works of the flesh are manifest, of which kind are,—fornication, uncleanness, wantonness, <sup>20</sup> idolatry, sorcery, hatreds, strife, jealousy, *deeds of* wrath, caballings, dissensions, factions, <sup>21</sup> envyings, murders, drunkenness, revellings, and such like: of the which I tell you beforehand, as I also told *you* beforehand, that they which do all such things shall not inherit the kingdom of God. <sup>22</sup> But the fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, longsuffering, benevolence, goodness, trustfulness, <sup>23</sup> meekness, temperance: against all such things there is no law. <sup>24</sup> Now they that

not parfourme,' *Wicl.*; 'and fulfill not' (imper.), *Tynd.*, *Cran.*; 'so shall ye not fulfyll, *Cov.*; 'shal not accomplish,' *Rhem.*

17. *Are opposed*] 'Are contrary,' *Auth.* and all Vv. except *Wicl.*, *Rhem.*, 'ben adversaries togidre.'

*That ye may not*] *Comp. Wicl.*: 'so that ye cannot do, &c.,' *Auth.* and the remaining Vv. except *Cov.* (Test.), 'that the thynges that ye will, ye do not the same,' *Rhem.*, 'that not what things soever you wil, these you doe.' *For*] \* 'And,' *Auth.*

*Ye may wish*] 'The things that ye would,' *Auth.*, *Gen.* ('the same'); 'that ye wyllen,' *Wicl.*; 'that which ye wolde,' *Tynd.*, *Cov.*; 'the thynges that ye wyll,' *Cov.* (Test.); 'whatsoever ye wolde,' *Cran.*; 'what ye wolde, *Bish.*; 'what soever you will,' *Rhem.*

18. *By*] *So Wicl.*, *Cov.* (Test.), *Rhem.*: 'of,' *Auth.* and the remaining Vv.

19. *Of which kind are*] 'Which are these,' *Auth.* and the other Vv. except *Wicl.*, and *Cov.* (Test.), 'which are.' *Fornication*] \* 'Adultery, fornication,' *Auth.* *Wantonness*] 'Lasciviousness,' *Auth.* and the other Vv.

except *Wicl.*, *Cov.* (Test.), *Rhem.*, 'leecherie.'

20. *Sorcery, &c.*] 'Witchcraft, hatred, \*variance, \*emulations, wrath, strife, seditions, heresies,' *Auth.*, *Gen.*; 'witchcraft ..... variance, zeles ..... sectes,' *Tynd.*, *Cran.*, *Bish.*

21. *Tell you beforehand*] 'Tell you before,' *Auth.* and the other Vv. (*Cov.* Test., 'afore') except *Wicl.*, 'seie,' 'foretell you,' *Rhem.* *Told you*

*beforehand*] 'Have also told you in time past,' *Auth.*; 'haue told you to for,' *Wicl.*; 'haue tolde you in tyme past,' *Tynd.*, *Cov.*, *Cran.*; 'haue tolde you,' *Gen.*, *Bish.*; 'haue foretold you,' *Rhem.* *All such things*] 'Such things,' *Auth.* and the other Vv. except *Cov.* (both), 'such.'

22. *Benevolence*] 'Gentleness,' *Auth.*, *Tynd.*, *Cov.*, *Cran.*, *Gen.*, *Bish.*; 'benyngnite,' *Wicl.*, *Rhem.*

*Trustfulness*] 'Faith,' *Auth.* and the other Vv. except *Tynd.*, *Cov.*, *Cran.*, 'faithfulness.'

23. *All such things*] 'Such,' *Auth.* and the other Vv. except *Wicl.*, 'suche thingis.'

24. *Now they*] 'And they,' *Auth.*, *Wicl.*, *Rhem.*; 'but,' *Cov.* (both); 'for,' *Gen.*; 'they truly,' *Bish.*: *Tynd.*, and

are Christ's have crucified the flesh with the affections and lusts. <sup>25</sup> If WE LIVE by the Spirit, let us also walk by the Spirit. <sup>26</sup> Let us not become vainglorious, provoking one another, envying one another.

## CHAPTER VI.

BRETHREN, if a man should be even surprised in a fault, ye which are spiritual restore such an one in the spirit of meekness; considering thyself, lest thou also be tempted. <sup>2</sup> Bear ye one another's burdens, and thus shall ye fulfil the law of Christ. <sup>3</sup> For if a man think himself to be something, when he is nothing, he deceiveth his own mind. <sup>4</sup> But let each man prove his own work, and then shall he have his ground of boasting only in what concerneth himself, and not in what concerneth the other. <sup>5</sup> For each man must bear his own load.

<sup>6</sup> But let him that is taught in the word share with him that teacheth in all good things. <sup>7</sup> Be not deceived; God is

*Cran.* omit. *Have crucified]*

So *Auth.* and all the other Vv. Here again it seems desirable to preserve the perfect in translation, as the *English* aor. tends to refer the crucifixion too exclusively to the past; see notes on ver. 4.

25. *By the...by the]* So *Wicl.* ('bi Spirit'); *Auth.* and the remaining Vv. 'in the...in the.'

26. *Become]* So *Cov. Test.*: 'be,' *Auth.*, *Tynd.*, *Cov.*, *Cran.*, *Gen.*, *Bish.*; 'be made,' *Wicl.*, *Rhem.* *Vainglorious]* So *Tynd.*, *Cov.*: 'desirous of vain glory,' *Auth.* and the remaining Vv. except *Wicl.*, 'couetous of veyne glory.'

CHAPTER VI. 1. *Should be even surprised]* 'Be overtaken,' *Auth.*, *Cov.* (both); 'be occupied,' *Wicl.*; 'be fallen by chance,' *Tynd.*; 'be taken,' *Cran.*; 'by occasion,' *Gen.*, *Bish.*; 'be pre-occupied,' *Rhem.*

2. *Thus shall ye, &c.]\** 'So fulfil,' *Auth.*, *Tynd.*, *Cran.*, *Gen.*

3. *Deceiveth his own mind]* So *Cran.*: 'deceiveth himself,' *Auth.*, *Cov.* (both); 'bigilith hym silf,' 'Wicl.'; 'deceaveth hym silfe in his ymaginacion,' *Tynd.*, *Gen.*; 'in his own fansie,' *Bish.*; 'seduceth himself,' *Rhem.*

4. *Each]* So *Wicl.*: 'every,' *Auth.* and the remaining Vv. *His ground of boasting, &c.]* 'Rejoicing in himself alone and not in another,' *Auth.*, and similarly *Tynd.*, *Cov.*, *Cran.*, *Gen.*, *Bish.*; 'haue glorie,' *Wicl.*; 'so shall he rejoice only in himself,' *Cov.* (*Test.*); 'have the glorie,' *Rhem.*

5. *Each]* So *Wicl.*; 'every,' *Auth.* and all the remaining Vv. *Must bear]* 'Shall bear,' *Auth.* and all the other Vv. *Load]* 'Burden,' *Auth.* and the other Vv. except *Wicl.*, 'charge.'

6. *But let him]* So *Cov.* (both):

not mocked: for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap. <sup>8</sup> For he that soweth unto his own flesh shall of the flesh reap corruption; but he that soweth unto the Spirit shall of the Spirit reap eternal life. <sup>9</sup> But let us not lose heart in well-doing; for in due season we shall reap, if *now* we faint not. <sup>10</sup> Accordingly then, as we have opportunity, let us do what is good unto all *men*, but especially unto them who are of the household of faith.

<sup>11</sup> See in what large letters I have written unto you with mine own hand. <sup>12</sup> As many as desire to make a fair show in the flesh, *THEY* constrain you to be circumcised; only that they should not suffer persecution for the cross of Christ. <sup>13</sup> For not even do they, who are being circumcised, themselves keep the law; but they desire to have you circum-

'let him,' *Auth.* and the remaining Vv. except *Rhem.*, 'and let him.'

8. *Unto his own flesh*] 'To his flesh,' *Auth.*, *Gen.*; 'in his fleisch,' *Wicl.*, *Tynd.*, *Coverd.* (Test.), *Cran.*, *Rhem.*; 'upon the fleshe,' *Cov.* *Unto the Sp.*] 'To the Spirit,' *Auth.* *Eternal life*] 'Life everlasting,' *Auth.* and the other Vv. except *Wicl.*, *Cov.* (Test.), which preserve the more correct order 'everlasting life.' It is not desirable to invert the order in English except when the adjective in the original occupies the emphatic, *i.e.* the first place; comp. Winer, *Gr.* § 59, 2, p. 464. On the translation of *αἰώνιος*, comp. notes on 2 Thess. i. 9 (Transl.).

9. *But*] 'And,' *Auth.*, *Wicl.*, *Cov.* (Test.); the rest omit *dê* in translation. *Let us not lose heart*] 'Let us not \*be weary,' *Auth.*, and sim. *Tynd.*, *Cov.*, *Cran.*, *Gen.*, *Bish.*; 'faile,' *Wicl.*, *Rhem.*; 'faynte,' *Cov.* (Test.) *If now*] 'If,' *Auth.*, *Gen.*, *Bish.*; 'not failynge,' *Wicl.*, *Rhem.*; 'without wearynes,' *Tynd.*, *Cran.*; 'without ceassyng,' *Cov.*; 'not ceassyng,' *Cov.* (Test.).

10. *Accordingly then, &c.*] 'As we have therefore,' *Auth.*; 'therefor

while,' *Wicl.*, and similarly the remaining Vv. *What is good*] 'Good,'

*Auth.* *But especially*] So *Rhem.*, *Coverd.* ('specially'), and sim. *Wicl.*, 'but moost'; *Cov.* (Test.), 'but moost of al'; 'and specially,' *Tynd.*, *Cran.*, *Gen.*; *Auth.*, *Bish.* alone omit *dê* in translation. If by the fine idiomatic turn 'of the household, &c.' nothing more be meant than close and intimate union, it may be advantageously retained: see, however, notes.

11. *See*] So *Wicl.* ('se ye'), *Rhem.*; 'ye see,' *Auth.*, *Cran.*, *Gen.*, *Bish.*; 'beholde,' *Tynd.*, *Cov.* (both). *In what, &c.*] 'How large a letter,' *Auth.*, *Tynd.*, *Cran.*, *Gen.*, *Bish.*; 'with how many words,' *Cov.*; 'with what manner of letters,' *Rhem.*, and sim. *Wicl.*; 'with what letters,' *Cov.* (Test.).

12. *That they, &c.*] 'Lest they should,' *Auth.*, *Cov.* (both), *Cran.*; 'that thei suffice,' *Wicl.*; because they wolde not,' *Tynd.*, *Gen.*; 'that they may not,' *Rhem.*

13. *Not even, &c.*] 'Neither they themselves who are circumcised,' *Auth.* and all the other Vv.

'The circumcision-party,' is far from an improbable translation; see notes. *They desire*] 'Desire,' *Auth.*

cised, that they may glory in your flesh. <sup>14</sup> But far be it from ME to glory, save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ, by whom the world is crucified unto me, and I unto the world. <sup>15</sup> For neither doth circumcision avail any thing, nor uncircumcision, but a new creature. <sup>16</sup> And as many as walk according to this rule, peace *be* upon them, and mercy, and upon the Israel of God. <sup>17</sup> Henceforth let no man trouble me: for I bear in my body the marks of Jesus.

<sup>18</sup> The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ *be* with your spirit, brethren. Amen.

14. *Far be it*] So *Wicl.*, *Cov.*, (Test.): 'God forbid that I should glory,' *Auth.* and the remaining Vv. *To glory*] 'That I should glory,' *Auth.*, *Bish.*, *Rhem.*; 'to haue glorie,' *Wicl.*; 'that I shuld rejoyce,' *Tynd.*, *Cov.*, *Cran.*, *Gen.*; 'to rejoyce,' *Cov.* (Test.).

15. *For neither, &c.*] 'For \* in Christ Jesus neither circumcision availeth,' *Auth.*

16. *Upon*] So *Cov.*, *Rhem.*: 'on,

*Auth.* and the remaining Vv. except *Cov.* (Test.), 'unto them,' *Gen.*, 'shal be to them.'

17. *Henceforth*] 'From henceforth,' *Auth.* and the other Vv. except *Wicl.*, 'and here aftir.'

*Of Jesus*] 'Of the \*Lord Jesus,' *Auth.*

18. *The grace*] 'Brethren, the grace,' *Auth.* and the other Vv. except *Wicl.*, *Cov.* (Test.), *Rhem.*, which adhere to the order in the original.



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